ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, May 2, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The CHARGE for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' consecutive insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their circle. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£1 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CRUICKSHANK.—On April 16, 1930, at Kandy, to LYDIA MARY (née Laudale), the wife of PHILIP BARNARD CRUICKSHANK, of Hallina Estate, Parakaduwa, Ceylon—a son.

HICKSON.—On April 30, 1930, at Oldfield, Swanage, to VERA, wife of A. T. L. HICKSON—a son.

HORDERN.—On April 24, 1930, at a nursing home, to MAY, wife of A. S. HORDERN, of Sydney, N.S.W.—a daughter.

HUTCHESON.—On April 29, 1930, at Upton, Chesham Bois, to THALIA, wife of W. J. STUART HUTCHESON—a son.

HYDE.—On April 28, 1930, at Gresham House, Denesme-road, Manchester, S.W., to Mr. and Mrs. T. GRIMSHAW HYDE (ROSE MARGARET, *née* Miller)—a son.

LOWTH.—On April 29, 1930, at Penyard House Ross, Herefordshire, to NANCY, wife of ROBERT A. LOWTH—a son.

McKIM.—On April 30, 1930, at 8, King Edward's-mansions, S.W.6, to VIOLET, wife of W. STEWART MCKIM—a son (ROBERT STEWART).

O'NEILL.—On April 17, 1930, at British Families' Hospital, Karachi, to DOROTHY, wife of SQUADRON LEADER C. T. O'NEILL, Royal Air Force Medical Service—a son.

SMYTH.—On April 18, 1930, at Clapham, S.W., to MAY (*née* Hall) and ROBERT SMYTH—a son.

TURNER.—On April 30, 1930, at Chota Ghur, Clacton-on-Sea, to MARJORIE (*née* Ferens), wife of CAPTAIN S. C. TURNER, M.C., late Royal Artillery—a son.

MARRIAGES

ALLEN : CONACHER.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, KENNETH HEYGATE HERBERT ALLEN to HELEN MARGARET CONACHER.

ATKINSON : ELLISON.—On April 26, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Lamorbey, Sidcup, HAROLD, younger son of Mrs. ATKINSON, of Shepperton, and the late JOHN ATKINSON, of Sidcup, to DORA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. ELLISON, of Hill House, Court-road, Eltham, S.E.9.

BALY : KELLOCK.—On April 24, 1930, at St. Berthenie Church, Barthomley, Crewe, FREDERICK JOHN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. BALY, of Norwich, to HILARY GREY, only child of the late Mr. H. G. KELLOCK and Mrs. Kellock, of Doddhouse Hall, Betley.

BIRD : ADAMSON.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Agatha's Church, Dawlish, by the Rev. L. O'Loughlin, COLONEL W. J. R. BIRD, Indian Army (retired), to Mrs. ELIZABETH L. ADAMSON (*née* Morrison).

BOLTON : McCLURE.—On April 29, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ashton-in-Makerfield, ROBERT BOLTON, Wabhaven, Lothians, to MARY BUTLER MCCLURE, of Ashton-in-Makerfield.

BROWN : KNIGHT.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Hawkshead, by the Rev. F. D. Stones, HENRY CHARLES BROWN, of Maitland-road, Reading, to EVA KNIGHT, of Crofflands, Hawkshead.

BULLOCH : ASTLEY.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, London, LIEUT. HUGH, son of the late J. BULLOCH, to HELEN, daughter of LORD and LADY HAMBLEDEN.

DAVIS : MACARTHUR.—On April 30, 1929, at All Souls', Langham-place, RODERICK SAMUEL, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. DAVIS, Hinckley, to KATHLEEN, eldest daughter of Mr. J. MACARTHUR, Buntlandford.

FITZ-ADAM-ORMISTON : GOLD.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. the Lord Byron, assisted by the Rev. Lumley Green-Wilkinson, JOHN THOMPSON FITZ-ADAM-ORMISTON, only son of the late George A. FitzAdam-Ormiston and of Mrs. Fitzadam-Ormiston, of Dedham, Essex, to JOYCE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLDENE GOLD, of 12, Hallam-street, W.1.

FREEDMAN : GUERCIO.—On April 30, 1930, BARNETT FREEDMAN, of 47, Scarsdale-villas, to BEATRICE CLAUDIA GUERCIO daughter of Mr. and Mrs. VINCENZO GUERCIO.

GEARY : ANGEL.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Matthias's Church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. E. Dyer, FRANCIS JOHN, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GEARY, to KATE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT F. ANGEL.

HART : COWARD.—On May 1, 1930, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, JAMES GEOFFREY HART, of Tofield Place, Stoke, to DOROTHY IRENE COWARD, widow of SIR J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C., of 56, Evelyn-gardens, South Kensington.

HARVEY : OLIVEY.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Hanworthy, Dorset, by the Rev. Arthur Foss, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. Edward Bonsmaker, KENNET FLEMING, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. HARVEY, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to ADELAIDE LILIAN, only daughter of Dr. J. M. A. OLIVEY, of Hanworthy, Dorset.

HARWOOD : STANSFIELD.—On April 30, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, London, by the Rev. C. J. Woodhouse, CHARLES FREDERICK, second son of Mr. and Mrs. HARWOOD, of Thirlmere, Wrea Green, Lancashire, to HELEN MARGARET BARON STANSFIELD, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. STANSFIELD, of Osborne-grove, Burnley, Lancashire.

HEATH : BONYTHON.—On April 24, 1930, at St. John's Church, Adelaide, FRENCH WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. HEATH, of Moseley, Birmingham, to ADA, daughter of Mr. LAVINGTON BONYTHON, Adelaide, Australia.

INMAN : WORMELL.—On April 26, 1930, at Christ Church, Moreton, Cheshire, by the Rev. C. E. Wormell, B.A., brother of the Parish Priest, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bellamy, Vicar of Upton, DOUGLAS STOBART, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST S. INMAN, of Khyl, to LUCY ELIZABETH, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT WORMELL, of Manchester.

KIPPS : GIRDLESTONE.—On April 24, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, by the Rev. Andrew, S.S.C. Superior, and the Rev. F. J. McCormick, WILLIAM JOHN KIPPS, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. Kipps, of New Cross, to LUCY HELEN MADDALEN, only daughter of the late ELDRED HORACE and CATHERINE AUGUSTA GIRDLESTONE, of Whitchurch, Salisbury, and Knabon, Richmond Park-crescent, Bournemouth.

LEGGE : PICTON-WARLOW.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, ARTHUR MARSTON LEGGE, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Legge, of Claughton Birkenhead, to CERIDWEN FRANCES, daughter of the Rev. F. J. PICTON-WARLOW, Rector of St. Bride's Major, Bridgend, and Mrs. Picton-Warlow.

OAKES : HILLS.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Cromford, Matlock, by the Rev. Canon Hazelhurst, Vicar of the Parish, assisted by Canon Prior and Rev. M. Christian, CHARLES AUGUSTUS MACKLIN OAKES, only surviving son of the late Mr. Gerard A. Oakes and Mrs. Oakes, of Felley Priory, Jacksdale, Notts, to MARGARET RUTH HILLS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Hills, of Wood End, Cromford, Derbyshire.

RADCLIFFE : HENDERSON.—On April 30, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Hosken, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, CAPTAIN CHARLES COLDIE RADCLIFFE, M.C., R.A., only son of the late Colonel Radcliffe, R.A., and Mrs. Radcliffe, to RUTH JOAN, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY HENDERSON, of Vancouver, B.C.

ROBIN : STEWART.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Saviour's, Jersey, by the Rev. Julian L. Stewart, GUY JANVRIN, younger son of Mrs. C. J. ROBIN, of Steephill, Jersey, to MARY (MOLLY), daughter of LIEUT.-COL. G. P. STEWART and Mrs. Stewart, Grainville Manor, Jersey.

SANFORD : GIOLMA.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Broadway, RICHARD ATHFORD SANFORD, of Broadway, to IDOR BETTY GIOLMA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Giolma, of Victoria, B.C.

STORY : von HEYSZL-HEYSZENAU.—On April 23, 1930, very quietly, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, by the Rev. Father Dillon-Doyle, NEVILLE EDWARD OSWALD, son of ADMIRAL and Mrs. OSWALD STORY, of Orlando, Canada, to EMILIO ANNA MARIA ENA (ALA), daughter of the late COLONEL WILHELM VON HEYSZL-HEYSZENAU, late commanding the Austrian Kaiser Uhlans, and of Frau von Heyszl-Heyszenau, of Wiener Neustadt, Austria.

DEATHS

ADAM.—On May 1, 1930, at 15, Morden-road, Blackheath, JESSIE REID, widow of JOHN ADAM, in her 79th year.

ALLEN.—On April 30, 1930, at 9, The Croft, Tenby, after great suffering patiently borne, the Rev. W. OSBORN B. ALLEN, Secretary to S.P.C.K. from 1891 to 1910, aged 81. Most deeply beloved.

ALLPORT.—On April 30, 1930, FRANK ESDELL ALLPORT, of Oke Oak, Solihull, the beloved husband of Ada Mary Allport. Funeral at Crematorium, Perry Bar, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

ANDREAE.—On May 1, 1930, at 14, The Boltons, S.W.10, OTTO S. ANDREAE (OTTO STUART), in his 67th year. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-square, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m., and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

ARKCOLL.—On May 1, 1930, at Cheltenham, EDITH ARKCOLL. Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

BISSET.—On April 30, 1930, at 5, Belgrave-mansions, London, S.W.1, ROBERT ROBERTSON BISSET, very dear husband of MARY BISSET and younger son of the late James Bisset, of Macduff, Banffshire, Scotland. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLISS.—On April 30, 1930, at Santa Barbara, California, FRANCIS EDWARD BLISS, formerly of 21, Holland-park, London, W., in his 84th year.

BROWN.—On April 29, 1930, at Ermine House, Appleby, Lincolnshire, LILIAN, long-loved wife of WILLIAM COULMAN BROWN, aged 77. Funeral to-day (Friday), at 2.30 p.m., at Appleby Church, Lincolnshire.

BUTLIN.—On May 1, 1930, at Folkestone, ANNIE, widow of SIR HARRY TREVELYAN BUTLIN, first Baronet, aged 78. Service and cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.15. Flowers may be sent to 69, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.

BYRNE.—On April 29, 1930, at New Malden, Surrey, Dr. BENJAMIN BYRNE, son of the late Patrick Byrne, of Dunleske. R.I.P.

BYWORTH.—On May 1, 1930, ARTHUR E. BYWORTH, late of Hatton-garden, E.C., in his 91st year.

d'AVRAY.—On April 29, 1930, at 77, Limerston-street, Chelsea, EDGAR D'AVRAY, aged 62 years. Funeral at the Savoy Chapel, Fulham-road, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

DENTON.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home, ERNEST THOMAS, younger son of the late REV. GEORGE DENTON, formerly of the London Stock Exchange, in his 57th year. Funeral at Streatham Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), 9.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

FAIRHURST.—At Barrowford Vicarage, Nelson, Lancs, CHARLES GEOFFREY, younger son of the REV. FRANK WARBURTON and CHLOE MARY FAIRHURST, scholar of Sedbergh School, Yorks, and formerly chorister of King's College, Cambridge, aged 14 years. No flowers.

FOISTER.—On April 27, 1930, at a nursing home, Torquay, after an operation, ARTHUR TAYLOR, the beloved eldest son of ARTHUR TAYLOR and MAUD MARY FOISTER, of The Retrystead, Barkby, aged 22 years. Funeral Parish Church, Syston, 2 p.m. to-day (Friday); interment Barkby, 2.45 p.m.

FULLER.—On April 30, 1930, WILLIAM GEORGE FULLER, of Beulah-road, Walthamstow, aged 57. Funeral Parish Church, Walthamstow, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock.

GREENSHIELDS.—On April 27, 1930, ARCHIBALD JAMES GREENSHIELDS, of Estancia La Emilia, Balleteros, Argentine, eldest son of the late James Greenshields, of West Toun, Coalburn, Lanarkshire.

GRIER.—On April 29, 1930, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY GRIER, A.M., R.A.M.C. (retired), of Denton House, Guildford, aged 75.

HEARSEY.—On April 30, 1930, suddenly, at Karell Estate, Bareilly, India, LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT HYDE YORKE HEARSEY, O.B.E., M.B., C.M., late P.M.O. of Nyasaland, husband of Margaret Mary Hearsey. New Century Club, Hay-hill, W.1, and nephew of the late Gen. Sir John Bennet Hearsey, K.C.B.

HEATH.—On April 30, 1930, at 34, Devonshire-place, W.1, after a long illness, AGNES FRIDZWIDE, wife of CHARLES J. HEATH, F.R.C.S. Service at St. James's, Piccadilly, 10.15 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday), followed by private interment at Shooters Hill Cemetery.

HESKETH.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Olave's, St. Anne's-on-Sea, COLONEL GEORGE HESKETH, V.D., J.P., D.L., of Holwood, Astley Bridge, Bolton, aged 77 years. Service at St. Paul's, Astley Bridge, Bolton, to-morrow (Saturday), 11.15, prior to interment at Astley Bridge Cemetery, 12 noon. Deputations desirous of attending the service at St. Paul's apply for admission tickets, also inquiries, to Constantine Bros., 88, Bradshaw-gate, Bolton. 'Phone, 131 or 626.

JONES.—On April 30, 1930, in London, after a short illness, MARIA CHARLOTTE, second daughter of the late ROBERT JONES, formerly of Shanklin, Isle of Wight. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), St. Augustine's, Kilburn, 10.45 a.m.

LAWES.—On April 29, 1930, at Purley, LINDA MARY, widow of VINCENT LAWES, of Providence, R.I., U.S.A. **LONGBOTTOM.**—On May 1, 1930, at his residence, Harton Lodge, Totteridge-lane, Totteridge, London, N.20 (late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire), SIR BENJAMIN LONGBOTTOM, M.I.E.E. (Member of the Council, M.I.Mech.E.), Joint Managing Director of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., of Norwich and Manchester, Vice-President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, President of the Engineers' Club, Manchester, the dearly-beloved husband of Lady Alice May Longbottom, in his 54th year. Interment at Birstall Parish Church, near Leeds, on May 5, at 2.45 p.m. It is requested that all flowers be sent to Cambridge House, Birstall, near Leeds. Inquiries to J. Wales Smith, Commercial-street, Leeds, Telephone, 24006.

MACDOUGALL.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, CARLISLE HARRIET MACDOUGALL, of 64, Albert-terrace, Edinburgh, widow of DOUGLAS Surgeon-General H. R. Macdougall, I.M.S., of Macdougall and Dunollie, and fourth daughter of the late James Forsyth, Esq., some time of Dunach, age 83. Funeral to Kilbride Churchyard, Oban. A service will be held in St. John's Cathedral, Oban, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

MACKNESS.—On April 30, 1930, at Acaster Malbis, York, BERTHA, widow of DR. OWEN MACKNESS, Broughty Ferry. Funeral at Acaster Malbis to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.

MASTER.—At St. André, Nice, of cerebral haemorrhage, CHARLES OXNOW MASTER, of Bourton Grange, Flax Bourton, Somerset, eldest son of Charles Gilbert Master, C.S.I., and grandson of Archdeacon Mostyn, aged 69. Interred at Nice April 24, 1930.

NOKES.—On April 30, 1930, HUGH CHARLES NOKES, dearly loved husband of MAY NOKES, only son of Theodore F. A. and Florence C. J. Nokes, grandson of Frederick John and Mary Nokes and George Frederick Sheath, aged 29.

PREEDY.—On April 27, 1930, at Tamaris-sur-Mer, France, KATHLEEN MARY PREEDY, widow of Colonel H. W. Preedy, formerly of Fladbury, Worcestershire, and of Hereford.

RUSSELL.—On April 30, 1930, at Mostyn, Alexander Park-road, N.10, WILLIAM HENRY, beloved husband of JENNIE RUSSELL, passed peacefully away, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at Westleyan Church, Muswell Hill, 11 o'clock.

SIKES.—On April 26, 1930, at Westlands, Hill Head, Hampshire, HAROLD BERTON SIKES, late R.N.V.R., dearly-loved younger son of Francis Henry and Eleanor Sophia Sikes, aged 30.

STANTAN.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1930, at Treskerby House, Redruth, MARY, widow of WILLIAM HENRY STANTAN, late of Crantock, Newquay.

TRACY.—On April 30, 1930, at 15, St. John's-road, Harrow, ELIZABETH HERON CROST, daughter of the late Thomas Crost, of Malmesbury, Bute, and wife of JAMES TRACY, late of Mayfield, Dumbartonshire, N.B.

VALLANCEY.—On April 29, 1930, at Pernambuco Brazil, after an operation, WILLIAM RICHARD VALLANCEY, of the Western Telegraph Company, third son of MRS. VALLANCEY, 46, Lyncroft-gardens, Hampstead, aged 28.

WAINWRIGHT.—On April 28, 1930, at 54, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, ANNE BARBOUR CAROLINE, daughter of the late JOHN WAINWRIGHT, Taxing Master in Chancery, aged 80 years. Funeral service at All Saints Parish Church, Hove, to-day (Friday), at 2.30, and afterwards at Hove Cemetery.

WATTS.—On April 30, 1930, suddenly, at Hanslope Park, Bucks, SOPHIA EDITH, wife of the late EDWARD HANSLOPE WATTS. Funeral Hanslope Church on Monday, May 5, at 2 p.m. Train leaves Euston at 12 noon, arrives Castlethorpe at 1.34.

WAYMAN.—On May 1, 1930, at Leybourne, Silverhill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, after a long illness caused by war wounds, MAURICE WAYMAN, late Captain, South Lancs, husband of Mabel Wayman and son of the late Mr. W. H. Wayman and of Mrs. Wayman, Cremation, Golders Green, 2.30 p.m. to-day (Friday). No mourning, by his request.

WILLAN.—On April 22, 1930, at Highgate-avenue, Fulwood, near Preston, MICHAEL, the beloved husband of JANE ELIZABETH WILLAN, aged 70 years. Interred at Broughton on April 25.

WILSON.—On April 29, 1930, suddenly, at Westleigh, 72, Putney-hill, LIZZIE, widow of JAMES WILSON, M.E., of Old Forge, Dunmurray, Co. Antrim. (Colonial papers, please copy.) No flowers, by request.

WOOD.—On Sunday, April 27, 1930, HELEN LINDES, wife of R. F. M. WOOD, Esq., Belswardyne Hall, Salop, eldest daughter of the late Robert Lingen Burton, Esq., Longner Hall, Salop, aged 64 years.

WYNDHAM.—On May 1, 1930, at Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES JOHN WYNDHAM, C.B.E., late of the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, in his 86th year. Funeral at Woolbeding to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BROWN.—In proud and loving thankfulness for the life of CAPTAIN OSBERT HAROLD BROWN, D.S.O., M.C., 11th Suffolks (Cambridge Battalion), killed in France, Nov. 1, 1918, aged 24.

HARRIS.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN C. L. HARRIS (JIM), A Battery, H.A.C., who died May 2, 1918, of wounds received at Es Salt, aged 28; and of LIEUT. H. R. HARRIS (BIP), R.F.A. (S.R.), who died in France, Nov. 20, 1918, of pneumonia on his way home from Salonika, aged 31; the dearly loved only sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Harris, late of Reigate.

RING.—In ever-loving memory of MELVILLE JOHN RING, Sergeant, London Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Ypres, May 2, 1915.

SHEEN.—In loving memory of CYRIL CROSS SHEEN, 2nd Lieut., 11th Suffolks, who died in France on May 2, 1917, of wounds received in action on April 23, aged 20.

ADENEY.—In loving memory of EDWIN LEONARD ADENEY, M.D., J.P., of Howard Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, who passed AWAY May 2, 1917.

BLACKLOCK.—In loving and happy memory of JACK, from his Mother.

BRANDON.—In constant remembrance of EDGAR MONRAS BRANDON, who after very great suffering entered into rest May 2, 1924.

"Neither shall there be any more pain."

CAMERON.—To the dear memory of JOHN and ELSIE BLACK CAMERON, May 2, 1927, and June 23, 1923.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

FLETCHER.—In our loving memory of my dear husband JOHN, who died May 2, 1929. R.I.P.—PEGGY.

HATTON.—In affectionate and grateful remembrance of FRANK T. HATTON (SMYRNA), who passed away in London on May 2, 1923. Interred Great Northern Cemetery.

LILLEY.—In ever-loving memory of BILL (WILFRED) LILLEY, who died at Wilmslow, Cheshire, on May 2, 1923.

WILLCOCK.—To the dear memory of my husband, SAMUEL WILLCOX, late of Quernhborough, Leicester, who died at Mentone, May 2, 1922. R.I.P.

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PERSONAL

NANCY.—Collect letters General Post Office, no trap. have given promise.—Daddy.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column preceding Marriages.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 50gns. p.a. Apply Box 8,359, The Times, E.C.4.

SPA of high BRAMBACH—STRONGEST RADIUM MINERAL WATER SPRING IN THE WORLD—announces a representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, May 2nd—May 9th, from 11 till 1 and 3 till 5, to give information regarding analysis and cure at Bad Brambach to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.—For special appointments apply to Mr. A. Player, Claridge's Hotel.

MRS. JOHN LANGFORD JAMES wishes to express her THANKS to all who have so kindly sent her letters of sympathy in her two great losses of her husband and sister.

LADY (CAPEL) WOLSELEY, Ladies' Park Club, 4 Knightsbridge, wishes to most gratefully THANK all who so kindly sent letters of sympathy on the death of her aunt, Charlotte Knollys.

£30 REWARD.—LOST, May 1st, PEARL NECKLACE, flat round diamond clasp, between Queen's Gate-Brook-street-Oxford-street neighbourhood and Kensington.—Write Box 140, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

£10 REWARD.—LOST in a taxi on 30th April, at 6.30 p.m., between Burlington-arcade and Savoy Hotel, GOLD engine-turned CIGARETTE BOX; bottle 20, inscribed inside "Billy Paris, 1927."—Apply Manager, Ritz Hotel.

THE BOARD of INLAND REVENUE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of a FURTHER PAYMENT of £62 10s. CONSCIENCE MONEY from "Exeter."

RADIUM.—The Board of Governors of the ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL for Children and Women, Waterloo-road, ACKNOWLEDGE with most GRATEFUL THANKS £1,000 from ARTHUR BOOTH, Esq., J.P., of Glasgow, for the purchase of Radium for the work of the Hospital.—Further contributions to this Fund are urgently needed and would be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, W. S. Talbot, Esq., C.I.E.

THE NEW COLLEGE COMMEMORATION BALL will be held on TUESDAY, 24th June, 1930. Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.—Applications for tickets to be made through members of the College, before 10th May, to the Secretary. Tickets (single) £2.

ST. GILES' CHRISTIAN MISSION and WHEATLEY'S HOMES (Incorporated).—ANNUAL MEETINGS, Monday next, May 5th, Exeter Hall, at 3 p.m. The RT. HON. the LORD MAYOR will preside. Speakers: The RT. HON. VISCOUNT BRENTFORD, J.P., D.C.L., D.L., DENSDALE T. YOUNG, D.D., The REV. JOHN MCNEILL, D.D., and A. E. CAIRNS, Esq., B.A. (Met. Magistrate), J. G. HAY HALKETT, Esq., B.A. (Met. Magistrate). Solos by Mr. Jacques Hopkins, L.R.A.M. Office: 15, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.1.

BOODLES.—Will any person possessing PAPERS, PICTURES or similar DATA relating to this CLUB kindly permit INSPECTION, solely for historical purposes?—Write Secretary, Boodles, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED.—See Flats column.

LT.-Col. Baynes, 6, Abbots-court, Kensington-square, W.8.

VERY comfortable 6-cylinder Saloon.—Race Meetings, 8 to 10 guineas. Private hire, return, £2 15s., Maidenhead £1 15s.—'Phone Paddi. 6097.

£50,000 recently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee), or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

I.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT: one bed-sitting room and bath room; good catering and attendance; £250 per annum, including service.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.

COURT TENNIS LESSONS personally by Miss HELEN ANDERSON.—Ballroom, Basil-street Hotel, Knightsbridge. Sloane 7151. By appointment only.

AUSTIN 12 SALOON, blue; owner (Kensington) will let to regular hirer (good driver essential) or hirer with chauffeur; three weeks, weekly or monthly weekends.—Write Box G.1498, The Times, E.C.4.

"I Would suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or making money."—From a retired Major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1).

N.S.P.C.C. Merely "joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

Y.H. Don't mention it, for it will not be difficult.

LADY OWNER-DRIVER. AUSTIN 16 Saloon CAR; Town, country trips 6d. per mile.—Tele., Paddi. 7632.

MAYFAIR.—Self-contained FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, with option of Sale, comfortable Sunny HOUSE; six bed rooms, three reception rooms; one storey; new basement; compound hot water; nice garden, etc.—Apply 9, Prince and Cowper Dickinson, 72, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THURLESTONE, S. DEVON, adjoining golf links. Overlooking sea and within 200 yards of excellent tennis and bathing.—To be LET, charming new and well FURNISHED labour-saving HOUSE; large charming, living room, logria, five bed rooms; garage; electric light; telephone; small walled garden. Rent 15 guineas weekly. Edgar Dudley, Oxshott, Surrey.

COMFORT and LUXURY in beautiful HOUSE near Tunbridge Wells; suites of rooms; golf, tennis, brides; garage; 7 acres.—Write Box 8,433, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE BUNGALOW FURNISHED to be LET by month; three maids; bath; garage; electricity; tennis; next beach.—Thomas, Linden, Gorleston-on-Sea.

CLEAR-HEADED ADMINISTRATOR would be glad to take off time of Managing Director of business concern would welcome his help.—For APPOINTMENTS REQUIRED column.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, extending, offers VACANCIES SUMMER TERM at reduced fees of 50gns. p.a.—Write Box 8,359, The Times, E.C.4.

SPA of high BRAMBACH—STRONGEST RADIUM MINERAL WATER SPRING IN THE WORLD—announces a representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, May 2nd—May 9th, from 11 till 1 and 3 till 5, to give information regarding analysis and cure at Bad Brambach to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.—For special appointments apply to Mr. A. Player, Claridge's Hotel.

MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel Hill, near Margate, RECEIVES in her Georgian Home a few CHILDREN from 5 years of age; entire charge if parents abroad; complete education; happy home and open-air life; six acres of garden grounds; tennis and croquet lawns; pony; picnics. Next term, 5th May. Prospectus. Telephone, Margate 164.

AUTHOR leaving England SELLING QUEEN ANNE WALNUT SUITE, Chippendale and Sheraton pieces, Park 7870.—Write, Box B.359, The Times, E.C.4.

BOGNOR REGIS.—VACANCIES for TWO CHILDREN over 5 years; motherly care; education if desired; beautiful house and grounds; holidays or permanent.—Write Box 8,316, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

A XVth CENTURY thatched roof COTTAGE for SALE, with about three acres of land; three bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; garage; three miles Woking.—Box 8,373, The Times.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins next week. Booklet free.

GOLF TUITION on new lines.—Write for "How to become a Golfer," Dept. 3, Cromwell House, Fulwood-place, W.C.1.

OWNER going abroad unexpectedly wishes to SELL WALDSTEIN Upright PIANO; no reasonable offer refused.—Write Miss H., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

SALMON and SEA-TROUT FISHING, with comfortable house in beautiful surroundings North of Trondjhem; rent from July 20th to end of season, £50.—Write Box 8,401, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, an ADVOWSON in Cornwall or Devonshire. No extremes.—Write Box G.1466, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN'S GUEST HOUSE, SCHOOL and CHILD GUEST HOME established 11 years.—Mrs. and the Misses Browne have removed from 10, Surrey-road, Cliftonville, to Northumberland-avenue, Palm Bay, Cliftonville; garden, tennis court, hut on sands; few vacancies for children of all ages; entire charge taken; special care of delicate children; medical references.

WALMER, near Deal.—For SALE, pretty White HOUSE, green shutters; Freehold; good garden; garage; 3 beds, 2 sitting rooms; electric light; bath; two minutes from sea

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER. Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office, P. & O., 730, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 22
†Ramsay ..	11,000	Thomson	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Hensham	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rangoon ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Mongolia ..	16,000	Ebsdale	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
Patna (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Stockton	May 27	—
Caputalan ..	16,500	Cadle	June 13	June 20
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	[illegible]	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Middsb'ro.	LONDON
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	—	May 3	May 10
†HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*ALMEMOOR ..	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
DOMALA ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Middsb'ro.	LONDON
*‡MANORA ..	6,588	—	—	May 17
*MORVADA ..	8,193	—	May 10	May 17
*‡MOLDERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
*‡MANTOLA ..	7,000	May 28	June 4	June 7

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Jeddah. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Midsbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	May 9	May 17
MATIANA ..	8,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON.
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
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City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.

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NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
RANGITIKI ..	17,000	June 18
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TUAPERIKA ..	9,000	Aug. 1

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. *Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND,
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—
MAKURA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO	13,000	11 July	

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	July 4	July 11

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office: 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Manchester	5,584	May 3	Calcutta
City of Cairo ..	7,906	June 5	Calcutta
s City of Venice ..	8,305	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	July 5	Calcutta

(s) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lesbian	2,355	May 21 Smyrna and Constant
Fabian	3,059	May 22 Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Sparta ..	4,418	May 10 C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Alexandria	4,712	June 7 E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
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M.S. J. V. OLDENBARNEVELT .. .. 9th May
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SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - - MAY 3
MAURETANIA .. May 10 *CARMANIA .. May 10
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†SCYTHIA - - - - MAY 3
*SAMARIA .. May 10 ‡CARINTHIA .. May 17
‡ Calls Boston.
† Via Belfast, not Cobh.
* Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*AUSONIA - - - - MAY 2
AURANIA .. May 9 ASCANIA .. May 17
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡LETITIA - - - - MAY 3
*ANDANIA .. May 9 ‡ATHENIA .. May 17
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
* Calls Belfast prior to Glasgow.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic ..	Wed., May 7	Olympic ..	Wed., May 21
Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) †Adriatic	Sat., May 3	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17
Arabic ..	Sat., May 10	Cedric ..	Sat., May 24

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic ..	Fri., May 9	Doric ..	Fri., May 30
Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., May 5
(Via Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(5) Lapland .. .. May 3
(4) Westernland .. .. May 10
(4) Pennland .. .. May 16
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka ..	21,716 tons	.. ..	May 10 June 7
*Minnewaska ..	21,716 tons	.. ..	May 24 June 21

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. May 17 June 14
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
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BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
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S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 19
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. June 16
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SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

May 9 from GENOA "CONTE
" 16 " NAPLES GRANDE"
" 12 " GIBRALTAR
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings:—May 30, June 13, July 3, July 25, Aug. 15

May 13 from TRIESTE "SATURNIA"
" 16 " NAPLES
" 19 " LISBON
COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings:—June 3, June 17, July 15, July 29, Aug. 19.

May 23 from GENOA "AUGUSTUS"
" 24 " NAPLES
" 26 " GIBRALTAR
N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings:—June 6, June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22.

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MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
Regular Services to India.

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EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Every Thursdays.
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on Tuesdays.
INDIA	Every 4th Friday.
" (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday.

Fortnightly Service.

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S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 6th, 16 Days, from £20.
Visiting Dalmatia, North Africa, Sicily, and Malta.
June 25th, 25 Days, from £30.
Greece, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, &c.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) .. May 17
VOLENDAM (First class fare from £35) .. .. May 24
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. May 10
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. May 24 *MAASDAM .. June 21
From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,920	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Govee, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM (via Queenstown)	May 2
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	May 3
MONTROSE (via Queenstown)	May 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 10

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK	May 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	May 23

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MELITA .. May 2 D. OF ATHOLL .. May 10
JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. .. May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31.
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Fiji, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. May 28 NIAGARA .. .. June 25
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
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103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,178 tons	from Southampton	June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.
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IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
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ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Short Sea Journeys to South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35.

AENEAS ..	24 May	ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.
SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or any recognised Travel Agency.

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TO
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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool 23rd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool 5th JULY
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(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	May 2
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	May 9
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16

*Via Madeira. †Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 7
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 13	June 21

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(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KITANO MARU ..	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU ..	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26
KAMO MARU ..	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	May 3
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	May 24
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	June 7

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTTICA"	May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	June 21

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Telegrams: "Eastwardly," London.
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J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

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by
BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

	From	
"AVILA STAR" }	London and Boulogne	8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR" }		22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }		12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR" }		19 JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CHINA & JAPAN MONTHLY. FARES: STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, £80; CHINA & JAPAN, £70.
HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES SPRING AND SUMMER
by the World's most delightful Cruising liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
May 7th, 22 days. May 31st, 17 days. June 18th, 14 days.
To
MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
July 5th, 13 days. July 19th, 20 days. Aug. 9th, 13 days. Aug. 23rd, 24 days.
Spacious decks, delightful ball room, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Tastefully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
Early bookings secure preference in accommodation.
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REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
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HAVANA	RIO BRAVO	May 28th
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO	July 16th
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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON
(By the Cap Arcona.)
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M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne May 19
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*M.V. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne.. June 7
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Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to MEDITERRANEAN, SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
CHENONCEAUX .. May 9 and May 30 ATHOS II
MOMBAS

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HOLMFIELD PARK, an exceptionally fine residential, five acres beautiful grounds; conveniently situated from Sidcup and West End; every facility, tennis, golf, &c.; terms, inclusive. Ravensbourne 2660.

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HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch. SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; first-class partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.—Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. 'Phone, Padd. 5208.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE from 3gns. inclusive; near sea, Square, Pavilion.—"Redcliffe," 85, Lansdowne-road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write "The Times" Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached house; 5min. West Pier and Station; farm produce, home cooking. From 2gns. Tele. 4676.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential, facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

CORNWALL.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, private house, indoor sanitation; bus route; near golf course, four minutes' beaches.—Mrs. R. H. Lugg, Drop Anchor, Gunwalloe.

CORNWALL.—Detached private house in fishing village; South-West aspect; board-residence 2gns. weekly; single rooms from 12s. 6d., including service; bath, indoor sanitation; good table; private sitting room for parties three or more.—Write Box G.1507, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—Farmhouse on Helford River, sea; good BOARD-RESIDENCE and cooking; own produce, poultry; steamer trips, ferry, 'buses.—Rogers, Treganowell Farm, St. Martin, Cornwall.

DELIGHTFUL FARMHOUSE by the SEA, with every convenience; glorious views of the Channel.—Berridge, Bank End, near Ventnor, I.W.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; finest holiday house at strictly moderate terms; own garage, grounds, tennis, dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE, HOLMWOOD, WILMINGTON-TERRACE. Minute sea. Quiet, park. Separate tables; excellent cuisine. Gas fires.—Tele. 1830, D. Gordon.

EASTBOURNE.—THE ANGLES. Facing sea; 125 bed rooms, dance and billiard rooms; English chef. Residents' Proprietors. 'Phone Eastbourne 311.

EASTBOURNE.—YORK HOUSE. Sunny position, facing sea; gas fires in bed rooms; dancing; own farm produce. Moderate terms. Tele. 918.

FARMHOUSE BOARD-RESIDENCE or APARTMENTS, close to sea; lovely cliffs; good cooking; highly recommended.—Mrs. S. Curnow, Ruan Minor, via Cornwall.

FOLKESTONE.—THE MAYFAIR. The Leas, opposite Pier; lift; fitted throughout hot and cold water; private and public rooms; liberal table; low terms.

FOLKESTONE.—GREYSTONES, Clifton-crescent; magnificently situated on Leas, facing sea; cooking, service; appointments excellent.—Mrs. Corcoran.

GUESTS WANTED in gentleman's comfortable home in Lizard district; excellent table. Terms moderate and inclusive.—Write Box E.193, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box F.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

HAMBY.—Charming seaside village, glorious sands, golf links, Tennis Park and sea. Only five guests taken.—Rattray, 55, Egerton-road. 'Phone 674.

NURSE offers Lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-Up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food; comfort; large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

VACANCY for SENILE or SEMI-PARALYSED PATIENT; ground-floor annexe, bath room adjoining; beautiful grounds medical supervision; highest references. 25 miles North of London.—Write Box P.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner; S.R.N. 'Phone: Willesden 1147.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GOVERNMENT of MADRAS.
THE PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.
Messrs. Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited, 66, Queen-street, London, E.C.4, acting on behalf of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, invite TENDERS (which may be higher) for the COMPLETE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT of THREE 66/110KV. OUTDOOR SUBSTATIONS in accordance with Specification No. E.26 (Price 20s.) and General Conditions of Contract (Price 5s. 6d.). Tenders must be despatched not later than June 15th, 1930. A copy of the above Specification and Conditions obtainable from Balfour, Beatty and Co., Limited, on payment of the respective fees (not returnable) mentioned above.
May 1, 1930.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of:—
1. LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, and
2. ELECTRICAL MATERIALS and FITTINGS.
Specifications and Forms of Tender will be available at the Company's Offices, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked "Tender for Locomotive Boilers," or as the case may be, with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 16th May, 1930.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of £1 for each copy of the Specification No. 1 and of 5s. for each copy of the Specification No. 2.
Copies of drawings may be obtained at the Offices of the Company's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.
91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1, 30th April, 1930.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

MANNEQUIN.—Academy, Delaroche, 96, Regent-street, London; training courses; also Glasgow and Manchester.—Write or 'phone details (Gerrard 6792).

THE School of Millinery, 32, Wigmore-street.—Morning and afternoon classes daily; 3 guineas for 12 lessons. Prospectus on application.

NURSING HOMES

A TRAINED NURSE with charming house on coast near Cromer, magnificent sea views, would like PATIENT; moderate fees; recommended by London specialist.—Write Box 8971, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AT HOVE, in trained nurse's home, aged, convalescent, or anyone needing care; medical recommendations; facing sea.—Villa Noel, 16, Wish-road, Hove. 'Phone, Portslade 8327.

BEXHILL.—Holiday, invalid or permanent VISITORS, facing Park and sea. Only five guests taken.—Rattray, 55, Egerton-road. 'Phone 674.

NURSE offers Lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-Up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food; comfort; large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

VACANCY for SENILE or SEMI-PARALYSED PATIENT; ground-floor annexe, bath room adjoining; beautiful grounds medical supervision; highest references. 25 miles North of London.—Write Box P.1691, The Times, E.C.4.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS.—Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner; S.R.N. 'Phone: Willesden 1147.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR in FRENCH, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. WANTED September, 1930. Salary $5,000 or upwards, according to qualifications; travelling allowance.—Applications, endorsed "University," with testimonials, to be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, Liverpool, before May 15th.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SAWSTON VILLAGE COLLEGE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of WARDEN of the College, which will include the Senior School of the area. Applicants must be teachers qualified for recognition by the Board of Education as Certificated Teachers.
Forms of application, with particulars of the post and salary, will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope by the Education Secretary, County Hall, Cambridge.
29th April, 1930.

CHESTER COUNCIL of SOCIAL WELFARE.
The Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of GENERAL SECRETARY. Applicants will be required to have experience of social service work. Salary £350, rising to £400. Forms of application will be sent by the General Secretary, Bishop Lloyd's House, Chester, on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—
M/2191.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of HONG-KONG for three years with prospect of permanency. Salary £550 rising to £1,150 by annual increments, payable locally in dollars under compensation scheme at present in force at a favourable rate of exchange. Free passages. Candidates, unmarried, age 24 to 30, must be fully qualified architects' assistants, well up in building construction, including reinforced concrete work and drainage, and should possess one of the following qualifications:—A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.M.E., or an exempting degree. Should possess a knowledge of law relating to buildings and public health easements and have had experience in the administration of building and public health bye-laws.
M/2180.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for the Harbour Department for a tour of 12 to 18 months. Salary £600 rising by a year by annual increments of £30 and thence rising to £920 a year by annual increments of £40. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment; free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, must be fully qualified Civil Engineers who have had experience in harbour and trigonometrical surveys.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WEST HAM.
WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL, LEYTONSTONE, E.11.
ANAESTHETIST.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ANAESTHETIST at the Whipps Cross Hospital, Whipps Cross-road, Leytonstone, E.11.
Applicants must have specialized in this subject, and preference will be given to those attached in this capacity to hospitals.
The duties comprise one morning attendance weekly for dental work, for which the remuneration will be £100 per annum, and two afternoons' attendances weekly for ordinary surgical operations, with the remuneration of £200 per annum.
Applications will be considered from persons able to attend for the total period required or for part of the time at a proportional remuneration.
The services of the anaesthetist will be retained for a period not exceeding five years in the first instance, and he will be required to provide his own locum tenens during holidays and absences.
Applications, with copy of testimonials, should be made not later than May 19th, 1930, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
CHARLES E. CRANFIELD, Town Clerk.
Public Assistance Offices, Union-road, Leytonstone, E.11, 30th April, 1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY of LAW.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.
The salary offered is L.E.1,140 a year (approximately £1,168), and the appointment will be on contract for three years and renewable.
Duties will begin on October 1st, 1930, and courses are to be given in English or French.
A liberal allowance for travel each month's salary will be paid on arrival at Cairo if successful applicant is resident in Europe.
Should the candidate appointed be already an Egyptian Government official he will not be entitled to receive the salary advertised, except with the approval of the Finance Committee and Council of Ministers.
Applications, with details of qualifications and copies of publications, should be sent to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Egyptian University, Cairo, and posted so as to be received before May 20th, 1930.
Information of administrative conditions of the appointment may be had from the Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.
DENTAL SURGEON.
APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified registered Dental Surgeons to fill a VACANCY on the Council's Staff.
At present the duties will consist of the inspection and treatment of school children, but the Council may also require the officer to undertake inspection and treatment in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Schemes.
The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties, to work under the control and supervision of the Medical Officer and to reside at an approved centre.
The scale of salary is £475 per annum with increments of £25 per annum to a maximum of £575. Travelling expenses will be allowed according to the Council's scale.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and will be terminable by three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate before the appointment is confirmed.
Forms of application may be obtained from the County Medical Officer, Public Health Department, 29, Thorpe-road, Norwich, to whom they should be returned, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, by the 16th May, 1930.
By order of the Council,
The Shirehouse, Norwich, 25th April, 1930. Clerk of the Council.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REQUIRE the SERVICES of a DISTRICT TRAFFIC MANAGER. Age 25-30, single preferred. Candidates should have had a Public School education; good traffic experience on railway or steamer service, and be capable of organizing and controlling a large staff of operatives. Starting rate of pay £E.480-540 per annum, according to age and qualifications (£E.1 = £1 os. 6d.). Progressive and pensionable appointment. Candidates for first-class passage. Strict medical examination. Literal knowledge of Arabic an advantage. Apply by letter, giving full details of age, training, and experience, to Railway Engineer, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "District Traffic Manager."

UNIVERSITY of ALLAHABAD.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the CHAIR of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE in the University of Allahabad. The Professor as Head of the Department of English is responsible for the organization of the teaching of the different courses in his subject. His own teaching will be mainly with post-graduate students. He will be required generally to stimulate the study of English Literature in the University and should be able to guide research up to the doctorate stage. He must possess high academic qualifications, have had University teaching experience for at least five years and have established a reputation for scholarship, research, or literary work. A knowledge of English. The pay will be on the scale of Rs.800-50-1,250 p.m.; but an overseas allowance of Rs.225 p.m. will be given to a candidate recruited from outside India, if he possesses exceptionally high qualifications and experience. The appointment will be permanent if the candidate be confirmed after a period of three years on probation. From the date of confirmation he will be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund, to which he will be required to contribute at the rate of 6 per cent. of his salary, the University contributing an equal amount. The appointment will date from the day he takes up his duties in Allahabad, which should be not later than the end of October, 1930.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, teaching and research experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, should reach The Registrar, University of Allahabad, U.P., India, by June 15, 1930. Copies of publications also may be sent.
J. M. DAVID, Registrar.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
A Firm of international repute require three Sales Representatives for the Richmond, Kingston, Hounslow, Windsor, Staines, and Weybridge districts; experience not essential as training will be given to the right type of man. Specialities to earn big money and promotion. First-class references essential.—Write Box A.881, The Times, E.C.4.
AN opportunity occurs for Salesmen speaking perfect German, Dutch, or both, in a well-known Food Manufacturing House planning to further develop their Continental sales; good salary and prospects to men of initiative, energy, and good appearance. State particulars of age, height, weight, and previous experience to E. D., Box N.709, The Times, E.C.4.
A Serious-minded Man (25-30) permanent and progressive position on our Sales Force. Good opportunity for the right type of man, with earnings above the average; inexperienced applicants will be considered. Must be resident in Greater London area, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, or Oxfordshire; age 25-40.—Apply by letter only, giving details of past five years, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.
A World-wide organisation requires real live Salesman on straight commission for London Area. Speciality selling. Only those who have proved selling record need apply. Car an advantage.—Write Box A.882, The Times, E.C.4.
CANVASSER required for the Kingston, Richmond, Hounslow, Windsor, Staines, and Weybridge districts. We pay the highest rate of salary and commission of any firm in our line of business; experience not essential.—Write N.722, The Times, E.C.4.
GENERAL Drapery not keen representative to visit N. counties and schools; must be R.C.; general education; good appearance and sound trade knowledge essential; experience of this special trade in London area preferred.—Letter, full particulars, age, salary required, and full details, to Box E.414, The Times, E.C.4.
GOODLASS, Wall and Co., Ltd., Paint and Varnish, &c., Manufacturers, Liverpool and London, require additional Representatives for the London area; applications from those with long-standing experience in the trade and established connexions only will be considered.—Write, stating age, full details of experience, and salary, &c., required, to London Offices, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.
INSPECTORS, Superintendents, and Agents required by progressive Colonial Life Office undertaking National Advertising campaign. Really attractive terms are offered to experienced men, and vacancies are available in several districts. Applications will be considered from experienced new business producers; excellent prospects for really energetic men of proved ability.—Applicants should state age, and give full particulars of experience, which will be treated in strict confidence, to Box No. 161, care of Geo. J. Smith and Co., Ltd., 73-78, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.
LAW.—Managing Clerk wanted for general practice in London; good prospects to suitable man; preference to applicant introducing business.—Write fully qualifications, experience, age, and salary to Box 8.642, The Times, E.C.4.
LAW.—Thoroughly experienced Solicitor wanted by City firm as Managing Clerk (conveyancing and commercial); able to act without supervision.—Particulars as to age, experience, and salary to "H.R.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
MIDLANDS Brewery (Outside Manager.—Applicants only considered of wide similar experience with reputed firm, age 25-40. Unique opportunity for well-educated, energetic, and enterprising individual of permanency. Good salary and prospects.—Write fullest particulars to Box 8.544, The Times, E.C.4.
MULTIPLE Provision Stores offers exceptional opportunity for the right man; experience routine, stocks retail Provision Stores, in the West Smithfield, E.C.1.
OLD-ESTABLISHED Insurance Company has vacancy for Junior Clerk. Write, stating full particulars, including educational qualifications, to Box 9.644, The Times, E.C.4.
PROSPECTIVE Representatives required (age 25-30) for Public School education preferred) by well-known firm of wholesale distributors. Applications in own handwriting, together with brief details of career and copies of references.—Write Box A.876, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLIC School Boy, not over 19, required for progressive distributing business in the South of England. Give references and school.—Write Box 8.631, The Times, E.C.4.
QUALIFIED Clerk required by a large firm of Chartered Accountants in London.—Address by letter with full particulars, age and salary required, to A., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
SALESMEN required for London.—Exceptional opportunity immediately for several first-class Salesmen of good education and appearance essential; age 30-40; with world wide organization; no travelling; payment by results; prospects unlimited; only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box E.251, The Times, E.C.4.
SAFETY in Mines Research Board.—The Safety in Mines Research Board invite applications for one post of Junior Engineer. The post, which is a whole-time one and tenable in London, is in connexion with research on colliery wire ropes. Candidates must possess good scientific qualifications, including a University degree (or its equivalent) in engineering and be good draughtsmen. Special knowledge of metallurgy is not required. Other things being equal, preference will be given to ex-Service men. The post is graded as a Junior Assistant with a scale of salary of £160 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £190. In addition a variable cost-of-living bonus is payable, making the present minimum of the scale £246.—Forms of application, which must be returned not later than 19th May, can be obtained from the Under-Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Department, Dean Stanley-street, London, S.W.1.
SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT required for large and old-established Steel Works in Yorkshire; must have had practical experience of steel works and engineering trade; also be able to design and install modern system; familiar with modern accounting methods and experienced in secretarial duties, presentation of statistics, and control of staff; age 30-40.—Write, giving full particulars and salary expected, to Box 8.522, The Times, E.C.4.
THE Bolsover Colliery Company, Limited, require the services of a qualified Chemist for colliery and analytical work with experience of coal washing.—Apply, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary required, to the General Manager, the Bolsover Colliery Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield, not later than 15th May, 1930.
TO Public School Men.—Given that they have character, we prefer for our representative staff men of Public School and/or University education. Our business, which is one of the three major industries of the country, is recognized as being a leading house and is entering its second century. Our trade is international, and, in consequence, in the selection of our Home Trade Representatives we take men whom we can, when occasion requires, transfer to overseas positions. We stipulate that candidates be young, fit men, preferably under 30 and able to pass a strict medical survey. We pay selected candidates a commencing salary of £5 per week, plus travelling expenses, and train them for their work and career. Application is invited from keen, virile, and capable men with the above educational qualifications, with instinct with business sense and willingness to work.—Applications must cover past career from preparation school onwards, and in the first instance should be addressed to Box S.520, The Times, E.C.4.
WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed for free training as Church Army Sisters, who through love of God and their neighbour devote themselves to work in parishes, homes, and in rescue work; age 20-34; salaried posts; pension.—Write for all particulars Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec., Sisters' Training College, 61, Bryanston-street, W.1.
WANTED, Secretary for London district rowing club, with quarters; immediate.—Write, stating salary required, experience, age, married or single, with copies testimonials, to Box A.876, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, Managress for retail showroom; must be smart and well educated; previous experience necessary; age over 30 years.—Write Box 0539, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
WANTED, Cook-General for country; separate room; modern equipment; good wages.—Write Box 09800, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
WANTED, Cook-General for country; separate room; two in family; small wages; wages £40-45.—Write Mrs. Goodall, Somerset, Harpenden.
COOK-GENERAL; flat; three in family; two maids; separate bed rooms; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.
COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.
COOK-GENERAL(S) required at once; good situations for Town and country.—Apply Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted; small family; four maids kept.—Write, stating wages, &c., to Mrs. Watkins, Loddenden Manor, Staplehurst, Kent.
TWO Parlourmaids (uniform provided) and one Housemaid for private hotel, Kensington; 28 bed rooms; staff eight.—Write fully Box S.605, The Times, E.C.4.
PARLOURMAIDS (single-handed) urgently required for permanent situations in Town and country; wages £55-£60. Numerous vacancies.—Mrs. Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1.
PARLOURMAID; one lady; four servants; separate bed room; £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.
PARLOURMAID (Head of three); Surrey (Guildford); three family; 10 servants; uniform found. All permanents parlourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.
PARLOURMAIDS.—Well-trained, efficient Parlourmaids are invited to inspect my list of situations, available now and at future dates. I can confidently state that you will indeed be hard to suit if you cannot satisfy yourself from this list of vacancies, which are offered under modern conditions and with good wages; good references essential; interviews arranged; no charge

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
Every bed room now has hot and cold running water.
Every bed room now has exclusive telephone.
Every bed room now has fire.
Every bed room now has box spring and hair mattress.
Every three bed rooms now have bath room.
Redecorated and refurbished throughout.
Now ready for occupation. No increase in prices.

BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
28-30, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.
Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with early spring blossoms, and resonant with the song of the greater variety of birds.
Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet, yet within stroll of Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and most central for buses and Tubes to everywhere.
The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The Manageress, Miss Best, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. Rates from 3 guineas weekly inclusive.
Telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663.
THE OLDEST YET THE LATEST OF MR. CROSS'S HOTELS.

CORA HOTEL
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 240 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London. Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Running Water in all bed rooms.
Terms: Room, Breakfast and Attendance, 8/6
Full Board (minimum 4 days), 13s. per day; £4 7s. 6d. per week.

THE DISCRIMINATING MAN . . . COURT ROYAL, for he appreciates the excellence of the cuisine and the quiet dignity of the appointments. Overlooking Hyde Park and Knightsbridge, from Marble Arch. It has 50 bed rooms, with telephone, gas fire, and running hot and cold water. Several suites with private bath room.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4gns.
Write for brochure, or 'phone Paddington 6824.
COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-106, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Hot and cold running water in every room. Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.
DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. Five 10/6 dinners served weekly. Inclusive all meals. 'Phone, Park 2379. Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation three minutes from Selfridge's. Well-known for its cuisine. Fully licensed. Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8131. Telegrams: Adjection, London.

HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift, numerous bath rooms 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water, gas fires, and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Tube station; 20 to all parts; from Victoria 5½ins. or 11s. 6d. daily. ALSO LUXURIOUS SUITES.
'Phone: Kensington 7717, 4588-9.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of private residences. Modern reception rooms. Suites a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water, and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double room, 8gns. Telegrams: Inverness, London. Tele., 9001 Park (three lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now fitted. Tele. 9061 Park (three lines). Tastefully decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water, fires, and telephone in bedrooms. Central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
23-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 5gns. per week inclusive. Fine reception rooms, and cuisine. Hot and cold and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful lounge. For comfort. Tele., 1809 Park.

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LEGAL NOTICES
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ARTHUR BUCKLAND DIXON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of ARTHUR BUCKLAND DIXON late of 26 Windsor Road, Worthing in the County of Sussex Solicitor deceased who died intestate on the 20th day of December, 1929 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were on the 24th day of April, 1930 granted to Mrs. Katharine Maude Dixon by the Principal Probate Registry, are hereby required to send in particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said Administratrix on or before the third day of July 1930, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have had notice.
Dated this 29th day of April, 1930.
DIXON HOLMES & CUSHING 3 Highworth, Worthing. Solicitors for the Administratrix.

ALFRED HENRY OSMAN Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ALFRED HENRY OSMAN, O.B.E., late of Apsley House, Cambridge Park, Leytonstone in the County of Essex, Lieutenant-Colonel deceased, who died on the 30th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 29th day of April 1930 by Walter Osman of 10 Verulam Chambers, Holborn, W.C.1, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated 30th April, 1930.
STOW PRESTON & LYTTELTON, 12 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

BETSEY COUSENS, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of BETSEY COUSENS, of Couching-Street, Watlington, in the County of Oxford, Widow, who died on the 1st day of April 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of April 1930 by Sidney Fairhead Cousens, the sole Executor therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts, claims or demands to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executor, on or before the 9th day of July 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executor shall then have had notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons in respect of any debt, claim or demands the said

Law Report, May 1

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which a trustee under a deed of assignment executed in favour of creditors by a firm of wholesale jewellers in Hatton-garden claims from a Lloyd's underwriter his proportion of £16,000 under a Lloyd's burglary insurance policy. The firm allege that upwards of £30,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the premises in August, 1928. After that loss the deed of assignment was executed. The defendant denies that the firm suffered any loss and pleads that the claim is false and fraudulent. He also says that there was a breach of warranty. (TILLEY v. HILL.)

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in allowing in part an appeal by the Crown, held that the respondent, an air pilot employed by Imperial Airways, Limited, could not deduct for the purposes of income-tax the cost of a motor-car and a telephone, which were not used in the performance of his office or employment, but in preparing to perform it, but he was entitled to deduct certain other expenses. (NOLDER (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. WALTERS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION

WRESTLING ASSOCIATIONS' DISPUTE

WING AND OTHERS FOR THEMSELVES AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION v. BURN AND OTHERS FOR THEMSELVES AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

This action, which was heard yesterday and in which it was stated that a settlement had been reached, was mentioned again to-day. The action was by Mr. Arthur Montague Wing, of Buckley-square, Manchester, and others against Mr. Arthur J. Burn, of 140, Hampton-road, Forest Gate, and others for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cancelling the affiliation to the National Amateur Wrestling Association of the Lancashire County Amateur Wrestling Association, or from expelling or purporting to expel them therefrom, and a declaration that the purported cancellation of affiliation was illegal, *ultra vires*, and contrary to natural justice.

Mr. Laski, K.C., and Mr. Heckscher appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Beebee for the defendants.

Mr. HECKSCHER said that terms of settlement had, he hoped, now been arranged, under which the Lancashire Association would again become affiliated to the National Association on conditions which would lead to smooth working between the parties.

Mr. BEEBEE said that there was a question as to a possible amendment of the rules about which, in case of difference, it was suggested that it be settled by the Judge in Chambers.

Mr. JUSTICE LUXMOORE said that he would be glad to do anything which he could to assist. It would be better perhaps for him to retain the matter.

Mr. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—You may take the order in that form. I am sure that every one will now be satisfied, but if there should be any difficulty I will do my best to arrange it. I hope that is the end of the trouble.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Woolfe and Woolfe, for Mr. M. Blumberg, Manchester; Mr. G. de G. Griffith.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CLAIM FOR LOSS OF JEWELRY CONTESTED

TILLEY v. HILL

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, chartered accountant, of Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C., claims, as trustee under a deed of assignment, £129 7s. 8d. from Mr. Henry Babington Hill, a Lloyd's underwriter, that being Mr. Hill's proportion of £16,000 under a policy of insurance dated October 6, 1927, which covered loss by theft of jewelry in the possession of Messrs. W. Lewis, manufacturing jewellers, of 84, Hatton-garden, E.C.

The policy was taken out by Messrs. Lewis, and on August 25, 1928, it was alleged, there was a robbery at their premises when jewelry valued at upwards of £30,000 was taken. Messrs. Lewis subsequently made an arrangement with their creditors, in whose favour they executed a deed of assignment, Mr. Tilley, the plaintiff in the present action, being appointed trustee.

The defendant denies that Messrs. W. Lewis suffered any loss, as alleged, and pleads that the claim is false and fraudulent. He also says that there was a breach of warranty, inasmuch as Messrs. W. Lewis had falsely stated in the proposal for insurance that a complete record of stock bought and sold was kept, and that the books were audited at regular intervals.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. H. D. Samuels for the defendant.

Mr. William Lewis was further cross-examined by Mr. BIRKETT, who asked: When you left your office on Saturday, August 25, 1928, to go to Farringdon-street Station did you meet any one at the front door?—Yes, I believe there was a workman there, who was decorating the door or the wall of the entrance lobby. He (Mr. Lewis) agreed that all the locks on the doors, including that of the safe, appeared to be quite all right after the theft; there was no sign that they had been tampered with.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did you yourself, when you returned from the golf course on the Saturday afternoon, make a tour of the premises?—No, but I think the detective sergeant went over them with the caretaker. So far as I know the premises were normal.

JEWELRY ON THE FLOOR

Questioned as to the jewelry, the witness said that when he returned to the premises from the golf course there were probably more than 50 diamond rings, a diamond bracelet worth about £500, and other loose articles of jewelry lying about on the floor of the office. Many packets of diamonds had been opened and were empty. Some of the packets had been taken away unopened. There had been probably 100 jewel cases in the safe when he left and about 30 empty cases were lying about when he returned, the others, with their contents, having been taken. Some of the jewel cases and their contents were left behind. Some cash was also still in the safe, but he could not say whether it amounted to £61.

When his attention was called to the coarse sweepings bin on April 5, 1929, he was only told that the diamond chain had been found, whereupon he gave instructions for the whole thing to be emptied, and the parcel containing the rings emerged. Apparently the parcel had been made up, and was not a parcel which had been in the safe.

He was unable by September 1, 1928, to supply a complete list of the missing articles. He had to rely partly on his memory in making out the lists, and owing to the absence of a stock book a great deal of investigation had to be made. The list supplied to the police on September 11 and circulated by them on the following day was incomplete. He gave the assessors a list of firms from which his firm had received goods on approval so that they could get the information which they required. He admitted that if he had had a stock book it could have been ascertained at once what articles were missing. There were possibly cases in which, as a last resource, he had to rely on his memory to supply details of goods which had been stolen. He had nothing to do with the books, which were kept by Miss Renn. No one would be able to discover from the books that there had been pledging of stock with pawnbrokers.

Mr. BIRKETT.—How long had you been pledging your stock?—From 2½ to three years.

THE PLEDGING OF STOCK

Why did you resort to pledging your stock—to meet bills?—Sometimes to meet bills, sometimes to assist customers, and occasionally I have been let down by a customer who made a promise to make a payment and did not keep it.

Why did you not quite openly in your books show that there had been pledgings?—Probably carelessness on my part, or I probably did not want to disclose it to my bookkeeper.

The stock might have been gravely depleted by that method?—I cannot answer, because I did not do it.

When did you first tell your accountants that you had been pledging your stock?—Some time after the robbery.

Was it in 1929?—I should think so.

Had you led them to suppose that the loan account was loans purely?—Yes; if I had been asked the question I should have told them.

The witness said that in the balance-sheets the advances from pawnbrokers appeared as loans. Nothing appeared as security; he was not asked about it.

Mr. BIRKETT.—In July and August, 1928, did you pay £2,745 to pawnbrokers in redemption of pledges?—I could not tell you offhand; whatever jewelry was in pawn was redeemed.

The witness agreed that so far as the pawnbroking transactions were concerned the accountants had to rely on his statements coupled with the loan account.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Does it strike you as a curious coincidence that these transactions were all cleared off on the day of this theft?—No; our sales had increased tremendously in proportion to our purchases and the cash from these sales was utilized to redeem those pledges.

You quite realize that if a theft took place investigation would follow?—Yes.

Then the question of pledgings with pawnbrokers would be revealed?—Yes.

Something known only to you and your brother?—Yes.

In any investigation, when it was suggested that there was a bogus theft, these pledgings would look bad?—It depends on circumstances, I suppose; it is a custom of the trade.

I suggest that these pledgings were concealed from the accountants because it would affect your credit?—Not necessarily so.

You concealed them for months after the robbery?—I had no opportunity of disclosing it.

COUNSEL'S SUGGESTION DENIED

I am suggesting to you that when you redeemed that last pledge you knew that the theft of the jewelry was going to take place that afternoon?—You have no reason for saying that; it is a deliberate untruth.

In May, 1928, did your purchases over sales amount to £4,573?—Possibly.

And in June to £3,132?—Possibly.

In August there was an excess of sales over purchases to the value of £1,647?—Possibly.

For the year was there an excess of purchases over sales of more than £12,000?—Possibly.

In 1927 sales exceeded purchases; why this reversal of policy?—I had gone into the pearl business fairly largely.

Getting goods on approval?—Yes.

In July, 1928, you purchased a large quantity of pearl necklets?—Possibly; I cannot tell unless I look at the books.

The witness agreed that the deed of arrangement to pay the creditors 15s. in the pound was based on their recovering the £16,000 under the insurance policy.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Eliminating the £16,000, the figure would be 5s. 6d. in the pound?—Possibly.

And eliminating the £16,000, your assets would be £11,030 and your liabilities £39,822?

The witness said that he would accept those figures. He added that the value of the goods left behind by the thieves was £2,259. He knew in a general way that his liability on bills on August 25, 1928, was £34,000, and he accepted counsel's statement that bills were dishonoured to the amount of £4,750; on October 31 for £5,420; on November 30 for £5,700; and on December 31, 1928, for £5,600.

The proposal for insurance was filled up by Miss Renn and signed by the witness. When he replied that his accounts were audited he considered that the work done by his accountants amounted to an audit. He deliberately refrained from answering one of two questions relating to records of stock.

Questioned about the partially made key, Mr. Lewis said that it was found by Miss Renn on January 30, 1929. It was on a ledge of the outer office, and how it came there was a mystery.

Mr. BIRKETT.—And odder still was the discovery of the jewelry in the bin on April 5?

The witness agreed. He said that the question of the key which opened the safe on the occasion of the theft had been a matter of discussion throughout the premises.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You don't suggest that some thief outside the premises would make up the parcel and put it in the bin?—It is not for me to suggest. I can't say who did it.

In re-examination by Mr. PRITT, the witness said that occasionally when jewellers received goods for sale on commission they did not get even an "approbation note," so that there was nothing to show exactly what they had in stock.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Isadore Goldman and Son; Messrs. William Charles Crocker.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

JUDGE AND WIFE'S CONDUCT

SCOTT v. SCOTT AND WIGHAM

(*Before the* President)

In this undefended petition Mr. Mackay Hugh Baillie Scott, a Civil servant, of Kensington Palace-mansions, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Docy Margaret Scott, *née* Bailey, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Cyril Charles Wigham at the Royal Foresters Hotel, Ascot.

The marriage took place on January 21, 1915, at Kensington Parish Church, and there is one child, a daughter, aged eight years.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that the case seemed to be a particularly shabby one on the part of the wife. The husband did the best that he could for her and the child. He had to go abroad, and when he came back and spoke to his wife about her association with the co-respondent she told him that if he kept his eyes open he would find out. The petitioner apparently did keep his eyes open and discovered that she went with her paramour to an hotel at Ascot. Although the co-respondent was not known to the petitioner personally or socially he seemed to be a man of means who served during the War in the Air Force.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with custody of the child, and costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitor.—H. M. R. Pothecary.

MR. BARBU JONESCO'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Mr. Barbu Jonesco, described under a creditors' petition as a director of companies, of Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, and lately of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that the receiving order was made on December 11 last, but that no statement of affairs had yet been lodged. He was informed that it was in course of preparation, and would not be ready for six weeks. It was a very complicated case.

Mr. Kyffin appeared for the debtor.

By consent, the hearing was adjourned until June 26.

COAL LOADING HOURS IN SOUTH WALES

A joint meeting of coal trimmers and tippers employed at South Wales ports and the employers will be held to-day to discuss the hours of coal loading. The men seek to abolish the present system of broken day and night shifts in favour of two consecutive shifts. A special meeting of the directors of the Coal Exporters' Association yesterday expressed disapproval of the proposed change, which they urge should be strenuously resisted.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

INSURANCE OF A PEARL NECKLACE: UNDERWRITER'S CLAIM

HOLMES v. PAYNE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Roche)

The hearing was begun of this action in which the plaintiff, Mr. Harry Holmes, a Lloyd's underwriter, who had insured a pearl necklace belonging to the defendant, Mrs. Walter Payne, of 16, York-terrace, Regent's Park, claimed (1) a declaration that the necklace had not been lost; (2) the rescission of an agreement which he had entered into on the supposition that it had been lost; and (3) the return of certain articles of jewelry which he had supplied to the defendant to replace the necklace so supposed to have been lost.

Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. D. Samuels for the defendant.

By a policy dated November 7, 1928, the plaintiff, as one of a number of underwriters, undertook to insure the defendant

against all loss wheresoever which the assured may sustain by the loss of or damage to the property herein specified . . . for 12 calendar months commencing November 7, 1928, and ending November 6, 1929.

Property Insured.

£1,199. On jewelry and/or furs and/or valuables as per specification so valued.

In the specification were a number of articles of jewelry and other valuables, including a pearl necklace valued at £600.

On November 21, 1928, the defendant reported to the plaintiff's agents that she had lost the pearl necklace, and that as she had searched her residence very carefully and had been unable to find it there it must have been lost somewhere outside. In December, 1928, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant that instead of paying her £600 in cash to cover the loss of the pearl necklace he would provide her with certain articles of jewelry of equivalent value. In pursuance of that agreement he provided her, on different dates, with a jade necklace, an emerald and diamond ring, and other articles, of a total value of £188 2s. Those various articles were still in the defendant's possession.

On February 27, 1929, the defendant discovered the pearl necklace caught in the sleeve lining of an evening cloak, and on her informing the plaintiff of the fact he contended that the agreement of December, 1928, under which he had agreed to provide the defendant with other articles to take the place of the pearl necklace supposed to be lost, was void as having been made under a mistake. He claimed a return of the articles of jewelry which he had supplied to her. She refused, however, to return the articles on the ground that there had in fact been a loss of the pearl necklace within the meaning of the policy and that in December, 1928, the plaintiff had so admitted; and she counterclaimed for £411 18s., the difference between the sum insured—namely, £600, and the value of the articles so far supplied in place of the lost necklace—£188 2s.

As the defendant refused to return the articles the plaintiff brought this action.

SIR ALBION RICHARDSON, in opening, said that now that the pearl necklace had been discovered the defendant was willing to hand it over to the plaintiff as salvage, but she contended that she was entitled to keep the articles which she had obtained in replacement. The plaintiff had agreed that she should have articles of equivalent value to the pearl necklace, and she had from time to time selected articles which she thought attractive, and those articles would have been added to as and when she saw others which she desired, if the necklace had not been found. In fact, the pearl necklace was not worth the £600 for which it was insured, though it had a sentimental value for the defendant. Having received articles which she liked in replacement, she now wished to let the necklace go and keep the other articles.

THREE PROPOSITIONS

Counsel submitted three legal propositions:—(1) There was no loss within the policy, and the replacement articles were supplied under a mistake of fact; (2) the agreement to replace was induced by a representation which was in fact untrue—namely, that the defendant had made a thorough search of her wardrobe; and (3) it was an implied term of the agreement to replace that, if the insured object should be recovered before replacement was completed, the replacement agreement must be void and the articles supplied under it must be returned.

On the question what constituted a loss, he referred to Moore and Gallop v. Evans (33 *The Times* L.R., 125; [1917] 1 K.B., at pp. 462 and 471); and Reg. v. West (1 Dearsley, 402).

In the case where underwriters had paid in full and the insured thing which had been supposed to be lost was subsequently recovered, the insured thing was handed over to the underwriters as salvage; but where only part payment had been made before recovery the loss was treated as not having occurred and the sum paid in part satisfaction must be returned.

Evidence was then called on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. SAMUELS, for the defendant, said that a sister of the defendant stated that she liked the cloak in question and thought of buying it from the defendant; she tried it on, and the pearl necklace dropped out of the sleeve.

Owing to a fall in the market the necklace was not worth more than about £500 at the time when it was lost. It had cost the defendant £600.

Counsel submitted that what in fact took place was that on learning that the necklace was missing the underwriters agreed with the defendant that in substitution for her right to claim £600 she could have certain articles in replacement. There was good consideration for that agreement and the underwriters were bound by it. On the question of loss, a missing article must be treated as having been lost at some time or other; and he submitted that in the absence of a writ the right date at which to fix the loss as having occurred was the date at which the underwriters accepted the evidence as having proved the loss. He referred to Millen v. Brasch (10 Q.B.D., at p. 147-8).

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE asked for further reference to authorities.

SIR ALBION RICHARDSON referred to Welford on Accident Insurance (1923 Edition, p. 242); North British and Mercantile Insurance Company v. Stewart (9 MacPherson, 620); Shepherd v. Chewter (1 Camp., 274); and Arnould on Insurance (sections 1,214 and 1,243).

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co.; Messrs. Andrew, Wood, Purves and Sutton.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

A "BAREFACED" CASE

CREWE, I. M. v. CREWE, W. J. T.

(*Before the* President)

There was no defence to the petition of Mrs. Ivy Mary Crewe, *née* Clayton, of Brighton House, Regency-square, Brighton, for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. William James Turberville Crewe on the ground of his adultery with Ethel Hilary.

The marriage took place on June 2, 1915, at St. Paul's Church, Avenue-road, Hampstead.

The respondent was alleged to have lived with Ethel Hilary at Goldsmith-lane, Kingsbury.

Mr. J. Fennell appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that it was one of the most barefaced cases he had ever known. Here was a man engaged in journalism and apparently a man of education who, having been married some 13 years, set up an adulterous intercourse with another woman. He lived with her at the same house where her mother and sister lived. The respondent and the woman cited went away together for a holiday. The woman's sister came into Court and related the whole story, and said that she was living in the same house with the respondent and his paramour.

A decree *nisi* was granted.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Horner and Horner.

PRESERVATIVES IN CREAM

A national deputation representing creameries, bakers, grocers, and other trading interests waited upon the Scottish Office and the agricultural committees of the three political parties on Wednesday to ask for the rescinding of the 1928 Order forbidding the use of preservatives in cream. MAJOR DUDGEON, M.P. (Galloway) and Dr. HUNTER, M.P. (Dumfriesshire) introduced the deputation to Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland. It was stated that the sale of cream had decreased almost to vanishing point and that there were thousands of gallons of surplus milk. At the same time there had been an extraordinary increase in the sale of cream substitutes, and it was alleged that such substitutes were often sold as genuine cream. Mr. JOHNSTON agreed to give the matter consideration, and the Parliamentary and the agricultural committees indicated that they were sympathetic with the deputation. It was decided that the Minister of Health be asked to receive representatives of the trade together with members of Parliament of all parties.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

AIR PILOT'S EXPENSES: DEDUCTION FOR INCOME-TAX

NOLDER (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. WALTERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Rowlatt)

His LORDSHIP allowed in part this appeal by the Crown on a case stated by the General Commissioners of Income Tax for the Parish of St. James's in the City of Westminster.

The respondent, Mr. Leslie Allan Walters, appealed against an assessment to income-tax of £918 10s. for the year ended April 5, 1928, under Schedule E of the Income Tax Acts. The question for the Court was whether £200 claimed by the respondent in respect of certain expenses was an allowable deduction. Certain items forming part of that amount, in respect of special equipment and fees, were conceded by the Crown before the case was heard.

Mr. Walters was employed as a pilot of aeroplanes by Imperial Airways, Limited, under an agreement dated November 9, 1925.

He went to live at Purley to be as near to Croydon aerodrome as possible, but theoretically he was free to live where he liked. He was bound to respond to any calls by the company at any time of the day or night, but was usually informed by telephone between 9 and 10 p.m. of his duties for the next day. His flying duties often took him abroad, and he had to stay abroad for a night or longer on duty. The company allowed him a flat rate of £1 a night away from England, but no allowance for a day away, though a pilot might be away on duty from daybreak till nightfall. The respondent stated that pilots had to spend an average of 7s. 6d. a night and 5s. a day (not involving a night stay) over and above the flat rate allowed by the company. It was necessary for the pilot to keep a motor-car because his duties often began and ended at hours when no public transport was available, and he had to take luggage in case of being required to sleep abroad. It was also necessary to have a telephone in his house to keep in touch with the company.

The respondent contended (*a*) that the amounts expended by him over and above the company's flat rate for subsistence allowance were expenses which he was necessarily obliged to incur and defray out of the emoluments of his office in the performance of his duties and, therefore, a proper claim under the first part of Rule 9 of the Schedule E Rules; and (*b*) that a due proportion of the expenses of the motor-car and telephone were moneys wholly, exclusively, and necessarily expended in the performance of the duties and, therefore, also a proper claim within the latter part of Rule 9.

It was contended by the Crown (*a*) that the company's flat rate was sufficient, and that any excess was not a reasonable and necessary expense; and (*b*) that the expenses of the upkeep of a motor-car and telephone were not expenses wholly, exclusively, and necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties.

The Commissioners were of opinion that the amount claimed by the respondent was reasonable and wholly, exclusively, and necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties, and should be allowed. The Commissioners added:—

We, the Commissioners, appreciated that we were dealing with a claim in a new and very skilled and dangerous occupation, involving the safety of other parties, and one which could not have been in the contemplation of the Legislature when the income-tax Rules were framed.

The Solicitor-General (Sir James Melvill, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the Crown; Mr. Cyril King for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that, as a matter of principle, the rule to be applied was clear. What the statute allowed to be deducted were "expenses of travelling in the performance of the duties of the office or employment," or money expended "wholly, exclusively, and necessarily in the performance of the said duties." With regard to the latter part, it seemed clear that what was allowed to be deducted was expenses "wholly, exclusively, and necessarily" incurred in doing the work of the office or employment; in doing those things which it was his duty to do.

The holder of the office had equally necessarily to do other things and to expend money incidentally because he held the office or employment. He had to get there, but that was not doing the work of the office or employment, which began when he got there. In the present case he thought that the respondent could not be allowed the cost of the motor-car. It was true that he could not live at the aerodrome, and that he had to get there often at uncertain times, but while so doing he was not performing the office, but preparing to perform it. The telephone was in the same position. It was a question of maintaining communication with a view to his getting to his employment. The Commissioners were judges of fact, and on the question of necessity the Court could only overrule them if it could be shown that the expenses were not expenses in the performance of the office, and must be disallowed as matter of law.

On the other part of the case the respondent's actual duty was to travel, and he was entitled to be allowed the expenses of so travelling. Those expenses included the extra expenses incurred by him in staying at hotels instead of eating and sleeping at home. It came to be a question of quantum, and as a matter of law he could not say that the Commissioners were wrong or set aside their decision.

He would add, however, that it was the duty of the Commissioners to watch claims of this sort very carefully, and in this case he felt a little misgiving about their decision, especially as they had indulged in mere declamation. In the result the Crown succeeded as to the motor-car and telephone and failed as to the travelling expenses. There would, therefore, be no order as to costs.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Beaumont and Son.

THE LATE MR. E. LAFLEUR, K.C.

TRIBUTES IN THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

At the sitting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday allusion was made to the death, on April 29, of Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., LL.D., the leader of the Canadian Bar. The members of the Judicial Committee present were Lord Dunedin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Darling, Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Lord Macmillan.

LORD DUNEDIN said:—My Lords, we are sitting in consideration of a Canadian appeal, and I wish in a few words to give expression to the regret which we all felt at the news which reached us yesterday of the death of Mr. Lafleur. Mr. Lafleur appeared in a case before this Board in 1905, the year in which I first became qualified to sit; and from that date up to only last summer I had time and again the advantage of the help which he gave to this Tribunal. He was a model advocate, quick of apprehension, resourceful in argument, relevant without being discursive. He brought his unrivalled knowledge of the whole body of Canadian law to aid in the solution of many difficult questions—questions which had often given rise to great differences of judicial opinion. He was eminently fair-minded, and quite incapable of seeking to sway the Tribunal towards error of misrepresentation or concealment. In saying what I have said I know that I am voicing, not only the opinions of my colleagues of to-day, but also those of many eminent Judges who are no longer with us. I would venture especially to mention Lord Haldane, whose deep interest in the problems of the British North America Act are well known throughout Canada, and who on many occasions told me of the assistance he had derived from Mr. Lafleur's advocacy. To all this he added in private life a singular charm of sympathy and modesty, and the blank left by his loss will, I feel sure, be felt equally here and in his native country.

Mr. L. DE GRUYTHER, K.C.—My Lord, as the senior member of the Bar here present, I desire to take the opportunity of not only associating myself with what your Lordship has said, but to say that so far as many of us are concerned we looked forward each year with increasing pleasure to the opportunity of meeting him when Mr. Lafleur did come. The loss to the Board has been voiced by Lord Dunedin. The loss to the Canadian Bar I understand that Mr. Tilley will voice. The loss to us here who knew him personally is a great and deep regret, and we sincerely desire, if we can, to intimate our sympathy with the members of his family.

Mr. W. N. TILLEY, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar), said:—My Lord, may I for the Canadian Bar who are here express our appreciation of the very kind references that have been made by Lord Dunedin to the death of Mr. Lafleur. Mr. Lafleur for many, many years back (I think as far back as 1905, the year to which Lord Dunedin referred) was distinctly regarded as the leader of our Bar. He was a great advocate and he was a man of great culture and refinement.

THE LAW SOCIETY

HONOURS EXAMINATION LIST

At the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court the Examination Committee recommended the following as being entitled to honorary distinction:—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).—(1) J. N. HOARE, LL.B. Lond. (served articles of clerkship under Mr. E. R. Bird, M.P., of the firms of Messrs. Wodehouse, Letts and Birch, and Messrs. Ernest Bird and Sons, of London); and J. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., LL.B. Wales (Mr. E. L. Jones, of Llandyfiin); (2) G. F. LITTLER (Mr. O. C. Littler, LL.B., of the firm of Messrs. Collier Littler and Kilbey, of Manchester).

SECOND CLASS (in alphabetical order).—A. H. ASKEW (Mr. F. H. Monk, of the firm of Messrs. Jackson and Monk, of Middlesbrough); J. O. COWPER (Mr. E. K. Milne, of the firm of Messrs. Edwin Berry and Co., of Liverpool); S. GOLDBLATT, LL.B. Leeds (Mr. E. Fitz-Gerald Hart, of Leeds); H. L. GREEN, LL.B. Liverpool (Mr. A. E. Berry, of the firm of Messrs. Edwin Berry and Co., of Liverpool); P. I. HARRIS (Mr. H. H. Foster, of Malvern); D. P. HEATH (Mr. J. Heath, of Plymouth); E. D. PITMAN (Mr. J. Pittall, London); F. C. ROWAN (Mr. W. J. Pitman, of K.B.E., of the firm of Messrs. Pitman and Sons, of London); C. E. K. SARGENT (Mr. H. S. Pratt, of the firm of Messrs. Hall, Pratt and Pritchard, of Bilston).

THIRD CLASS (in alphabetical order).—F. S. ALLCOCK (Mr. F. Allcock, of Nottingham); H. G. BELLAMY-KNIGHTS (Mr. C. J. Wiltshire, of the firm of Messrs. Wiltshire, Sons and Jordan, of Great Yarmouth); NANCY MARGARET BROWN, B.A. Lond. (Mr. L. L. Sandbach, M.A., B.C.L., of the firm of Messrs. Heelis, Sandbach, Marriott, Smiths and Brown, of Manchester); H. M. COLLINSON, B.A. Cantab. (Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, B.A., of the firm of Messrs. Cozens-Hardy and Jessel, of Norwich, and Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., of London); E. L. ST. JOHN COUCH (Mr. G. D. Mogey, of the firm of Messrs. Couch, Channer, Channer and Chancer, of Wivelscombe); E. B. DODD (Mr. E. H. Dodd, of the firm of Messrs. James and Charles Dodd, of London); D. J. FREMAN, B.A. Lond. (Mr. A. Dods, of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Rundell, Dods and Bockett, of London); J. W. GRAZEBROOK (Mr. F. M. Tomkinson, of the firm of Messrs. Eversheds and Tomkinson, of Birmingham); S. HEAD (Mr. W. R. Cocks, of the firm of Messrs. Cocks and Tucker, of Exeter); D. H. JONES (Mr. E. T. Tennant, of the firm of Messrs. D. H. Jones and Son, of Port Talbot); H. J. KENDRICK (Mr. A. V. Hadden, of the firm of Messrs. Lenton Lester and Co., of Walsall); C. P. B. KNIGHT, B.A. Oxon. (Mr. H. J. Darby, of the firm of Messrs. Bell, Brodrick and Gray, of London); N. B. LUCEY (Mr. F. F. Haddock, of the firm of Messrs. Cooke and Haddock, of Horsham, and Messrs. Birth, Dutton, Hartley and Blyth, of London); R. D. LUSCOMBE (Mr. H. L. Spear, of Plymouth); C. MARROW, LL.B. Lond. (Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Foot, Bowden and Blight, of Plymouth); E. S. MONCKTON, B.A. Cantab. (Mr. G. E. Tunnicliffe, of London); E. A. MORGAN (Mr. T. Williams, of the firm of Messrs. Thos. Williams and Owen, of Pentre); F. D. WATTERSON, LL.B. Birm. (Mr. F. J. Eckersall, of the firm of Messrs. Heath and Eckersall, of Cheltenham); O. E. WILSON (Mr. G. B. Lomas-Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Booth, Wade, Lomas-Walker, and Colbeck, of Leeds).

The Council of the Law Society have accordingly given a class certificate and awarded the following prizes:—To Mr. Hoare and Mr. Williams, each, the Clement's Inn Prize, value about £42; to Mr. Littler, the Daniel Reardon Prize, value about £21. The Council have given class certificates to the candidates in the second and third classes. Eighty-seven candidates gave notice for examination.

LETTERS TO A CLERGYMAN

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR BLACKMAIL

Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment was passed by Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on DORIS JEE, 39, who pleaded "Guilty" to uttering three threatening letters with intent to extort money from a clergyman and demanding money with menaces without reasonable or probable cause.

Mr. VERNON GATTIE prosecuted; Mr. R. S. CHAPMAN defended.

Mr. GATTIE said that the prosecutor was a clerk in Holy Orders, and Jee went through a form of marriage with his wife's nephew in 1918. The prosecutor had only seen her once or twice. On April 1 she sent him a letter which was the subject of the first charge. In this she said that his nephew had made a grave statement about him, that she had had to pay £3,000 on account of her husband, and that if something was not done to repay her she would place the matter before the Bishop of London for investigation.

The prosecutor took the letters to his solicitors, and their serious nature was explained to the accused. She refused to give an undertaking not to repeat them, and when told that a prosecution would almost certainly follow she replied, "You must do as you like. A prosecution will mean a scandal for everybody."

Mr. Gattie added that at the police-court the prosecutor denied that there was any truth at all in the allegations.

Detective-inspector Sands said that Jee described herself as of Irish parentage and a free-lance journalist. She was married in India in 1908. In 1910 she came to London. She became acquainted with a Hatton Garden diamond merchant, and obtained against him a verdict for £750 damages and costs for breach of promise. It was afterwards discovered that she was married, and an appeal from the verdict was allowed with costs. In consequence of her admissions in this action her husband secured a decree *nisi* in India, but the decree had never been made absolute. Her marriage to Captain Jee in 1918 was bigamous. In 1927 her husband died.

In 1925 she sued an Army officer for £1,000 as the result of something he had said about her to a friend—a peer. The matter was settled out of Court. At this time she was described by Scotland Yard as "a very dangerous woman and a blackmailer of the worst type."

At the beginning of this year it became known that she was about to publish a book entitled "The Diary of a Discreet Woman," in which the names of several distinguished men, including a peer, were to be mentioned. The peer informed Scotland Yard, who formed the opinion that her object was blackmail. When she was communicated with she said the whole of Scotland Yard would not stop her writing the book or mentioning any names she desired.

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT said he remembered the breach of promise action and thought it right to say he had acted as counsel for the defendant in that case. He asked if the prisoner's counsel would rather that the Recorder should deal with the accused.

Mr. CHAPMAN consulted with Jee and said that she would prefer Mr. Justice Swift to deal with the case. The accused, he continued, was a woman of education, and since the death of a peer for whom she had acted as secretary she had been in great poverty and was in poor health.

The accused desired to express sincere sorrow for the pain she had caused and unreservedly withdrew every charge she had made against the prosecutor.

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT, passing sentence, said Jee was a most wicked woman. Apart from her character given by the police, which for the purpose of passing sentence he ignored, she had written a series of most wicked, cruel letters in an endeavour to extort money from one she had fastened upon as her victim. He felt that he ought to send her to penal servitude, but he refrained from doing so as she had never been convicted before.

DIVORCE COURT EVIDENCE

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST HUSBAND DISMISSED

Mr. Graham Campbell, the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, yesterday gave his reserved decision in a summons against CAPTAIN ALGERNON HORACE SIMPSON, of Kingston-road, Staines, who was accused of committing perjury in evidence given by him in the Divorce Court.

It was alleged that in proceedings for divorce against his wife, Ada, heard in the High Court on May 16 last, Captain Simpson confessed that he had himself committed adultery, on one occasion only. This, he said, took place on the advice of a solicitor acting for his wife, who had previously petitioned for divorce. Mr. Justice Bateson exercised his discretion in his favour and granted a decree *nisi*, which was subsequently rescinded on the intervention of the King's Proctor, who alleged that Captain Simpson had been continuously living in adultery from December, 1924, almost down to the date of the petition.

Captain Simpson said that, although he occupied the same flat as a Miss Mary Headrie, she was merely there acting as his housekeeper.

The MAGISTRATE now said that he had come to the conclusion that no jury ought to convict, and he dismissed the summons.

WELSH PIT DISPUTE SETTLED

It was reported yesterday that the dispute at the Barged Colliery of the Powell Duffryn Company, which rendered the mine idle for a week and affected 1,000 men, had been settled. It arose out of the suspension of eight men engaged on a conveyor face. The management contended that by leaving their employment the men broke their contracts, and that the other workmen struck in sympathy. The men, on the other hand, stated that they were unable to work in their proper place owing to a breakdown in a coal cutter, that they refused other work offered them because there was no assurance as to payment, and that when next they presented themselves for work they were suspended. The eight men are now said to be reinstated.

PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

ACCUSED MANAGER'S DEFENCE

The trial was continued in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, yesterday, before the Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Alness), of Charles Dorward, the manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, where 70 children lost their lives on December 31 last in a fire.

Dorward is charged with culpable homicide (manslaughter). The indictment alleges that he failed in his duty to see that the exits were in proper order by permitting to be kept padlocked an iron trellis gate before one of the two exits. It is alleged that this caused the crushing and consequent suffocation of the children.

The Lord Advocate (Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C.) and Mr. John Cameron appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macgregor Mitchell and Mr. J. L. Clyde for the defence.

Further evidence was given yesterday for the prosecution. One witness, John Lindsay Macpherson, who said he was the first man on the scene, stated that as he was approaching the cinema he saw a boy climbing over the iron gate. It was locked, and the padlock secure.

"It was a perfectly horrible scene of panic and terror," continued Mr. Macpherson. "Behind the trellis gate was a dense mass of children. I spoke to one or two in order to cheer them up, but after a few seconds I found they were dead. So great was the pressure that the faces of many of them quickly turned black. I saw one little girl walking slowly forward. She had her arms outstretched and was staring fixedly in front of her. She advanced over this mass of bodies—a

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

NICK OF TIME WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting, which was begun yesterday in perfect spring weather, attracted the largest attendance of visitors that I can recall for this meeting for many years. The Members' Lawn, indeed, had the appearance generally associated with it on Eclipse Day. Every seat was occupied and the Lawn itself was covered with people. The going yesterday showed a tendency to be hard, and in one race at least I saw dust scattered as the horses turned into the Straight.

The Esher Cup, which has for many years been regarded as one of the most important three-year-old handicaps of the early part of the season, brought out, as usual, a large field and led to considerable betting in an open market. It was won by Captain Lionel Montagu's colt Nick of Time, by Heverswood out of Acclamation. Ridden by Fox, this colt was always prominent in a very fast-run race. Half-way up the Straight he drew out in front and won quite easily—indeed, his rider eased him before the winning post was reached—from Smoked Salmon, with Whoopee third, and Palm Off, who had made most of the running, fourth. Glorious Devon, running in the colours of Captain Hogg, also ran well. Telegraphic had every chance, being well away, but the farther the field went the more ground he lost, and he finished almost last. He looked well, but his small rider was of no assistance at all to him. Nick of Time had run once before this season, when he had finished fifth in the race at Newbury won by Strongbow, and on that form he had a fair chance yesterday, especially when it is remembered that he was ridden on this occasion by Fox. He never won a race last year, but he several times ran well, and on his running at Kempton Park last autumn he was very much better handicapped than Devonie and others. He is trained by F. Hartigan, who is one of the few trainers who is equally successful under both codes of Rules, for he trained the winner of this year's Grand National. His owner, Captain Montagu, has not many horses in training, but he has for many years been a good supporter of racing under Jockey Club and National Hunt Rules, and no one will begrudge him this, his first important success.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Twickenham Handicap, which brought out a large field of three-year-olds and older horses. It was won quite easily by Plot, who was always being well backed. Plot had run well in his last race which had been won by his stable companion, Moyresque. His trainer, Lawson, also saddled Sledmere, who had shown in his last race signs of returning to his best form. He ran indifferently yesterday, but Plot ran very well, and, after being always well placed, drew out from the pace-making Aroostook at the Distance, and won by two lengths. I thought that he went across the second in the closing stages of the race, but this made no difference to the result and the rider of the second did not lay an objection. John Dory was third. Acragas, who once in the Straight promised to come on the outside and take an intimate part in the finish, died away very quickly, and I am afraid that he is not too brave a finisher. Plot is a four-year-old gelding by Buchan out of Popingaol, and is yet another example of a successful gelding kept in the Manton stable. Geldings are not kept there after their second season unless they can win races. Mr. J. B. Joel's Springbird filly, after having failed ignominiously at Epsom on Wednesday was sent on to run at Sandown Park in the Juvenile Selling Plate, it being thought that the uphill course there might suit her better than the downhill course at Epsom. She was very well backed, but after being well away was beaten a long way from the finish, and did not gain even a minor place behind Rome, who had won previously at Catterick Bridge. The Grange colt was second, and Desert Bride third. Springbird filly will no more disgrace Mr. Joel's colours, for after this failure she was sold for 50 guineas to go abroad.

The race for the Esher Cup, with which I have dealt already, was followed by the Lond-distance Selling Handicap, run over the curious distance of a mile and 5½ furlongs. It was won, after a good race, by Nestorian, who belongs to Mrs. Edgar Wallace, who is having by far the best season that she has so far experienced. It is to be hoped that her successes will encourage her to increase her stable, for disinterested owners such as her are not too numerous. Berkeley, who found the distance of the race just too far for him, was a good second and Festum third. The Canossa colt, who had won easily at Lingfield, followed up that success with another comfortable win in the Cobham Plate, in which Millstone was second and Tom Tit III. third. Quite a number of the unplaced horses in this race will show that there is great value in the experience to be gained from a race in public. At the same time the Canossa colt is a useful two-year-old of whom quite probably the best has not yet been seen.

A really excellent afternoon's racing was concluded with the Marcus Beresford Plate, which was won by Dundrave by a neck from Dick Swiveller, who in turn was a neck in front of the much-fancied Rock Star. Dundrave in his last race was beaten by less than a length by Strongbow, with the winner of the Esher Cup, Nick of Time, fifth. Dundrave on that form was perhaps some 7lb. in front of Nick of Time, which shows that he would about have won the Esher Cup with something approaching 8st., which means that he would have been in the Free Handicap with about 7st. 7lb., so that it would not be unfair if Strongbow were put in the same handicap with 8st. 7lb., and that does not make him a winner of Classic races, a conclusion to which I had come after his running at Newmarket a week ago. Further, the position at the finish of this race of Rock Star shows that there is apparently very little to choose between Christopher Robin and Strongbow, but that what little there is is in favour of Strongbow.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

GUILDFORD WELTER HANDICAP (1m. 5f. 61.).—Coaster has too much weight with his penalty, but on his last running at Newmarket Saracen is not without a chance. Cherry King may run well, for he can stay the distance of this race and has shown himself to be fit and well. Porthaon ran well earlier in the week at Epsom when he was third in the Copthorne Plate. That race should have done him good, and he is, in my opinion, better handicapped here than he was there. This is his owner's home meeting, at which he is always especially delighted to win. Western Flier and Blissful are not without chances at the weights. I like best the chance of PORTHAON, and I hope that he will win.

WALTON SELLING PLATE (5f.).—If the LADY COLIN COLT is started he should, on his Newbury form, win this race. In his absence there is no form for me to work on, and I could not make a selection.

TUDOR STAKES (1m.).—Goodwood Park won at Kempton Park, but the form was very moderate indeed, as has been shown since by the running of Papris. Elibank was a very easy winner at Derby, and on that form has a fair chance again here. Sea Rover ran well at Newmarket, and is probably better than that form suggests, for I believe that the best was not seen of him that day, according to his home gallops. Tulchan is not without a chance, but most of the others seem to be very moderate animals. I think that ELIBANK should win.

CLAYGATE SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Rhyolite apparently misses this race to run at Stockton. Elcho has not run on the Flat since he won last year at York. On his best form he has a good chance. He missed a race yesterday probably to run here. Sabine Sailor ran badly at Kempton Park and may find this course too sharp for him. Perplexity is very moderate, but was placed last time out. Frank Bate was a comfortable winner at Epsom and ought to have won at Kempton Park. If he were to be started here the selection would be easy, for he would be an obvious choice. In his absence the winner might be GORE'S SELECTED from Grandene and Elcho.

SANDOWN PARK PRODUCE STAKES (5f.).—I have no form here of any value on which to base a selection, and accordingly I cannot make a choice. The market may be instructive.

ATHLONE HANDICAP (5f.).—This race is in some ways a replica of the Chieveley Handicap at the last meeting at Newbury. Of the horses who ran in that race and who can be started here to-day the best chance seems to be held by Tutbury, but it should be noted that in that race Flying Phoenix was ridden by an apprentice, and that this afternoon Ray will be able to ride this gallant old horse. Elcot has been scratched, while To You, who had appeared to have a really good chance, has already run and won this week. Arguide, is just as likely to be left at the start as to get away with the field. Benburb is not badly handicapped on some form. Ophir has no chance on Newbury form, but a very good chance on Lincoln form, and it is always wise to follow the best form. If OPHIR is started he would be my choice. In his absence the winner might be Somme Orb.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be represented in four of the six events at Sandown Park to-day. In the Guildford Welter Handicap Saracen will represent the Green Lodge stable. He has been kept in very strong work since he ran second to Plantago for the Babraham Stakes at the Craven Meeting, and I should say he is now at his best. I doubt if he will beat LIBERTINE II.

In the Tudor Stakes Elibank will run for J. Jarvis. He is a winner this season, and is a very useful three-year-old, but I prefer GOODWOOD PARK as the likely winner. The Clarehaven Lodge representative has gone in the style of a very good horse. Collingham will be better after he has had a race or two. Our other runner, Beau Pere, is hardly good enough for a race of this kind.

I doubt if the Sandown Park Stud Produce Stakes will come to headquarters. Craig Bhan is a horse that is thought something of by his connexions, but I should say he will do better after he has had a race or two, and the same applies to Praetor.

Athlone Handicap.—Major Beatty has been busy with Oratorium during the last few weeks. He is a big horse, and, whatever he may do here, he will improve upon it. ARGUIDE, I understand, has been sent to the meeting by motor horse-box. He is nicely handicapped on his best form, and will require a lot of beating.

STOCKTON

At the opening stage of the Stockton Meeting headquarters will be represented in all the six events, and it is a meeting that our trainers usually do well at. The following are my selections :—

EAGLESCLIFFE SELLING PLATE.—MISS TODD.
CRATHORNE PLATE.—GOWAN LODGE.
SOUTH DURHAM PLATE.—WISE MAN'S.
NORTH YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—LEAD.
NEWPORT SELLING HANDICAP.—POLAR QUEEN.
HARTBURN HANDICAP PLATE.—RENT.

STOCKTON PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

EAGLESCLIFFE SELLING PLATE.—ST. FAGANS.

CRATHORNE PLATE.—SPLENDIDE MENDAX.

SOUTH DURHAM PLATE.—LYNDLEY.

NORTH YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—SARGASSO.

NEWPORT SELLING HANDICAP.—DOVE SYKE.

HARTBURN HANDICAP.—ORIENT EXPRESS.

LUDLOW RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The SHREWSBURY NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

MASTER BILLIE, b g, by William Rufus—Octocide (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 12st. 10lb.
Mr. A. Cuttrill 1

DUKE OF FLORENCE, b g, by Duke of Brandon—Florence (Mr. A. McAlpine), aged, 13st. 10lb.
Mr. W. Dutton 2

MORPHEUS, b g, by John o' Gaunt—Frailty (Mr. T. Spragg), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. Mr. H. Frogley 3

Also ran:—Prince Rowland (Mr. Whitfield), Derry Girl (Mr. W. Russell), Hare's Hoping (Mr. W. E. Robinson), Sonny (Mr. R. G. Shaw).

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—7 to 4 on Duke of Florence, 6 to 1 agst Sonny, 8 to 1 Master Billie, 10 to 1 each Prince Rowland and Morpheus, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third.

2.0 (2.2).—The FERNEY HALL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

PETER MURRAY, b g, by Brehon—Lucretia (Mr. C. F. Friday), aged, 10st. 9lb. F. Foster 1

RARE SORT, ch g, by Bealderg—Simple Paddy's Sister (Captain H. C. G. Virtue), aged, 11st. 4lb. Owner 2

SMILIN' THROUGH, ch m, by William Rufus—Lost Purchase (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 10st. 11lb. Gruner 3

Also ran:—Odin (G. Wilson), Letham (W. Parvin), Fairfield (W. Stott), White Bishop (W. Gurney), Front Line (E. Pigott), Stream (G. Bowden).

(Winner trained by Owner)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Fairfield, 4 to 1 Smilin' Through, 9 to 2 Peter Murray, 5 to 1 Letham, 10 to 1 Rare Sort, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; five lengths separated second and third. Odin, Letham, Fairfield, Stream, and White Bishop fell.

2.30 (2.32).—The BORDER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 170 sovs. Two miles.

NORMAN DUKE, b g, by The Verderer—Moochy (Mr. R. S. Shaw), aged, 11st. 6lb. F. Morgan 1

TUCK BOX, b g, by Rapsbury—Mrs. T. Tyrwhitt-H. Dyke-Dennis), 5 yrs, 11st. W. Stott 2

LEASINGHAM EARL, b g, by Earla Mor—Buxom Girl (Captain J. Campbell), aged, 10st. 8lb.
K. Piggott 3

Also ran:—White Flag (W. Speck), Fircbell (G. Pollerla), Cumbraland (J. Mason), Blood May Tell (J. Mokney), Peter L. (J. Walsh), disq.

(Winner trained by Cosden, at Lewes)

BETTING.—3 to 2 agst Tuck Box, 4 to 1 Peter L., 9 to 2 White Flag, 6 to 1 Norman Duke, 100 to 14 each Fircbell and Blood May Tell, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a neck separated second and third.

An objection lodged by K. Piggott to Peter L., who finished third, for bumping and boring, was sustained, and Leasingham Earl was placed third.

3.0 (3.1).—The LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

CYZARA, b g, by Cylgad—Zara II. (Mr. M. F. Anderson), aged, 11st. 12lb. G. Goswell 1

FINMERE, ch g, by Post Laureate—Finnea (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 11st. 7lb. J. Moloney 2

BATTLESHAFT, b g, by Roi Hero or Battle-axe—Rocksmille (Mr. W. F. Ransom), aged, 11st. 12lb. Owner 3

Also ran:—Passover (W. Parvin), Poncroso (T. Morgan), Mis Hit (Mr. Harding), Jacob (E. Foster), Lemond's Double (Mr. Rooney), Inverse (R. Lyall).

(Winner trained by Rosa, at Wetherby)

BETTING.—7 to 4 on Inverse, 4 to 1 agst Cyzara, 9 to 1 each Passover and Poncroso, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; a bad third.

3.30 (3.32).—The NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CHATSWORTH, b g, by Harry On—Sweet Istria (Lady Warrender), 5 yrs, 11st. J. Moloney 1

SANSTROME, br g, by Santair—Kylastrene (Mr. J. Burgess), 5 yrs, 12st. 3lb. C. Higham 2

ROCK BOTTOM, ch g, by Herodotus—Stonyland (Mr. H. Leader), 4 yrs, 11st. 3lb. W. Gurney 3

Also ran:—General Advance (W. Speck), Osprey (T. Dugan), Southern Rue (W. Parvin), Silver Willow (A. C. Brown), Tom Fair (E. Foster), Humphrey Wild (W. Stott), Harpooner (G. Fellerin).

(Winner trained by H. A. Brown, at Atherstone)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Chatsworth, 3 to 1 Rock Bottom, 6 to 1 each Sanstrome and Silver Willow, 100 to 9 each Harpooner and Tom Fair, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third.

4.0 (4.1).—The OAKLY PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 140 sovs. Two miles and a half.

SANS BEAGUE, ch g, by Cylbe—Sans Tache (Mrs. C. Pease), aged, 10st. W. Speck 1

SUNBRONZE, ch g, by Sunspot—Country Maiden (Mr. A. C. Rostwick), 6 yrs, 11st. D. Williams 2

PONGO, b g, by Desdico—Louvier's Queen (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. E. Foster 3

Also ran:—Swift News (J. Moloney), Breconian (Mr. Harding), Penarce (W. Stott), Black Sea (Owner).

(Winner trained by Fenne, at Kineton)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Swift News, 4 to 1 Pongo, 9 to 2 Penarce, 5 to 1 each Sunbronze and Black Sea, 8 to 1 Sans Beague, 25 to 1 Breconian.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SANDOWN PARK SECOND SPRING MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—Great Sand, Chatsworth.

TUDOR STAKES (SANDOWN PARK).—Frankthae.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.—Saint Chartreuse.

FAIRFIELD PLATE (STOCKTON).—Silverton.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.6).—The TWICKENHAM HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. One mile and a quarter.

PLOT, b c, by Buchan—Popingaol (Lord Astor), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. R. Dick 1

AROONTOOK, ch c, by Diligence—Bavarda (Lord Beaverbrook), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. A. Wragg 2

JOHN DORY, b c, by Duneun Gray—Acantha (Mr. F. Darling), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. F. Fox 3

Sledmere (Mr. S. Tattersall), 6 yrs, 9st. 11lb. R. Jones
Yutrill (Mr. S. A. Barry), 6 yrs, 8st. 13lb. B. Carslake 0

Pictoralas (Sir G. Noble), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. R. James 0
Acragas (Mr. M. Field), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. J. Childs 0
Idle Hour (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. A. Wragg 0
Lambin (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. K. Gethin 0
Booklet (Mr. F. Cobb), aged, 8st. 6lb. F. Lane 0
Golden Cloud (Mr. M. Cuddy), 4 yrs, 8st. M. Wing 0
Candlemas (Lady Lindsay), 6 yrs, 8st. 3lb. T. Weston 0
Phlegethon (Captain A. S. Wills), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. H. Beasley 0
Blue Danube (Mr. R. Farquharson), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. M. Beary 0
Dazzler (Mr. A. E. MacColl), 6 yrs, 8st. E. Forsyth 0
Legislator (Major C. H. Stevens), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. A. Burns 0
King's Courier II. (Major A. E. Phillips), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. F. Sharpe 0
Aunt Mary (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes), 5 yrs, 7st. C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Plot, 7 to 1 Sledmere, 8 to 1 Acragas, 10 to 1 each Yutrill and Idle Hour, 100 to 9 Blue Danube, 100 to 8 Pictoralas, 100 to 7 each John Dory and Candlemas, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit representa 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 8s. 9d.; places, 4s., 29s., 12s. Total win pool, 6,822 units; total place pool, 6,822 units.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Pictoralas was fourth and Candlemas last.

2.30 (2.34).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

ROME, b c, by Leonardo—Heart of Italy (Mr. T. Walls), 8st. 10lb. M. Wing 1

THE GRANGE COLT, by Vencedor (Mr. S. Bowser), 8st. 10lb. F. Lane 2

DESERT BRIDE, b f, by Soulouque, dam by Cock-a-hoop (Mr. C. V. Tabor), 8st. 7lb. R. Perryman 3

Falls (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 10lb. F. Fox 0
Silver Fang x. by Sky-rocket (Mr. P. Ainsworth), 8st. 7lb. G. Bernard 0
Chivoca (Mrs. I. Z. Davis), 8st. 7lb. S. Wragg 0
Damson Gin f. by Desmar (Mrs. P. Ivall), 8st. 7lb. W. Hollick 0
Springbird f. by Pommern (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. G. Richards 0
Saucy Kate f. by Roi Herode (Mrs. M. Kinney), 8st. 7lb. P. Fleming 0
Furrow (Mr. V. P. Mims), 8st. 7lb. R. Dick 0
Melithea f. by Knockando (Major Morrison), 8st. 7lb. E. Banham 0
Silver Ikon (Mrs. H. A. Wilkinson), 8st. 7lb. J. Gillibrand 0

(Winner trained by Walls, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Rome, 9 to 2 each The Grange colt and Springbird filly, 5 to 1 Desert Bride, 10 to 1 Furrow, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s.; places, 4s., 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,355 units; total place pool, 6,026 units.

Won by half a length; a head separated second and third. Melithea filly was fourth and Saucy Kate fifty last.

The winner was bought in for 350 guineas.

3.10 (3.15).—The ESHER CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added (including cup value 50 sovs., presentation of specimen to owner); second to receive 100 sovs., and third 50 sovs.; three-year-olds. One mile.

NICK OF TIME, b c, by Heverswood—Acclamation (Captain L. Montagu), 7st. 8lb. F. Fox 1

SMOKED SALMON, ch c, by Salmon-Trout—Sacrifice (Mr. R. Esmond), 7st. 11lb. T. Lowrey 2

WHOOPEE, ch c, by Pantomas—Minden Maid (sir E. Du Buit), 7st. 10lb. W. Alford 3

Hakeem (The Aga Khan), 9st. M. Beary 0
Panatlist (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 10lb. F. Winter 0
Sandino (Mr. D. M. Gant), 8st. 9lb. G. Elliott 0
Acora (Mr. W. V. Wyndham), 8st. H. Wragg 0
Intruder (Captain F. Forrester), 8st. 1lb. C. Richards 0
Advancer (Mr. J. W. Wilmot), 8st. T. Weston 0
Palm Off (Miss K. M. Courtauld), 7st. 13lb. J. Hine 0
Parman Farms (The Aga Khan), 7st. 13lb. K. Robertson 0
Oromatto (Sir V. Sassoon), 7st. 13lb. S. Donoghue 0
Sperta (Lady Ludlow), 7st. 13lb. F. Bullock 0
Prince Paradise (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 10lb. J. Dines 0
San Paulo (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 7st. 10lb. Boyd-Rochfort 0
Super-Haine (Mr. R. Wright), 7st. 10lb. S. Wragg 0
Accredit (Major Parr), 7st. 9lb. R. Ruttle 0
Glorious Devon (Captain Hogg), 7st. 8lb. G. Richards 0
Telegraphic (Sir H. McCalmont), 7st. 4lb. J. Marshall 0
Lifeguard (Mr. A. R. Cox), 7st. 3lb. J. Simpson 0
Insurance (Mr. F. W. Carr), 6st. 10lb. F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Nick of Time, 7 to 2 Panatlist, 8 to 1 Hakeem, 10 to 1 Prince Paradise, 100 to 9 Acora, 100 to 8 Hakeem, 100 to 7 each Sandino and Smoked Salmon, 100 to 6 each Whoopee and Parman Farms, 20 to 1 Sperta, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 9d.; places, 4s., 8s. 9d., 10s. 3d. Total win pool, 12,307 units; total place pool, 11,725 units.

Won by a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Advancer was fourth and Lifeguard last.

3.40 (3.45).—The LONG DISTANCE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile, five furlongs and a half.

NESTORIAN, b g, by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. E. Wallace), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. M. Beary 1

BERKELEY, b g, by Sir Berkeley—Jack Point (Mr. F. G. de Mestre), aged, 8st. 13lb. C. Ray 2

FESTUM, ch h, by Prince Galahad—Marcarene (Mr. W. Scott), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Graves 3

Marauder (Mr. H. Bowes), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. R. Dick 0
Helsby (Miss N. Wilmot), aged, 8st. 4lb. G. Richards 0
Grange View (Mr. C. H. Rigby), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb. R. Fox 0
Muria (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs, 8st. S. Wragg 0
Letcombe Lassie (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 7st. 8lb. K. Robertson 0
Thomas (Mr. A. Richardson-Scorer), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Helsby, 11 to 4 Festum, 4 to 1 Berkeley, 6 to 1 Nestorian, 100 to 8 Typhoon, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 28s. 6d.; places, 6s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,747 units; total place pool, 7,355 units.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Grange View was fourth and Muria last.

The winner was bought in for 360 guineas.

4.10 (4.16).—The COBHAM MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year olds. Five furlongs.

CANOSSA COLT, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis), 8st. 2lb. J. Dobie 1

MILLSTONE, b c, by Rockavage—Pulling Mills (Mr. D. Nicoll), 8st. 2lb. J. Birrell 2

TOM TIT III., b c, by Blue Ensign—Gentle Defeat (Mr. R. Brendon), 8st. 9lb. S. Wragg 3

Careful Sailor (Mr. E. Robson), 8st. 13lb. F. Lane 0
Heaven Sent (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. 9lb. B. Carslake 0
Habibdad (Mr. R. Brendon), 8st. 9lb. Southey 0
Rash Hero (Mr. A. F. Cunliffe), 8st. 9lb. H. Beasley 0
Lady Hill c. by Roi Hero (Mr. B. Davis), 8st. 9lb. A. Williams 0
Pommade (Mr. A. S. Galtrey), 8st. 9lb. W. Marland 0
Hot Haste (Sir J. Jardine), 8st. 9lb. Leach 0
Step Lively (Mr. C. M. Leigh), 8st. 9lb. J. Kirby 0
John Pritchard (Lord Penrhyn), 8st. 9lb. H. Leach 0
Norfolk Duke (Mr. J. Goldsmith), 8st. F. Fox 0
Lady Carlton (Mr. M. A. Benson), 8st. 6lb. C. Richards 0
Typist f. by The Visier (Mr. A. Boutall), 8st. 6lb. W. Forsyth 0
Dutch Mystery (Mrs. V. Tyrwhitt Drake), 8st. 6lb. H. Graves 0
Sigh (Lord Fairhaven), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 0
Dusky Sue (Captain Hogg), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 0
Corbally Queen f. by Battle-axe (Mrs. Hartigan), 8st. 6lb. L. Treacy 0
Sodality (Lord H. de Walden), 8st. 6lb. R. Jones 0
Sunny Sue (Mr. R. Johnstone), 8st. 6lb. G. Harbor 0
Sultanita (Mr. C. Lund), 8st. 6lb. R. Perryman 0
Tondelcyo f. by Glanmeria (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 6lb. R. Dick 0
Dime (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 6lb. H. Wragg 0
Highland Bride (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 6lb. S. Donoghue 0
Ixia f. by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 6lb. C. Ray 0
Forexia (Lady Wentworth) 8st. 6lb. T. Carey 0
Blue Lightning (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 6lb. H. Packham 0
Double Image (Mrs. H. A. Wilkinson), 8st. 6lb. L. Butchers 0
Mars g. by Haine (Mr. R. Wookey), 8st. 6lb. J. Collins 0

(Winner trained by B. Davis, at Frant)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Careful Sailor, 2 to 1 Canossa colt, 6 to 1 Tom Tit III., 8 to 1 Millstone, 10 to 1 Ixia filly, 100 to 8 Dime, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 5s., 8s., 1s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,934 units; total place pool, 7,360 units.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Sigh was fourth and Forexia last.

4.40 (4.47).—The MARCUS BERESFORD PLATE of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

DUNDRAVE, br c, by Thunderer—Girl Jean (Major D. Dixon), 9st. Pr. Beasley 1

DICK SWIVELLER, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—Orena (Lord Woolavington), 9st. F. Fox 2

ROCK STAR, b c, by Sherwood Starr—Rocksmills (Sir M. Wilson), 9st. M. Wing 3

Naval Review (Captain Hogg), 9st. G. Richards 0
Hephaestus (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 9st. H. Jellis 0
Gay Friar (Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness), 9st. C. Elliott 0
Spanish Admiral (Sir M. McAlpine), 9st. R. Carslake 0
Blue Friar (Sir G. Noble), 9st. R. James 0
Nefertari (Mr. F. J. Alexander), 8st. 11lb. J. Taylor 0
Claddagh Ring (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 8st. 11lb. H. Beasley 0
Valentine (Vicomte de Fontarce), 8st. 11lb. M. Beary 0
Heartsease (Mr. E. Harmsworth), 8st. 11lb. F. Lane 0
Gaia (Lord Penrhyn), 8st. 11lb. J. Leach 0
Scotch Legend (Miss M. V. Smith), 8st. 11lb. J. Kirby 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Gay Friar; 9 to 4 Rock Star, 5 to 1 Dundrave, 8 to 1 Dick Swiveller, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 9d.; places, 3s., 4s., 8d. Total win pool, 8,388 units; total place pool, 6,044 units.

Won by a neck; a similar distance separated second and third. Gay Friar was fourth and Scotch Legend last.

ACCEPTANCES

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

(To be run at Newmarket on May 7)

Trows, Pegasus, Meistersinger, Soupeur, Dard, Paradine, Silver Flare, Sea Rover, Fairy Prince, Cherleon, Poor Lad, Singapore, Lanadowne, Casserole, Diolite, Hargassy, Charper, Polverula, Ruston Pasha, Bimbelein, Blue Train, Strongbow, Christopher Robin, Parthenon, Eyes Front, Redeswood, Seer, Tetragram, Quaad, Meme II., Ramsesy II., Pal o' Mine, Iliad, King Baldwin, Press Gang.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

(To be run at Newmarket on May 9)

La Fleche d'Or, Gwynlad, Jean Gordon, Micmac, Mashaba, Mousse d'Or, Matty Wis, Flute, Fair Isle, Quisine, Peace Pact, Grandma, Rose of England, Fry, Teal, Wedding Favour, Amuse, Gurrel-el-Ain, Confetti, Optima, Silver Mount, Mea Stella, Torchere, Mignonette, Tetuat, Vanishing Day, Samaria, Sister Clover, and Pabola II.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2p. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Plot, Win 5s. 8d., Place 2s. 3d.; Aroostock, Place 22s. 9d.; John Dory, Place 11s. 9d.

2.30.—Rome, Win 11s. 6d., Place 4s. 9d.; The Grange colt, Place 2s. 9d.; Desert Pride, Place 3s. 6d.

3.10.—Nick of Time, Win 9s. 3d., Place 3s. 3d.; Smoked Salmon, Place 12s.; Whoopee, Place 10s. 6d.

3.40.—Nestorian, Win 16s. 3d., Place 3s.; Berkeley, Place 2s.; Festum, Place 2s. 9d.

4.10.—Canossa colt, Win 11s., Place 5s. 6d.; Millstone, Place 9s. 6d.; Tom Tit III., Place 3s. 9d.

4.40.—Dundrave, Win 5s. 6d., Place 3s. 3d.; Dick Swiveller, Place 10s. 3d.; Rock Star, Place 4s. 6d.

"African" Double.—2.0, Plot, and 4.40, Dundrave—£37 17s. to £1.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The GUILDFORD WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile five furlongs and a half (to start in front of the stands).

	Yrs	st	lb
aSARACEN (Major J. S. Courtauld). B. Jarvis	5	10	1
COASTER (10lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Liddell). V. Smyth	4	9	10
MADCAP (Mr. W. A. Chanler). Pease	4	9	6
LULWORTH COVE (Lady Curzon of Kedleston). W. Nightingall	5	9	4
aSONG OF ESSEX (Sir Hugh Nugent). Nugent	4	9	3
aNESTORIAN (10lb. ex.) (Mrs. E. Wallace). J. Beary	5	9	0
aLIBERTINE II. (M. E. de St. Alary). Gilpin	4	9	0
IRISH SPINNER (Mr. R. Middlemas). J. Reardon	4	8	13
aFLYING ARAB (Mr. A. E. Berry). M. Hartigan	5	8	12
BALLYCANION (Mr. H. Martin). J. Nightingall	4	8	12
PORTHAON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine). J. M. Bell	4	8	12
aCHERRY KING (Viscount de Fontarce). R. Dawson	5	8	12
aGRAND SALUTE (Captain Hogg). Hogg	5	8	12
PERTHSHIRE LAD (Mr. C. W. Gordon). J. Jarvis	4	8	11
aCOLLINGHAM (Lord Harewood). R. Jarvis	4	8	11
TUDOR MAY (Mr. J. P. Horning). R. Jarvis	4	8	11
aBEAU PERE (Sir J. B. Hardine). Leach, sen.	4	8	11
ESKDALE (Mr. W. G. Lang). Farquharson	5	8	10
PANTARMON (Mr. H. Macomber). Leach, jun.	5	8	10
TOURS (Mr. W. Morley). M. Hartigan	5	8	10
EUGENE (Lord Rosebery). J. Jarvis	5	8	10
LYCIDAS (Lord Rosebery). J. Jarvis	5	8	10
LYNTHAM (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild). Pratt	5	8	10
ROBIN A' BOBBIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn). Cottrill	5	8	10
SPINNAKER (Captain A. B. Wills). Bruce	5	8	9
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. H. Simmonds). Dick	5	8	9
BONANZA (Mr. J. Hylton). Killaley	4	8	9
COTTAGE LASS (Sir C. McLeod). Higgs	4	8	4
CLASSYE (Mr. H. Stiebelton). Kirk	5	8	3
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace). J. Beary	5	8	2
COURT NEWS (Mr. G. McKechnie). Holland	4	8	1
aLOVELINESS (Major T. G. N. Bardwell). C. Leader	4	8	1
WESTERN FLIER (Captain Hogg). Hogg	4	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

aSARACEN, C. Elliott; COASTER, F. Fox; LULWORTH COVE, C. Ray; SONG OF ESSEX, —; LIBERTINE II., P. Beasley; FLYING ARAB, C. Richards; PORTHAON, M. Beary; CHERRY KING, H. Beasley; BLISSFUL, R. Dick; BOMBARDIER, R. Jones; BONANZA, —; COURT NEWS, H. Southey; LOVELINESS, H. Wragg; WESTERN FLIER, —.

2.30.—The WALTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
CRISTALLIN (Mr. R. Davis). B. Davis	9	10
LADY COLIN C, by Arch Gift (Mr. S. McGregor). Gwilt	8	10
DON'T (Mr. P. Hands). Thrale	8	7
THIRSTY (Mr. P. Thrale). Thrale	8	7
IRISH CHASER (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). Blagrave	8	3
GREEN LOVER (Mr. E. Martin). Martin	8	3
MORDIN c. by Kingsborough (Mr. P. Ainsworth). Ainsworth	8	0
ORLEBAR (Captain E. Elgee). F. Hartigan	8	0
aVICA (Mr. A. Saville). J. Beary	8	0
TAMBOUR BATTANT (Mr. V. Smyth). V. Smyth	8	0

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT WORCESTER

BRADMAN'S BIG SCORE

The Australians have wasted no time in demonstrating their immense scoring power, and D. Bradman in particular took his first opportunity to justify all the kind things that have been written about him. That they scored 492 for eight wickets against Worcestershire before their innings was declared closed at Worcester yesterday is not in itself a great feat, when the poverty of the bowling is considered, and the fact that two batsmen between them made 369 of the runs suggests other failures.

This is just where the score card is completely misleading. Bradman and Woodfull certainly were the great men of the day, but it was obvious that there were others who, had the occasion demanded, could have made big scores. One man after another, they all bore the stamp of true Test Match class until a'Beckett showed a tendency to lift his head and to hit the ball in the air, a thing undreamed of until he came in. If they possess, as a team, any one particular virtue in their batting, it is without doubt their amazing quickness of footwork, and in this respect Bradman is perhaps even more remarkable than the others. Bradman does not lift up his bat straight, but over and over again he makes the stroke in the end absurdly simple by the speed of his footwork, and never once did he make the slightest suggestion of hitting the ball in the air until, having made 236, he skied a full pitch to be caught at square-leg. It was a beautiful innings made all the more delightful by the fact that the Worcestershire bowlers, who had bowled so badly on Wednesday evening, did yesterday keep pegging away, maintaining at least a decent standard of accuracy.

Until he had made 200 Bradman took no undue liberties, but he found time composedly to play almost every stroke which the most greedy spectator could ask to see. His drives, whether straight or square, were equally certain. His late cutting was perfect, always with the full blade of the bat coming down on to the ball, and his forcing strokes off his right leg were beautifully timed, but the most welcome of all his strokes was his true, honest on-drive.

Woodfull, by contrast, was not so exciting, nor was he any more unlikely to get out, but he is a more pleasurable batsman than when he was here last. The short back lift and exaggerated follow-through are still there, but he has opened up new avenues of scoring, and his duties as captain seem to have cheered him up. McCabe is nearly as polished a batsman as Jackson, and Richardson, whose fielding in any position had been the brightest feature of the play on Wednesday, although he was not timing the ball yesterday, is clearly a most dangerous batsman for any side to allow to become set. Essentially an aggressive player, he has a very strong forearm, and will leave his mark on many a white palisade before the tour is over. Consider also that neither Kippax nor Ponsford, both names spelling thousands of runs, was playing, and the probability of yesterday's big score being repeated fairly frequently is clear.

The game was continued yesterday on as perfect a May day as the imagination of a poet could think of, and again a big crowd, which increased when the shops closed at midday, came to see what could never be anything more than an exhibition of good cricket by one team and long suffering by the other. The Australians had scored 190 for the loss of Jackson's wicket, Bradman being not out 75 and Woodfull 95. Bradman, who is always a busy batsman, at once looked for runs, but quite rightly his captain was the first to score a century on the tour. Bradman soon followed suit, having then been in for just under two hours, and nothing very startling happened until Woodfull, having scored 121, suddenly disclosed the fact that he had an edge to his bat. It was nothing like a chance, but the ball went behind the wicket instead of in front of it. He had made only 12 more runs when, lying back to hook a ball from Brooke, he looked up a shade too soon, and Brooke had the great honour for a young man playing for the first time for his county, of bowling the so-called unbowlable. Bradman, in the meantime, was taking runs as he chose, not only guiding Root through his leg trap, but on-driving him past mid-on. Only 18 runs had been added for the third wicket when McCabe produced the first really lofted stroke of the innings and was well caught by Root, running back at mid-on.

Richardson started uncertainly, but he was beginning to see the ball when Bradman drove a ball from Wright hard back at the stumps at the other end, and to which the bowler just got a finger with Richardson out of his ground. Fairfax did not put his left leg across to the third ball he received and was caught at second slip, and so five wickets were down for 366. a'Beckett was a little disappointing after what had been seen before, but he stayed in until the luncheon interval, when the total was 380, Bradman then being 173 not out. After the interval Bradman went on his cheerful way and a'Beckett, although he threatened to give someone a catch, did not actually do so until Gilbert accepted a not very easy chance at mid-on. Oldfield did not last long, but soon afterwards Bradman reached his 200, the result of 250 minutes' batting. He then became even more aggressive, and Root's policemen were moved back to a safer beat. When he had scored 215 Bradman gave his first chance, hitting the ball back hard at Brooke, who could not quite hold on to it. Eventually, having done all that was asked of him, his great innings, which included 28 4's, came to an end with his first miss-hit, and shortly afterwards the innings was declared closed.

Worcestershire went in to bat again at 10 minutes to 4, 361 runs behind. This time Fairfax, with Wall, instead of a'Beckett, opened the bowling, but it was not long before Hornibrook was put on at Wall's end. With the score at 25, Jewell trod on his wicket, and one run later Nichol was caught in the slips by Hornibrook, who made a lot of ground to anticipate the catch. Luckily the wickets did not fall too quickly, for the day was much too beautiful for anything but a full day's cricket; but at 40 Wright was run out in trying to get a second run from a leg-bye, and at 75 Gibbons was bowled by the best ball that Hornibrook had bowled in either innings, a ball which did turn from leg, and quickly at that. Grimmett was not quite the master of the situation that he was in the first innings, Walters and Fox inclining to take liberties with him, and the close of play came without another wicket falling.

Score:

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
M. F. S. Jewell, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	7	hit wkt., b. Hornibrook	10
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	28	run out	18
Nichol, run out	8	c. Hornibrook b. Grimmett	1
Gibbons, not out	31	b. Hornibrook	22
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	0	not out	27
C. F. Walters, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	21	not out	13
Root, st. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	9		
Brooke, b. Fairfax	2		
Styler, run out	15		
H. A. Gilbert, b. Fairfax	0		
Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	0		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	12	Byes, 3; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.-b., 1	12
Total	131	Total (4 wkts.)	103

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Brooke	133
A. Jackson, c. Walters, b. Brooke	24
D. G. Bradman, c. Walters, b. Brooke	236
S. McCabe, c. Root, b. Brooke	15
V. Y. Richardson, run out	24
A. Fairfax, c. Root, b. Jackson	0
E. L. a'Beckett, c. Gilbert, b. Root	24
W. A. Oldfield, c. Jackson, b. Root	4
C. V. Grimmett, not out	15
T. Wall, not out	9
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	8
Total (8 wkts.)	*492

* Innings declared closed.

P. M. Hornibrook did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	8	1	21	0
a'Beckett	6	4	7	0
Grimmett	24	12	38	4
Hornibrook	7	1	22	0
Fairfax	12.3	2	36	4

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	42	9	112	2
Jackson	22	1	105	1
Gilbert	4	0	30	0
Brooke	36	1	148	4
Wright	18	1	68	0
Gibbons	2	0	21	0

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Oates

GLAMORGAN'S LEAD

SURREY JUST SAVE THE FOLLOW-ON

Surrey saved the follow-on against Glamorgan, at the Oval, yesterday, but only with the last man in. As it was they were 141 behind on the first innings, and were only rescued from a most unsatisfactory position, late in the afternoon, by a brilliant spell of bowling by M. J. C. Allom, who caused Glamorgan to lose three of their best batsmen for 36 runs. This paved the way to an interesting and perhaps even exciting third day.

The failure of Surrey to score more than 333 runs on a wicket that at worst became a trifle faster as the afternoon wore on, was even more remarkable than their bowling and fielding failures of the previous day. Hobbs and Sandham, batting with consummate ease, gave their side a splendid start, and all but reached their forty-eighth partnership of 100 for the first wicket. Sandham's share of the 97 runs was 41, and he had looked to be well set the moment before he mistimed a ball from Mercer, and was out to a running catch by Turnbull at square leg. Mercer had to wait a long time for his next success, but his fast ball, disguised fairly well, always required careful watching. Eventually he finished with the excellent analysis of five for 61 in the course of 32 overs. Turnbull's fielding, too, and particularly at mid-off, deserved every one of the cheers it received.

Ducat helped Hobbs to put on 79 for the second wicket and, once he had his eye in, drove the ball very hard. He had scored 20 when he became the first of two important victims of the tempting slow balls sent down by Bates, who was made use of at what seemed precisely the right moment by the Glamorgan captain. Every now and then Bates made the ball hang in the air, and on this particular occasion Ducat paid the penalty of jumping right out of his crease and making his stroke too late. Hobbs, who appears to be adapting his style marvellously well to advancing years, reached his century—his 171st, so the statisticians said—just after he had been joined by Shepherd. There were fewer brilliant flourishes in his cricket than in the past, but, in the technique of making a century as flawlessly as possible, with the minimum amount of effort, yet never dully, Hobbs remains a master. A Hobbs single, whether pushed forward for a short run or turned easily to leg, still is a greater joy to watch than many another's four. Hobbs himself made 14 hits to the boundary. Many of them were pulls off the short ball, but he also made some magnificent drives to the off and some late cuts. Perhaps his most brilliant over was that in which he scored 13 off Ryan and in doing so sent up the 200. Hobbs was fourth man out at 281, his 137 having occupied three and three-quarter hours. He was beaten in the end by the flight of a ball from Bates.

Shepherd's innings, which included some powerful drives, was ended by a first-class catch by Every, the wicket-keeper. Every, who is only 18, is the product of local cricket in South Wales, polished by a course at Studwick's school. He took this difficult catch on the leg side in the best Studwick manner, and he was no less safe throughout the Surrey innings. Barling also hit very hard in helping Hobbs to raise the score from 214 for three to 281. One of Barling's slashes round to leg caught E. Davies standing-in almost dangerously close to such a batsman in such a frame of mind. It would have required the hands of a Hitch to hold and defy injury by such a powerful stroke. Davies's hand was badly hurt.

From this point onwards the game changed round completely in favour of the bowlers and fieldsmen. Among the former, Ryan seemed suddenly to gain in spin and confidence. P. G. H. Fender was soon out l.-b.-w. for one run, and Barling, just afterwards, was bowled for a 45 that included eight 4's. The tea interval then was taken with the score at 285 for six, but it was not until Brooks and Allom took things very seriously for the last wicket that the indignity rather than the risk of a possible follow-on was averted. M. J. Turnbull was largely responsible for warding off a worse collapse than actually occurred in Glamorgan's second innings.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, c. Fender, b. Stroud	168	c. Barling, b. Allom	2
Dyson, c. and b. Fender	28	b. Allom	7
Davies (E.), c. Ducat, b. Peach	10		
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	9	l.-b.-w., b. Allom	5
Hills, c. Brooks, b. Stroud	100		
M. J. Turnbull, c. Peach, b. Stroud	29	not out	14
Davies (D.), b. Allom	30		
Lavis, c. Fender, b. Peach	27		
Every, c. Brooks, b. Peach	11	not out	4
Mercer, b. Allom	30		
Ryan, not out	0		
Byes, 20; l.-b. 3	23	l.-b.	4
Total	474	Total (3 wkts.)	36

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Bates	137
Sandham, c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	41
Ducat, st. Every, b. Bates	30
Shepherd, c. Every, b. Mercer	20
Barling, c. Ryan	45
P. G. H. Fender, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	1
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	11
Peach, b. Ryan	0
F. G. Stroud, b. Mercer	22
M. J. C. Allom, c. Every, b. Mercer	3
Brooks, not out	12
Byes, 8; l.-b., 5	11
Total	333

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	26	12	61	5
Peach	28.3	5	117	3
Shepherd	22	9	76	0
Stroud	30	9	76	3
Fender	19	2	73	1
Gregory	6	1	29	0

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	31.2	10	61	5
Lavis	13	1	58	0
Ryan	28	5	96	3
Davies (E.)	18	2	56	0
Davies (D.)	6	0	20	0
Bates	9	0	31	2

UMPIRES.—Best and Young

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORDS.—Middlesex v. Leicestershire (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Glamorgan (continued).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Australians (continued).
OXFORD.—Oxford University Freshmen's Match (continued).

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GOOD GAME AT LORD'S

MIDDLESEX'S RECOVERY

Leicestershire gained a first-innings lead of 84 in their match with Middlesex at Lord's yesterday, but at the close of play Middlesex, with one wicket down in their second innings, were 60 runs in front.

When Leicestershire continued their innings it was bright and sunny, but later the east wind made it uncomfortably chilly. Berry and Riley were opposed by N. Haig and Durston, and a leg swinger from Haig soon secured Berry's wicket. Riley, who had been joined by A. T. Sharp, added 16 to his score when he was well stumped by Price off R. W. V. Robins from the last ball of an over, and from the first of the next Sharp was caught at the wicket. Sharp previously had been missed by Hearne at mid-off off Robins. Astill and Geary both played attractive cricket. Robins was bowling cleverly, and neither batsman could do much with him. Hearne, on the contrary, was bowling a number of loose balls, and three full tosses to leg produced boundaries.

Shortly after luncheon the 200 went up after 245 minutes' batting. At 236 Sims was tried from the Nursery end, but his bowling appeared very ordinary. Both batsmen were playing with confidence, and it was not until the partnership had realized 108 in just over two hours that Robins met with the success his bowling merited. In one over he clean bowled Astill and Geary with precisely similar balls, both pitching middle and leg, rooming very quickly off the ground and taking the off stump. At 268 Durston replaced Sims, and the Leicestershire captain was well caught by Robins at second slip. Shortly afterwards Sharp was caught at the wicket off Robins, and the innings closed for 280, giving Leicestershire a lead of 84. A feature of the play was the wicket-keeping of Price, who caught two, stumped two, and only let two byes.

Haig and Lee gave Middlesex an excellent start again, and the rate of progress was a considerable improvement on the first innings. The 50 went up after 50 minutes and the 100 in 78 minutes. Lisle changed his bowlers frequently, but it was not until the partnership had realized 109 that Astill bowled Haig with a ball that went straight through. Haig was missed in the deep-field by Berry off Astill at 18, but he was always playing attractive cricket against bowling which never became slack. The rate of scoring slowed down when Hearne went in, as he took 37 minutes to score 10.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, c. Astill, b. Shipman	51
Lee, run out	85
Hearne, b. Shipman	1
Hendren, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	16
R. W. V. Robins, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	0
H. E. Carris, b. Geary	20
C. O. Newman, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	0
D. Russell, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	1
Sims, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	4
Price, c. Sidwell, b. Armstrong	0
Durston, not out	16
Byes, 2; l.-b., 1	3
Total	196

Second Innings.—N. Haig, b. Astill, 58; Lee, not out, 63; Hearne, not out, 10; byes, 5; l.-b., 4.—Total (1 wkt.), 144.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, b. Hearne	23
Berry, b. Haig	55
Armstrong, st. Price, b. Haig	4
Bradshaw, run out, b. Robins	8
Riley, st. Price, b. Robins	36
A. T. Sharp, c. Price, b. Hearne	20
Astill, b. Robins	57
Geary, b. Robins	47
J. A. de Lisle, c. Robins, b. Durston	17
Sidwell, not out	5
Snary, c. Price, b. Robins	10
Byes, 2; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	10
Total	280

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	10	5	32	2
Geary	27	5	53	4
Astill	12	3	62	0
Snary	28·1	10	94	1
Armstrong	6	3	11	1

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	22	12	50	2
Durston	22	12	40	1
Robins	39·1	6	81	5
Hearne	34	18	76	2
Sims	5	0	20	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Chester

FRESHMEN'S MATCH AT OXFORD

CENTURY BY A. MELVILLE

There was another sunny day in the Parks yesterday, and as the wind was neither so strong nor so cold as on the previous day a comparatively large number of people watched the Freshmen's match. N. M. Ford's XII. had the better of the game, and at the close of play they led P. G. T. Kingsley's XII. by 109 runs on the first innings.

D. G. Oswald and D. N. Moore, who had batted very well on Wednesday evening against some accurate bowling, went quietly on with their first-wicket stand. I. A. R. Peebles and G. R. Whitehead began the bowling, and although Peebles mixed his pace and break judiciously, and Whitehead took advantage of the fact that there was still some shine on the ball, Moore and Oswald were sound enough in their methods to score consistently, if not quickly. Oswald, it is true, hit a full-pitch from Whitehead straight to J. H. Rogers at mid-on after he had hit the previous ball, also a full-pitch, through the covers to the boundary, but a wicket did not fall before the total reached 88, when Moore, whose style is thoroughly sophisticated and mature, was bowled by B. B. Waddy. Soon afterwards Oswald both reached his individual 50 and drove Rogers to the off for 4, to bring up the 100. When he had made 56 Oswald gave another chance to mid-on, this time off Waddy, but when he had scored another two runs he hit a full-pitch from the same bowler straight to R. Felton at forward short-leg.

N. McCaskie produced at long intervals one or two good strokes before Whitehead dismissed him. A. Melville scored 34 runs in a little over an hour and a half. Before tea C. D. A. Pullan made six runs in a manner which made one wish that Peebles had not uncaged a particularly unpleasant ball at him. Three wickets fell quickly after tea, Peebles, by bowling S. H. W. Heroni with a perfect googly and getting J. S. Williams leg-before-wicket with a ball which was deceptively slow in the air, taking two of them in one over. With Peebles promptly taken off, Melville and P. C. Oldfield brought their side's total past that of Kingsley's team. Melville, without taking the slightest risk, began hitting the ball far harder than he had done before. Twice in one over he forced rather than drove Felton past cover-point to the boundary, the second stroke giving him his 50. He went on steadily towards his hundred, picking out the ball he wanted to hit, hitting it hard, and keeping it religiously on the ground. He reached it eventually by turning a well-pitched-up ball from Peebles round to long leg for 2, and, although he immediately afterwards lost Oldfield, who was out to an excellent slip catch, he proceeded to score 16 runs in one over off Peebles.

Score:—

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE.—First Innings

T. J. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), b. Williams	13
A. R. C. Southby (Eton and Magdalen), b. Williams	0
J. H. Rogers (Birkenhead and Merton), c. Nevinson, b. Moore	88
J. F. Nicholls (Sedbergh and Brasenose), b. Melville	9
R. A. Graham-Smith (Cheltenham and St. John's), b. Moore	1
R. Felton (St. Paul's and Queen's), c. McCaskie, b. Pullan	29
I. M. Edwards (Sydney Univ. and Balliol), c. and b. Melville	33
D. V. Brims (Uppingham and Brasenose), b. Moore	0
I. A. R. Peebles (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose), c. Oswald, b. Melville	12
B. B. Waddy (Marlborough and Balliol), not out	3
C. G. Ford (Harrow and Christ Church), c. Williams, b. Melville	4
G. R. Whitehead (Clifton and University College), b. Moore	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; w., 2; n.-b., 2	12
Total	204

N. M. FORD'S SIDE.—First Innings

D. H. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's), b. Waddy	33
D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham) c. Felton, b. Waddy	58
A. Melville (South Africa and Trinity), not out	132
C. A. S. Shuckburgh (Harrow and Trinity), c. Edwards, b. Brims	3
N. M. McCaskie (Winchester and Brasenose), l.-b.-w., b. Whitehead	19
C. D. A. Pullan (Malvern and Trinity), b. Peebles	6
J. V. Oosthuizen (St. Andrews, Grahamstown, and University College), b. Felton	6
S. W. H. Heroni (Victoria College, Alexandria and Brasenose), b. Peebles	0
J. S. Williams (Repton and Wadham), l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0
P. C. Oldfield (Repton and University College), c. Dashwood, b. Felton	24
J. H. Nevinson (Eton and Christ Church), b. Peebles	8
E. W. Ford (Eton and New College), l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	24
Byes, 16; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 5	26
Total	313

BOWLING ANALYSIS

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nevinson	12	1	58	0
Williams	6	0	13	2
Moore	12·2	2	47	4
Melville	12	0	39	4
Ford	5	2	14	0
Pullan	3	0	15	1
McCaskie	2	0	12	0
Oosthuizen	3	0	14	0

N. M. FORD'S SIDE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ford	8	2	7	0
Whitehead	18	3	60	1
Peebles	26·4	4	84	5
Waddy	19	5	52	2
Brims	13	3	29	1
Felton	10	0	48	2
Rogers	9	4	22	0

UMPIRES.—Ayres and Stones.

GOLF

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

SOME SPLENDID MATCHES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

There was yet another fine day for the third stage of the English Championship at Burnham, though in the afternoon the sun went in and a cold wind came creeping up. The early birds among the onlookers chose as their worms the two Fiddians, the second pair of brothers who had had to cut each other's throats in this tournament. It turned out to be no match, for the minor had much too great a reverence for his major and lost by a pocketful of holes.

Layton was quite hard pressed by Hill, and might have had to go farther than the 17th if his young adversary had not been overwhelmed by the prospect of winning the 15th, and taken four putts. The match between Bourn and Ollerhead promised well, for Ollerhead is a sound golfer who hits the ball very crisply with a noticeably short swing. Once more it was the putting that did it. Bourn was not playing his long game well, but he could putt. He has learned to take his putter well away from the ball instead of giving it a quick jab. He took one putt on each of four greens, and no more than two on any of the others. That means very good putting on these slippery, frightening greens, and was in itself almost enough to account for his winning by 5 and 4.

Sutton and Tipple had a fine match, which Sutton won at the 17th, after being severely chawed and refusing to be shaken. Tipple had the best of the long game against the wind, as one expected he would, but it availed him little, for Sutton was deadly with his irons and his putting, and was three up at the sixth, and five up at the turn, with a score below an average of 4's. He did very little that was wrong on the way home and, indeed, played quite well enough to hold his lead against most people. Tipple made a prolonged and brave spurt and pursued his man within an inch of his life. Another brave spurt, and this time a victorious one, was that of Douglas Clayton against Straker. Clayton wears the tie of the Seniors' Golfing Society, and is, in fact, just twice as old as his adversary—58 to 29. Moreover, he was two down at the turn, and Straker is a good player. Undaunted, however, he wore his man down, and won at the 17th, a noble effort following that of Wednesday, when he was five down at the turn, four down with six to play, and won at the 20th.

Fiddian and Layton had a match with plenty of fine hard hitting and good golf in it, and some exciting fluctuations. Fiddian began by taking three putts at the first and third holes, and only one at the second, which made him one down. The fourth was the kind of hole which turns the fate of Empires. After two big drives Layton completely topped his second, and Fiddian played a beauty which looked certain to finish close to the hole; in fact, his ball ran over, and Layton might well have escaped with a half, but Fiddian made too bold a run up and then too bold a putt, and Layton actually won the hole in 6. When he won the fifth as well, and stood three up, it seemed as if that dreadful fourth hole had broken Fiddian's manly spirit. The reverse was the case. He got a grand 4 at the long sixth, and another at the eighth. That was down to one, and with Layton making mistakes at both the 10th and 11th, Fiddian became miraculously one up. Then Layton got his second wind, holed one good putt for a 4 at the 12th, and another for a 2 at the 13th. That did it. Fiddian struggled on, but Layton never looked like letting go, and playing confident, triumphant golf he beat his man at the 16th by three and two.

Behind these two came an extraordinary match between Brooks and Beddard. Brooks started with a string of 4's and 3's and won the first five holes. There followed an interval during which I watched other people. Exactly how it happened I do not know, but Beddard got the five holes back, and the pair were all even going to the 16th. Here Brooks got down in two putts to Beddard's three, and got his harassed nose in front once more, but at the 17th he cut his tee-shot, while Beddard hit a beauty right on to the green. That was all square once more, and this time all the experienced watchers in the crowd gave the match to Beddard. They were wrong, however, for he hit a poor tee-shot and could not get home in 2. Brooks just reached the green with his second, and holed a good 6ft. putt to win the match. To come again after such a gruelling as he had had shows the prettiest kind of courage.

Another courageous win was that of E. T. Willans, of Seaton Carew, against Marwood, from Bradford. Marwood is one of the best swingers of a club in the field, though not yet one of the best players, but he might become a thoroughly good golfer. He seemed to have the best of his man, and was two up with three to go, but then he had a series of lapses, and Willans, pegging dourly away, squared the match, and sticking to highly respectable 5's, won on the 20th green.

The field is now whittled down to eight, and there should be several hard fights, especially the first of the morning between Layton and Brooks.

The results were:—

FOURTH ROUND

E. N. Layton (Walton Heath) beat G. A. Hill (Sandy Lodge) by 2 and 1.
E. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat D. A. Fiddian (Stourbridge) by 8 and 7.
G. C. Brookes (Burnham and Berrow) beat A. S. Newey (Mosley) by 4 and 2.
J. B. Beddard (South Staffs) beat H. M. Bray (Oxford University) by 2 and 1.
W. Lawley (Sutton Coldfield) beat P. Clough (Keighley) by one hole.
T. A. Bourn (Sunningdale) beat C. W. Ollerhead (Fulwell) by 5 and 4.
C. Marwood (West Bowling) beat B. Darwin (Woking) by 3 and 2.
E. T. Willans (Seaton Carew) beat J. F. Lewis (Brokenhurst Manor) by 3 and 2.
E. Stacey (West Lancashire) beat J. C. Cowley (Sicklehulme) at the 19th hole.
C. Thorpe (Buxton and High Peak) beat E. D. Howard (Bristol and Clifton) by 2 and 1.
A. D. Cave (Royal and Ancient) beat R. F. Francis (Burnham and Berrow) by 5 and 4.
D. Clayton (Walmley) beat R. Straker (Walton Heath) by 2 and 1.
C. E. Hardman (Manchester) beat A. Raworth (St. George's Hill) by one hole.
S. H. Fine (Meyrick and Queen's Park) beat N. C. Selwyn (Hunstanton) by 2 and 1.
J. D. de Forest (Coombe Hill) beat C. B. Omerod (Berkshire) by 3 and 2.
W. Sutton (West Cheshire Artisans) (holder) beat E. E. Tipple (Langley Park) by 2 and 1.

FIFTH ROUND

Layton beat Fiddian by 3 and 2.
Brookes beat Beddard by one hole.
Bourn beat Lawley by 2 and 1.
Willans beat Marwood at the 20th hole.
Stacey beat Thorpe by 4 and 2.
Cave beat Clayton by 4 and 3.
Hardman beat Vine by two holes.
Sutton beat Forrest by 5 and 3.

SUSSEX AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

B. L. Sundius-Smith (West Hove) and R. V. K. Finlay (Littlehampton) will contest the final of the Sussex Amateur Championship over 36 holes at Goodwood to-day. Both players were given close games in the semi-final round yesterday, Sundius-Smith defeating Major T. B. C. Piggott (Seaford) by one hole, while Finlay was taken to the 19th hole by D. Watson (Royal Ashdown Forest).

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND.—Major T. B. C. Piggott (Seaford) beat H. F. Lock (Goodwood) by 2 and 1; B. L. Sundius-Smith (West Hove) beat A. H. Hollins (Cooden Beach) by 6 and 5; D. Watson (Royal Ashdown Forest) beat D. G. Grant-White (Worthing) by 1 hole; R. V. K. Finlay (Littlehampton) beat R. F. Chester (Goodwood) by 3 and 4.

SEMI-FINAL.—Sundius-Smith beat Piggott by 1 hole; Finlay beat Watson at the 19th hole.

MATCH AT SUNNINGDALE

MISS GOURLAY'S TEAM BEATS U.S. LADIES

Miss Gourlay's team of British lady golfers beat the United States Ladies in an entirely unofficial match over the old course at Sunningdale yesterday by eight matches to six on the days' play, the morning's Foursomes having finished all even with two victories to each side. As a considered opinion of the golf offered for criticism there seems little reason why, with the dangerous exception of Miss Collett, Great Britain should not retain at least one championship at golf this year. As an instance, Miss Molly Gourlay, the lady champion, had all the worst of it after the second hole to the 13th against Miss Collett, but at the pinch she produced such golf as any "class" man player would be pleased to show, and turned what seemed inevitable defeat into a great and gallant victory.

The conditions for play could hardly have been better, for the course was playing short, the greens were true and easy paced, and a crowd estimated at some 2,000 souls comported themselves in a manner befitting such an occasion; they did not "run in" after the manner of an unbroken retriever, nor did they utter loud futilities just as a crucial putt was being holed or missed. Miss Gourlay and her partner took away with them most of the crowd in the morning, and though many of the slothful remained at the grand-stand at the fourth, thence cutting across to the 12th, those who followed assiduously saw an interesting match. Miss Gourlay's side, or Great Britain, were one up with three holes played. From a terrible tee shot to the fourth Miss Gourlay put her partner within 7ft. and Miss Wilson made amends by holing a gallant putt for a 3. The next hole was halved, but America lost the sixth, where Miss Collett was guilty of a colossal hook and her partner put her into a bunker from which she did not remove her ball at the first attempt. England were two up, having lost the eighth from a wild tee shot, but they lost the 10th to a 5 and saved their skin when Miss Gourlay almost holed an abominably difficult run-up off gravel from beyond the 11th. They were allowed to win the 12th in 5 and at the 13th Miss Bennett, somewhat overcome by holing a putt of 7yds, for 3, conceded a putt of 4ft. to Miss Gourlay. The match then seemed to be won, and the obvious course was to watch the succeeding matches. Miss McCulloch covered herself with glory, for her partner, Mrs. Watson, was not at her best, and Britain, having lost the 17th rather absurdly to be one down, looked like losing the home hole, till Miss McCulloch set the seal on an admirable performance by putting a shot from the cross-bunkers near enough to that hole to ensure a 5, and, as it happened, the saving of the match. Miss Doris Park, bearer of an illustrious name, also played well, her partner, Miss Fishwick, being uncertain through the green and putting rather feebly. Things would never go right for Miss Pearson and Miss Lobbett, but Mrs. Latham Hall and Miss Corlett made the match all square by beating Mrs. Hill and Miss Stifel at the home hole. The sides, therefore, lunched at the Dormy House all even.

In the Singles the British players acquired much merit, for there were those who prophesied dismal things. In the end, however, they lost only two matches and their captain set a bright and shining example. She was given a flying start, winning the first in a 4 that was almost a 3 and the second in 5. But then she lost the third, fourth, and sixth, and things did not look so good. She was two down going to the ninth and then the fireworks began. She won that hole in 3, nearly got her 4 at the 12th, having lost the 11th to a beautiful 3. Up to that point she had been struggling, never quite herself, and leaving herself too many longish putts for the half. She holed a long one for 2 at the short 13th, was lucky to hit the pin and get her 4 at the long 14th, and that squared the match. The 15th, a difficult long one-shotter, was halved in 3, but at the 16th Miss Collett . . . her second; Miss Gourlay banged hers on to the green, got her 4, and became one up. Her putt for a 3 at the 17th after a beautiful second shot just did not drop, and at the home hole, after a nervous and rather bad third shot off a good second, she got her 5 to save the hole and win the match.

Miss Orcutt was altogether too good for Mrs. Watson, Miss Wilson was equally too good for Miss Van Wie, Miss McCulloch beat the hard-hitting Miss Helen Hicks, and Miss Pearson made amends for her morning's errors by beating Miss Quier by 5-4 and one. Miss Fishwick, too, played admirably to beat Mrs. Federman by six and . . .

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Miss Gourlay's British Team		Miss Collett's American Team	
Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath) and Miss E. Wilson (Notts) (4 and 3)	1	Miss G. Collett (Rhode Island) and Miss M. Bennett (Shuttle-meadow)	0
Mrs. J. R. Watson (Murrayfield) and Miss J. McCulloch (West Kilbride) (halved)	0	Miss V. Van Wie (Beverly) and Miss F. Wattles (Wanakah) (halved)	0
Miss D. Pearson (Nevill) and Miss P. Lobbett (North Hants)	0	Miss M. Orcutt (White Beeches) and Mrs. M. Martelle (Hartford) (4 and 6)	1
Miss D. Park (Longniddry) and Miss D. Fishwick (North Foreland)	0	Mrs. Lee Mida (Butterfield) and Miss H. Hicks (Inwood) (1 hole)	1
Miss E. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Annes) and Mrs. Latham Hall (Guildford) (1 hole)	1	Mrs. C. S. Hill (Meadow Lake) and Miss F. Stifel (Wheeling)	0
Total	2	Total	2

SINGLES

Miss M. Gourlay (1 hole)	1	Miss G. Collett	0
Mrs. J. R. Watson	0	Miss M. Orcutt (4 and 3)	1
Miss E. Wilson (4 and 3)	1	Mi

Parliament

THE BUDGET DUTIES

MR. CHURCHILL AND INCOME-TAX

THE COAL MINES BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MAY 1

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Coal Mines Bill was resumed.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said he wished to compliment Lord Hereford on his first speech, particularly because as a Yorkshire coalowner the noble lord expressed very high approval of this Bill.

Assuming that they must have regulation, there was no way of utilizing more fully the knowledge and experience of the owners than under the scheme of the central and district boards. The experience of Yorkshire had shown that the proposal with regard to hours of labour was a good one, and that was brought home by the necessity for introducing peace and respect between the two great partners in the industry, capital and labour. Seven-and-a-half hours here meant eight hours on the Continent in the way hours were calculated there, and we had to compare eight hours with the time worked in Continental countries. The latest reports from Geneva showed that the time worked in Belgium was 8 hours, France 7½, Germany 8, Netherlands 8, Upper Silesia 8, and the Saare 7½. Therefore, if the proposed alteration in hours was carried out in this country, we should be merely bringing ourselves on to an equality with the competing countries on the Continent.

There was no proposal in the Bill to limit output. The proposal was to create a minimum price, and what was in the expectation of men of experience in the coal trade was the economic output to meet the markets available to their coal after it had been got. It was not the case that there was a policy of compulsory amalgamation in the Bill which was not to be found outside it. The Government had followed the principle of the Act of 1926, under which, if either of the parties objected to be brought into amalgamation, the matter was referred to the Railway and Canal Commission. Lord Londonderry had seemed to think that the constitution of the National Board, to deal with certain matters in dispute, might cut across existing conciliation boards and the conciliation principle. It was only in one particular case that the National Board could intervene; subject to that, all the conciliation arrangements would remain as at present. The National Board would act as a further method of promoting peace, security, and constancy of employment in the industry.

LORD GAINFORD'S VIEW

DEMAND FOR "SERIOUS AMENDMENT"

LORD GAINFORD said he spoke mainly as a coalowner representing industries in the county of Durham. He was a director of 23 collieries, including those in Yorkshire and Northumberland. Having conferred with his colleagues that morning, he thought he was in a position to speak with perhaps greater weight than even Lord Aberconway. The majority of the coalowners would like to see the Bill thrown out on its second reading, and every one he had met believed that in Committee in that House the Bill ought to be seriously amended. He believed the troubles which had produced the situation in the coal trade which had led the Government to take the matter up were mainly due to the harassing intervention which had taken place by Parliament. The coalowners had been charged with apathy. He believed there was no body of individuals in any industry who had made greater and more successful efforts to deal with difficulties than the coalowners had made during the last few years. Enterprise had been carried out which would not have been carried out under any system of nationalization. The idea that this was a static industry and that there was no general expansion of trade was an absolute delusion. So far as Durham was concerned, there had recently been an increase in the quantity of coal that they had been able to dispose of, and the one thing that had prevented them making the progress that they expected was the introduction of this Bill.

So far as hours were concerned, there seemed to be a suggestion that the British coalowner was working his men far longer hours than those worked by their competitors on the Continent. The owners here endeavoured to carry out the law in regard to hours, but they had information that the obligations abroad were evaded to a very much greater extent than would be possible here. Apart from that, if they took the hours from bank to bank and week by week, they found that the English miner was working on the average fewer hours than his competitors in the Continental coalfields, and, in addition, was getting more money. He would like to see in the Bill some latitude by which they could make arrangements with the men if they could persuade them—as he was sure they could—that it was to their interest to work longer hours and secure more earnings if they wished to do so.

There had been a good deal of public apprehension that prices could be raised unduly. When Lord Russell suggested that they might put 1s. on coal for iron and steel production the noble lord did not realize what it meant. The addition of 1s. on coal for iron and steel meant 5s. on the finished product, and to raise the price 5s. as against the prices of our competitors meant that we should lose our great export market in connexion with iron and steel. Indeed, they could not do a great deal by the raising of prices. Among the amendments he would like to see in the Bill was the restoration of the power to establish a central levy. If that were not done Yorkshire, which exported not 10 per cent. of its output, would be able by a small levy to subsidize export coal and so secure the markets of other districts. Without a central levy we should also be very much prejudiced in our bargaining power with other countries. The Bill was also doing an injustice to the composite undertakings which had secured collieries for the purpose of supplying blast furnaces or other works. It was quite impossible for schemes to be prepared within a month, and he hoped that during the Committee stage the Government would consider some more reasonable period. Compulsory amalgamation was not only objected to root and branch by the coal trade, but by the whole of industry. It would check amalgamations that would otherwise take place.

He believed that a great many miners would feel it an advantage to have the reduction of hours spread over 90 hours a fortnight, but that the political element was a little too strong against them. If the 7½ hours' shift was forced on the industry it would increase the cost of production by 18d. a ton.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that the Conservative Party did not found their observations on and their attitude towards the Bill on any question of the support or opposition of the coalowners. They did not sit here to defend them merely, but to defend predominantly the coal consumers. (Cheers.) Hardly a word had been said by Government speakers on behalf of the consumers. That was very strange in the case of the Labour Party. Several Conservative speakers had announced that they did not desire to challenge the second reading of the Bill. That attitude was founded on several considerations. They were not opposed, of course, to reorganization; they were opposed to reorganization that depended on too much Government intervention. The Bill had been under discussion for many weeks in the House of Commons, and there was no doubt, after all the hopes which the Government had held out to various interests, which had been nourished by the expectation of the Bill, that there would be profound disappointment and disorganization of industry if it were rejected.

There was a still more important reason why the House would do well to pass the second reading. They had always prided themselves on the fact that they studied the considered judgment of the people. Recently the people were consulted at the General Election, and one of the matters discussed on the platforms was the conditions of labour. There was a distinct finding in the verdict of the people in favour of a change in the conditions of labour; of a modification of the conditions; of—however much we might regret it—a reduction in the demand for effort from labour. Personally he deplored that. He believed it to be contrary to the interests of the country. (Cheers.)

He deplored some of the arguments used on behalf of the Government in defence of that reduction of effort. The Lord Chancellor, in his most brilliant speech, had talked about the various changes which had been made in the past in working conditions in the mines as if they were a valid precedent for the change in hours made by the Bill. That argument was absolutely fictitious.

Sufficient had not been said as to the grave condition of British industry at present. (Cheers.) Practically all British industry, except agriculture, depended on coal. We were in the habit of appointing Royal Commissions, but a remarkable thing was that when they had reported no one paid the least attention to what they had said. The Balfour Commission, which reported last year, spoke in their report of the "huge destruction of wealth and the crushing burden of debt under which the country has been staggering since the War." The Royal Commission pleaded in the most earnest manner that every effort should be made by all parties in industry to restore the prosperity of the country. Yet the Government proposed arbitrarily to shorten the hours during which the workers are allowed to work underground in the mines. The Government did not seem to have appreciated their responsibility in this matter. This proposal of the Government was merely because of the wildness of election pledges. (Cheers.)

The coal trade would not expand if a limitation were placed on the power of the workers to produce coal economically. The business of the Bill was to shorten hours and therefore raise prices. The Lord Chancellor had spoken about a new spirit in industry. He (Lord Salisbury) intensely longed for a new spirit in industry, and he profoundly regretted that the whole of this Bill seemed to be in the wrong direction in these strenuous times. The policy of reducing hours when the country's trade was in this extremity seemed one of the most unpatriotic pieces of legislation that could be proposed. Noble lords on his side had come to the conclusion that they ought not to throw out the motion for the second reading. They had also come to the conclusion that the Bill as it stood was likely to throw an extra weight on the already overburdened industry of the country. When the Bill was considered in Committee he hoped their lordships would approach every amendment from the point of view of how they could mitigate the harm which the Bill was likely to do.

LORD THOMSON'S REPLY

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said there had been a very general tendency to criticize the hours proposed in the Bill, but, taking the comparable conditions, it would be found that the British miner was spending more time in the mine at the disposal of his employer than any other miner in the world except those in Upper Silesia and Poland. In South Wales the average working week of a miner was 50 hours, which was higher than in any country in Europe, and in the pits in Scotland, where, to his surprise, they worked a 12-day fortnight, the working hours per week were 51. These figures ought to be taken into account, because the whole tenor of the debate had been to make out that our men were having an easier time than their opposite numbers in other countries. The exact reverse was the case.

With regard to wages, many noble lords seemed to be of opinion that the British miner was getting more than any other. There were various ways of looking at the matter, and he would far rather have 40 francs a day in France or 9s. 2d. a day in Germany than 9s. 7d. a day in this country. In 1913 there were employed in the South Wales coalfields 197,000 men below ground and 34,000 above ground; they produced 56,830,000 tons of coal, and their average wage was £82 a year. In 1929 150,000 men were employed below ground and 27,000 above ground; they produced 48,149,000 tons of coal and their average wage was £128 a year. Taking into account the rise in the cost of living since 1913, the miner of to-day was worse off and was producing more coal per man. Figures that had been compiled by Mr. Hartshorn showed that if the hours were changed to 45 spread over a week, and still more so to 90 spread over a fortnight, the gain to the men after this Bill was passed would be absolutely nil in 10 of the chief areas; they would not get off a working hour at all. In some areas they would only get half-an-hour in a week, in a few only one hour, and in a very few just about two hours. The Government had taken a strong line on the question of hours, not in compliance with pledges entered into lightly but as a matter of common justice to some of the most worthy people in the land.

The 1926 Act of the late Government went practically all the way that this Bill went in regard to amalgamation. The present Bill was the manifest development of the 1926 Act and differed from it only in so far as the initiative for proposals was concerned. The net result of the 1926 Act so far as amalgamation was concerned was that it had not affected more than one-seventh of the industry. The country could not afford to get on with amalgamation as slowly as that. The Government fully recognized that they must have the expert advice and experience of the coalowners. They also felt that if some initiative was provided from outside by an impartial body of men, of intelligence and integrity, who would go about the country, not to meddle but to help if possible, to examine the situation on the spot, and to suggest where amalgamations should take place, the rate of progress would be far more rapid. The good offices of the Reorganization Commission would be at the disposal of all parties.

He had indicated the points on which the Government would have to take a firm stand in Committee. They did not want to see the Bill wrecked, any more than, he imagined, the majority of noble lords opposite desired to wreck it. The Bill was admittedly a compromise, and the suggestions embodied in it were no new story. The aim of the Government was to help the coal industry; they wanted to encourage effort, and to remove that considerable amount of bitterness which naturally rankled in the minds of the miners.

The Bill was then read a second time.

LORD MARLEY, Lord in Waiting, in moving the adjournment of the House, announced that the Government proposed to put off the Committee stage of the Land Drainage Bill until Thursday, May 15.

Their lordships rose at 18 minutes past 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MAY 1

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL REORGANIZATION

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) asked the President of the Board of Education whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that, in the absence of further legislation, Orders by the Minister of Health, under section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, may result in the creation of a series of new Part III. education authorities; and whether he proposed to introduce legislation in order to obviate such a result, which was not intended when the Act of 1929 was framed.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, Minister of Education (Newcastle, C.).—Yes, Sir; I am aware of the serious difficulties with which county councils will be confronted in carrying out their plans for educational reorganization if large numbers of new Part III. authorities are created as a result of Orders made under the Local Government Act, 1929. It appears, as the right hon. gentleman's question suggests, that such a result was never intended when last year's legislation was framed. His Majesty's Government are, therefore, prepared to introduce a short Bill to obviate the creation, by Orders under the Local Government Act, of new authorities for elementary education.

A SOVIET "FOOTBALL TEAM"

HOME SECRETARY'S ACTION

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he could state the names of certain nationals of Soviet Russia who recently applied for *visas* for this country, and who represented that they were members of a Soviet football team and desirous of carrying out certain fixtures arranged by the Communist Party, and what action he had taken.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting).—No, Sir; I have not been furnished with the names of the persons concerned. An application for *visas* was made to me by the British Workers' Sports Federation for the members of a football team to visit this country from April 18 to about May 10. I understand that the federation is affiliated to the Sportintern, a subsidiary organization of the Communist International. The objects of these Communist sports organizations are sufficiently shown by a resolution of the Young Communist International of December last, which was published in the *International Press Correspondence* of March 21. The resolution was in the following terms:—"The Young Communist League organizations must pay particular attention to the sport unions of the working-class youth. In these unions they must crystallize the basic kernel for strike pickets, proletarian self-defence, workers' fighting committees, and Red Guards, people for work in the imperialist armies. They should utilize sport organizations for the military training of the working-class youth." (Laughter.) In the absence of any evidence that the object of the proposed tour was for the purpose of genuine sport, I could not see my way to accede to the application. (Opposition cheers.)

INCOME-TAX PHRASEOLOGY

SIR J. DAVIDSON (Fareham, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been drawn to a memorandum recently issued regarding the deduction of income-tax for the years 1930 and 1931, stating that "where on payment of a dividend, other than such a preference dividend as aforesaid, income-tax has, under Rule 20 of the General Rules, been deducted therefrom by reference to a standard rate greater or less than the standard rate for the year in which the dividend became due the net amount received shall, for all the purposes of the Income Tax Act, be deemed to represent income of such an amount as would, after deduction of tax by reference to the standard rate last mentioned, be equal to the net amount received, and for the said purposes there shall be deemed to have been paid in respect of that income by deduction tax of such an amount as is equal to the amount of tax on that income computed by reference to the standard rate last mentioned," and if he would take such steps as might be necessary to render these instructions more explicit and intelligible to the taxpayer.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—The passage cited by the hon. and gallant member is itself a quotation of the terms of a resolution framed in Committee of Ways and Means on April 14. The use of technical language cannot, I fear, always be avoided in legislation on technical subjects. This resolution affects only a small proportion of taxpayers, and I am sure the staff of the Inland Revenue Department will be most ready to help any taxpayers who may find it necessary to consult them as to its application to their particular circumstances. (Laughter.)

SEA ENCROACHMENT AT WINCHELSEA

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture (Swindon), replying to Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.), said:—The conditions at Winchelsea Beach have been known to the Ministry for some years past, and the Ministry's Chief Drainage Engineer made inspections on April 4, 25, and 29. Repeated efforts have been made by the Ministry to secure the inclusion of this area in an adjoining drainage district, but these have been opposed locally owing to the heavy burden which the necessary remedial works would impose on the area. The fact is that until the Drainage Bill now before Parliament becomes law, there are no statutory means available for dealing adequately with this case. The Ministry, however, is in communication with the county council in the hope that the owners may be induced to cooperate in a comprehensive scheme.

LONDON REFUSE DISPOSAL

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), in reply to LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.), said he was informed that the report of the Departmental Committee on the disposal of London refuse was likely to be signed in the course of the present month.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

In reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said that the business for next week would be as follows:—

Monday:—Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill, further stages; Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements), money resolution, Committee; Overseas Trade Bill, second reading.

Tuesday:—Completion of the Report stage of the outstanding Budget resolutions, and resolutions relating to the Finance Bill which have been agreed to in Committee by about 7.30 p.m.; Report stage of the Housing (Scotland), money resolution, and of the Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements), money resolution.

Wednesday:—Supply, sixth allotted day, the subject to be announced later.

Thursday:—Consumers' Council Bill, second reading, and Committee stage of the necessary money resolution.

On any date should time permit other Orders would be taken.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

INCOME-TAX

The House continued the consideration of the Budget resolutions passed in Committee of Ways and Means on April 14.

On the resolution which increases the standard rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound,

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) moved an amendment which would continue the rate at its present level of 4s. He said that members of the Unionist Party and industrialists and traders throughout the country regarded the proposal to increase the rate as pernicious and disastrous. There was a general consensus of feeling in business circles that the proposal was most undesirable and unsatisfactory at the present juncture, having regard to the state of industry.

During the past few weeks France had reduced her burden of taxation by no less than £15,000,000. She had reduced her income-tax in certain classes of income from 18 to 16 per cent. and in other classes from 25 to 18 per cent., thereby indicating that, in her view, income-tax was a very great obstacle to the development of industry and that it was desirable in the national interest that this burden should be reduced. In Germany and in the United States the same process was going on. We, however, had adopted exactly the opposite process. We ought very carefully to take stock of the position, and he invited the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the House the benefit of his considered view as to whether he thought we could go on competing with other countries in trade, industry, and commerce while we alone had to bear these excessive burdens. The right hon. gentleman rather prided himself on the fact that this increase in income-tax would be confined to a very small number of persons, but that was really another objection to it. To-day fewer than one in 12 of the electorate paid any direct taxation. If income-tax was to be the main basis of our national revenue, a very good case could be put up that that income-tax should be spread much more widely than was the case at present, and that every one, in proportion to their means, should contribute something towards it, as was the case in Holland, Norway, and other countries. That would have the advantage of bringing public expenditure more under public control. A decrease in taxation would be a great stimulus to industry, because it would be an act of faith, which would beget faith and confidence.

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.), who seconded, said he believed the point had been reached in direct taxation at which any increase would not eventually, over a period, result in any larger revenue, but rather the reverse. He was also convinced that any increase in taxation at present would definitely result in more unemployment. It also affected the credit of the country, and would be a hindrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his successors in endeavouring to make the most important economy we could make, the conversion of our large outstanding debt. He had seen in the City letters from foreign bankers written to people in this country deliberately pointing out to them the advantages of moving their capital from this country to other countries. Capital was moving away slowly and being permanently invested abroad, and this country and the workers here were very much the losers thereby.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen and Kincardine, E., U.) said that the only justification for the rigid policy of deflation which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had followed would have been that he should have been able to effect loan conversions on a substantial scale. The raising of the standard rate of income-tax finally precluded any chance of that. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could quite well have avoided raising the standard rate. The yield of income-tax was going down in this country instead of rising year by year as it ought to do. That led them to the conclusion that the limits of direct taxation had been exceeded before Mr. Snowden introduced his Budget. Gilt-edged securities had practically collapsed since the Budget.

Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead E., L.) said that increased incometax was not a tonic to depressed industry; but, unfortunately, no one up to the present time had suggested any other course that Mr. Snowden could have taken. The Budget was not a series of dodges and devices which met difficult situations but had a bad effect afterwards; the proposals made by Mr. Snowden were at least straightforward and could be understood by the country. (Ironical Unionist cheers.) It was important that the country should understand and think about the national finances if these were again to be put on a sound basis after the variegated experiences of the last four years. He had yet to learn that business men before entering into a contract considered whether they would refuse it because income-tax had been increased by 6d. It was true that money was best left to fructify in the pockets of the people, but that did not imply that all money raised by the State was necessarily sterilized and unfruitful in its purpose. If capital were leaving the country in large amounts he had not yet heard of it; had there been any abnormal movement, it would have been reflected in falling exchanges. There had been no fresh taxation in the Budget, but a shifting of the burden, and he did not think that the gloomy forebodings which had been uttered would be realized. He could not support the amendment.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said the alternative to increase of direct taxation was indirect taxation levied on the necessities of the mass of the population, which would be far more injurious to industry than the course which Mr. Snowden had taken. The reason why the increased direct taxation was levied on a small class was that one-tenth of the population received and used one-half of the national income.

The argument that the limit of direct taxation had been reached was not borne out by the actual facts of the case. He had made a calculation of the amount of income which would be left to the 100,000 supertax payers after the increased taxation proposed by the Budget had been levied off them, and found that on the average they would still have larger incomes than were received by any British Civil servant, any general commanding the British Army, or any British Admiral of the Fleet. So long as that was the case the suggestion that the limit of direct taxation had been reached in respect of the 100,000 supertax payers would carry no weight on the Labour benches. If they were to pursue the policy of extending the social services, as they were bound to do and ought to do, having regard to the great disparity between wealth and poverty, and at the same time secure a wider home market for our manufactures, something more must be done to bring about the provision of capital. Any one who examined the figures of capital investment for the past year or two must be struck first by the disproportionate amount invested abroad; and, secondly, by the disproportionate amount invested at home in luxury trades as compared with staple trades. There must be more control exercised over capital invested abroad, which made no return in the way of increased employment at home; and if the luxury trades which catered for the comparatively few were made less profitable by depriving them of some of their custom by the imposition of even heavier taxation on the higher incomes than was proposed in the Budget, the effect would probably be to remove capital from them to such staple industries as iron and steel, upon which the prosperity of the country really depended.

LIEUT.-COL. SPENDER-CLAY (Tonbridge, U.) said the thing about the Budget which filled him with alarm was the feeling of depression which it had created in all classes who were connected with trade, or business, or agriculture—the feeling that it was really not worth while struggling. That was not the kind of atmosphere that was likely to bring about an improvement in the present condition of the country or to be helpful to the Lord Privy Seal in his efforts to solve the unemployment problem. (Hear, hear.) He appreciated the difficulties with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was faced. The right hon. gentleman had to meet the commitments of previous Governments and those which had been created by his own Government, and he had also to meet the demands of a certain section of his party who were continually demanding fresh feathers to be plucked from the goose that laid the golden eggs. It would not be in order to discuss alternative proposals, but he was convinced that there were alternative proposals which would give hope to industry. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the effect of this resolution and the Budget generally would be to increase the number of unemployed by Act of Parliament.

The proposed increase of the basic rate of income-tax was, as it seemed to him, the worst possible form of indirect taxation because it must be passed on. Obviously it must be passed on in one form or another, and its effect would be most felt by the poorest people in the country. It would not injure the man who was well-to-do; he might perhaps, have to give up something that he liked. That was not a matter of vital importance to him, but it was to those he employed, and to those who were seeking to be employed. In this way, the extra taxation would react throughout the whole strata of society. This attempt to reduce by taxation the number of what was called "the idle rich" would simply have the effect of increasing the number of the idle poor. (Hear, hear.)

"SPENDING OUR CAPITAL"

Mr. G. WILSON (Cambridge University, U.) said the criticism which he had to make was one which applied not only to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, but to many of those who had preceded him. It was that the country was, in fact, spending its capital as income. It was inevitable that as a result of the increased taxation contributions which people with larger incomes had hitherto given to hospitals would be one of the first things that they would have either to reduce or abolish. Much the same thing applied to education. There were two alternatives which would result from this increased taxation. Either there would be a loss to the community from the restriction of the benefits they derived from the hospitals, universities, and schools, or the State would be compelled to shoulder the burden for carrying on these great institutions. It would have been wiser to have placed some share of increased direct taxation on all sections of the community. The proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of producing income, would tend to drive capital out of the country, to hamper industrial development and prosperity, and to increase the great problem of unemployment.

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) failed to see how increased income-tax could be a burden on depressed industries, because an industry that was making no profit paid no income-tax.

SIR C. CAYZER (Chester, U.) said the Chancellor of the Exchequer found the direct taxpayer a very convenient whipping boy. Taxation in the United States and France was only equivalent to about one-third of ours, and it was perfectly criminal to put fresh burdens on our great industrialists at a time when they had to face the keenest competition.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) said the Budget did nothing whatever to foster industrial enterprise. If a firm started a new factory and had losses, the State would do nothing to help it; if, on the other hand, it made a profit, it would be abused and reviled by the hon. members opposite. There were 97,000 people who paid supertax, of whom probably not 25,000 received over £5,000 a year. He did not think that the people who could be called "the idle rich" numbered more than 5,000, and because those people were a danger and a nuisance, there was no reason why that name should be applied to the other 92,000 supertax payers, who were hard-working and conscientious people. Surely it was time that people realized that the cry of "the idle rich" was unjust and untrue, and it ought to be dropped.

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES

Mr. SNOWDEN said that though the subject was an old one and had been often debated, he had not heard the old arguments put with greater lucidity and force than they had been put in some of the speeches that afternoon. The mover and the seconder said they had no hope of any remission of income-tax, and, in the circumstances, he would be compelled to satisfy that lack of expectation. He had expressions of opinion from a very large number of people who would be affected, some of them very considerably, by the increase of the income-tax and other increases of taxation proposed in the Budget, expressing their strong approval of the steps he had taken to meet the inevitable increase of taxation. As a matter of fact, very little of the expenditure which had called for the increase of taxation was the responsibility of the present Government.

He put this question pointedly to the party opposite: "What items of national expenditure would they reduce?" Did they suggest the repudiation of the National Debt? Did they suggest a compulsory reduction of the rate of interest upon the National Debt, that was the largest of our items of national expenditure? Did they suggest a reduction in the expenditure upon the fighting forces? There were two items there amounting to nearly five-sevenths of the total national expenditure. Were there any items comprised in the total expenditure on the social services that they thought the Government ought to reduce? Did they suggest that they should reduce the expenditure on old-age pensions, upon War pensions, upon widows' pensions? Did they suggest a reduction in the expenditure on unemployment benefit?

"WHO IS TO PAY?"

If the party opposite could not point to where expenditure could be reduced, he asked them this further question, "How are we to find the money to pay for the expenditure which Parliament has approved?" He was faced with a situation largely the result of the delinquencies of the previous Government—a deficit of £14,500,000.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Nine million pounds were your own addition.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Not at all; there were not £2,000,000 for which we were responsible. The money had to be found. The question at issue between the two sides of the House was, "Who is to pay?" There was a fundamental and unbridgable difference between them on that issue. The policy of the Tory Party when they had to meet increased expenditure was, to use their old phrase, "to broaden the basis of taxation." That always means relieving the rich and putting a burden on the backs of the poor. (Cheers.) Mr. Churchill did a great deal of that during the five years that he was in office. (Cheers.) It was said that the taxation he was imposing fell upon a very small section of the community. That was perfectly true, but so long as the wealth of the country was concentrated in the hands of a small number of people, it was only there that taxation could be got. It had been assumed from the other side of the House all through the debate that those who did not contribute to national taxation by income-tax paid no taxes at all. As a matter of fact, the non-income-tax paying section of the community paid to national taxation a sum not very much below the yield of the income-tax. Customs and Excise duties raised on an average £240,000,000 or £250,000,000 a year. Of that, about four-fifths would be paid by the people who did not pay income-tax. Therefore something like £190,000,000 a year was paid to the national Exchequer by people whose incomes were below £135 a year. There was this further, that their capacity was infinitely smaller than the capacity to pay of the people on whom he was imposing this additional taxation. (Cheers.)

TAXATION AND TRADE

Another point that had been urged repeatedly from the other side was that the increase in the income-tax was going to increase unemployment, because of the great burden it placed upon industry. Did those who used that argument mean to suggest that a reduction in the rate of income-tax would have had the opposite effect? (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear.") The income-tax had been reduced in the last seven years or so from 6s. to 4s. in the pound. He asked any member of the party opposite to point to one iota of evidence that this large decrease in the amount of income-tax had had the slightest beneficial effect on trade. On the contrary, after the 2s. reduction in the income-tax trade got so bad that the party opposite had to impose indirect taxation of £30,000,000 a year to hand over as relief to the industries of the country. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

The further point had been made, that the Government were increasing taxation while every other country in the world was reducing taxation. That statement was not accurate. Germany was not reducing taxation. Germany was increasing taxation heavily and in the last 18 months there had been more than one Ministerial crisis in Germany because of the increased taxes which have been proposed. He was amazed that hon. members opposite should raise a case of that kind. It almost provoked one to say things which would not be very agreeable. (Laughter.) The late Government reduced taxation by £12,000,000 or £15,000,000. That was a great deal less than the annual sum which Mr. Churchill gave to France at the expense of the British taxpayer. (Ministerial cheers.) Yet, as had already been pointed out, France had repudiated four-fifths of her national debt by the depreciation of her currency. In Germany the internal debt had been practically wiped out. America, they were told, was reducing taxation; therefore it is good for trade. There were 6,000,000 of unemployed in America and over 3,000,000 in Germany. (Ministerial cheers.) There was no substance whatever in the argument that a reduction of the income-tax would stimulate trade. He had thought that the report of the Colwyn Committee had laid that fallacy for ever.

TAXATION AND CAPITAL

Granted—it must be admitted—that increased taxation was necessary. He had adopted one course: what would the party opposite have done in these circumstances? How would they have raised the money? He gathered from the speech of Sir L. Worthington-Evans that he would have followed the example of Mr. Churchill and used the money in the Suspensory Account under the same expectation, he supposed, that Mr. Churchill had when he reduced the income-tax in 1925, that trade would improve.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—The right hon. gentleman is using £14,500,000 this year out of the Suspensory Fund. There are £20,000,000 in it. What is the difference between us?

Mr. SNOWDEN replied that his point was that Sir L. Worthington-Evans had suggested that he should have taken the whole of the £20,000,000 in order to avoid a corresponding increase of taxation this year.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (St. George's, U.).—That is a liberal translation of what I said. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN said the party opposite would have raised the money which had to be raised—it had been said more than once that afternoon—by indirect taxation. If it had been raised in that way, would it have had no inimical influence on trade? (Ministerial cheers.) It would have amounted to a reduction of the spending power of the people and, therefore, a reduction in the demand for commodities. The argument that high taxation would drive capital out of the country had grown very long white whiskers. (Laughter and cheers.) Twenty-five years ago, when he submitted a scheme before Sir Charles Dilke's Committee on the Income Tax for a graduated supertax and a differentiation between earned and unearned incomes, it was said that if such confiscatory proposals were adopted capital would be driven out of the country. The same argument was used when Sir W. Harcourt made his modest Budget proposals.

If he were speaking, not as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but as a private person, he could say a good deal about the value of death duties as a means of bringing about, not merely a greater measure of financial equality, but also of social equality. Let them see whether capital was leaving the country—whether the effect of high income-tax and surtax had caused the export of capital as well as reduced the volume of capital in the country by or through the lack of enterprise. He would give one answer; there were many. Take the volume of death duties; compare last year's figure with the figure of the preceding year; go back 10, 20, or 30 years. There was nothing more remarkable in the tendency of the national income than the increase in the death duties in recent years. They had kept up the yield, in spite of the fact that the duties were now assessed upon a much smaller Stock Exchange valuation of property than was the case a few years ago.

EFFECT ON NATIONAL CREDIT

The hon. member for Aberdeenshire (Mr. Boothby), speaking, as usual, with all the authority of his official experience—(laughter)—had said that his Budget proposals had had a disastrous effect on national credit. He supposed that one effect of his Budget was the fact that the Bank Rate had been to-day reduced by another ½ per cent. (Cheers and Opposition interruption.) He had previously stated that the Treasury exercised no influence whatever over the Bank of England with regard to the Bank Rate. As a matter of fact, he did not know until it was reported to him that there was going to be any change in the rate, but he did say that his dealing with the Floating Debt had brought about a monetary situation which had made a reduction in the Bank Rate possible. (Cheers.) There was not an economist or financier in the country who would not agree with that.

The hon. member also talked about his conversion proposals reducing the interest on the War Debt by something like £20,000,000 a year, and had said that he had missed a most favourable opportunity of converting large blocks at a lower rate of interest. Might he tell the hon. member and, at the same time, all the financial pundits who had been saying the same thing during the last few weeks, that he would not take their advice as to when the opportunity was favourable for a new Conversion Loan. (Cheers.) He would give a decision when he considered the opportunity was favourable. Mr. Boothby had repeated that—*e.g.*, a statement that he had made two or three times before—namely, that he (Mr. Snowden) had rigidly opposed all the development schemes of the Lord Privy Seal. "I will sit down while the hon. member substantiates that statement," said Mr. Snowden, amid loud Ministerial cheers.

Mr. BOOTHBY.—I observed that the total figure for all the schemes of the Lord Privy

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

Seal, out of a gross total of £847,000,000, amounted to one million and some few hundred thousands of pounds. That is the total Budget figure for all the schemes to relieve unemployment, and it is an inadequate figure. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member ought to be ashamed of himself—(loud Ministerial cheers)—for trying to get out of a statement for which he had not an atom of foundation by a subterfuge of that sort. His point was that I had rigidly opposed these schemes. I ask him to prove that, and I will sit down until he does. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

Mr. BOOTHBY.—The right hon. gentleman may well sit down for some considerable time. (Laughter.) I am not called on to defend the policy, or the lack of policy, of the Government. (Ministerial cries of "Withdraw.") The right hon. gentleman has issued a challenge. I certainly will not withdraw. (Opposition cheers.) We are still waiting to see a single development loan or scheme from the right hon. gentleman. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—If the hon. member bases his speech on a statement for which he has no proof whatever, he only makes himself the more discreditable. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Where are the schemes?") He cannot produce any evidence. He has made a statement totally untrue, and he has not the manliness to withdraw it. (Ministerial cheers, Opposition laughter, and interruptions.)

In conclusion, Mr. SNOWDEN said the money had to be raised, and he believed he was raising it in the best way, and in the way which would inflict the least possible injury to industry. He was raising it from people who could afford to pay without feeling the pinch of poverty. That was his policy, and if he continued to hold his present office those were the financial canons which he would follow. They were diametrically and fundamentally opposed to the policy of the Unionist Party. Reference had been made to the unpopularity of those proposals. He was quite prepared to let the country judge between his financial policy and the policy of Mr. Churchill. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

"THE SPIRIT OF CLASS WARFARE"

Mr. CHURCHILL said that when it fell to the lot of a member of that House to have to make proposals to Parliament which were necessarily of a serious and disagreeable character, one must admire those qualities of the mind which enabled him to lighten the character of his proposals by the charming and agreeable manner—(loud Opposition Laughter)—in which he commended them to the House. The right hon. gentleman spoke for nearly an hour—A LABOUR MEMBER.—"Thirty minutes!"—Well, it sounded like an hour. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman revealed the deep satisfaction which he had in the functions which he was obliged to discharge. If anything could equal his satisfaction with his duties it could only be his satisfaction with himself. (Renewed Opposition laughter.) His statement showed how marvellously his financial policy had come to the rescue of our trade, industry, and finance. By his adroit and far-seeing manipulation of the floating debt he had steadfastly beaten down the Bank rate to the level of 3 per cent. He did that all himself. (Laughter.) He alone could bear the credit. (Renewed laughter.) It was his own achievement. But if they were to say that, at the same time, unemployment had risen to unprecedented levels, then the right hon. gentleman would say how ludicrously unfair it was to cast on the Government of the day, or a single member of it, the responsibility for the results of causes world wide in their operation which would come to pass under almost any Administration which happened to be in power. (Laughter.) That was the way in which the right hon. gentleman fortified himself for his duties. If things went right, he did it himself; if things went wrong, what could one do when world causes were at work? (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman seemed to have a great deal of satisfaction about the reduction of the Bank rate, but there was a school of opinion which considered it possible that in his very handling of the floating debt he might have aggravated the financial stringency and have discouraged enterprise.

The right hon. gentleman had also made an unnecessary and unchivalrous attack on Mr. Boothby, who made a remark about which he (Mr. Churchill) would have assumed there would have been very little disagreement—namely, that the schemes for dealing with unemployment on broad lines, of which so much was heard before and during the election, had been brought to virtually nothing by the influence and authority of the right hon. gentleman and the Treasury. What need was there for the right hon. gentleman to take the most unusual course, for the Minister in charge of the House, of sitting down and waiting for a private member to substantiate a statement so general that it could not have irritated the right hon. gentleman if it did had it not had a strong substratum of truth? (Unionist cheers.) Only a few days ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer flung a taunt across the floor of the House and so adroitly concealed himself by some obscurity of phrasing and a ruling of the Chair that he had not the manliness or the decency to withdraw it. (Renewed Unionist cheers.)

There was no imperative necessity to impose additional taxation in the present year. The raising of the income-tax by 6d. was a very grave event, even if the right hon. gentleman had made his case good that it was necessary. That we were the heaviest taxed country in the world was not a matter to be discussed in such a light-hearted manner and with such an appearance of zest and gusto. Why did the right hon. gentleman give the pledge that in the absence of unforeseeable calamities or heavy increases of expenditure no further increases of taxation would need to be imposed next year? After all, the right hon. gentleman must not, with a cackle of hilarity, pretend that he was going to deceive one side of the House or the other. Either he meant to keep that pledge as a real assurance to the business men of the country, or else those very suspicious words, "in the absence of heavy increases of expenditure," were inserted in order that he might soothe the commercial interests of the country for the time being, and yet when the next Budget was presented, having consented to some further heavy increase of expenditure, he would be able to make his peace with his supporters below the gangway. It was a very astonishing pledge for the right hon. gentleman to give, and the question was, were they to put any reliance on it or not? Would the right hon. gentleman say what he meant by "the absence of heavy increases of expenditure"? Following the example of the right hon. gentleman, he (Mr. Churchill) would sit down and allow him the fullest opportunity to reply. (Laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—If the right hon. gentleman is incapable of understanding plain English words, I am afraid I cannot enlighten him.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have consulted better his interests and his reputation in the country to have given a more serious answer. (Ministerial laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Churchill said that he believed that by avoiding heavy new direct taxation a revival of trade would have had the effect of bringing large new areas of taxable capacity into the scope of the income-tax. If the trades in which an immense amount of unprofitable business was being done could be raised to the profitable level, they might have had 20, 25, or even 30 millions without adding a single penny to the standard rate of income-tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had revealed the spirit of class warfare. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.) He had left himself no ground on which to withstand the demands of some of his supporters that he should deprive the income-tax and supertax payers of the whole of their property except the remaining forces of the Government machine and the resisting power of the public departments. Could one wonder that trade and industry were anxious and depressed, and that the recovery which the country was making was slower than that of any other country which took part in the War? In alienating the good will of the class who had been the greatest supporters of the revenue the right hon. gentleman had struck a blow at the foundations of the revenue which might be a very grievous matter to repair in the future. (Opposition cheers.)

The amendment was negatived by 255 votes to 139.

TAXATION OF COMPANY RESERVES

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) then moved as an amendment that the standard rate of income-tax on the reserves of public companies should be 4s. in the pound, and he explained that his object was to elicit the opinion of the Government before the Finance Bill was introduced, as he had no hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would accept his proposal. The question which he raised was an old one; what was novel were the circumstances in which it was raised. For the first time since the War the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not minimizing but aggravating the ill-effects of this form of taxation; not increasing but depleting the "pool" of profit available for reserve. Income-tax was a personal tax on the money which an individual received, but the tax on company reserves was a tax on money which the individual shareholder might never receive. The most that could be said was that it represented the possibility of increased profit in future which might quite easily be upset. A company might use a reserve of £500,000 to introduce new machinery, but the expectation that it would raise the profits might not be realized. Therefore the individual shareholder did not participate in that £500,000, though the State had drawn income-tax from it as if it formed part of his individual income. Taxation of company reserves at source was simply a way of collecting the money; it was not the best way of levying the tax.

The amendment was supported by Mr. ALBERY, Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.), MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.), and SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.).

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said that one of the great principles underlying income-tax was that it had been applied to the actual income. The destination of any part of the income had been excluded in fixing the burden. To admit the principle of the amendment would lead immediately to difficulties, and many other industrial and other enterprises would have a perfectly sound case for a similar concession. The cost to the Exchequer of the amendment would be about £6,000,000 in a financial year. The most careful analysis which could be made by the Inland Revenue authorities showed that only about £1,200,000 of that sum would be applicable to the distressed heavy industries. By far the greater part would go to relatively prosperous industries. Looking back at the time which had elapsed since the report of the Royal Commission in 1920 it was broadly true to say that the concessions recommended in that report had been granted in certain directions, but that the constructive part of that report as applied to industry and commerce had only been made applicable perhaps to a limited extent. There were large questions of depreciation, obsolescence, and wasting assets of the highest importance to industrial reorganization which he personally would like to see carefully considered, and which he had no doubt the Government would keep in view. Beyond that he could not now go. He recognized the difficulty of burdens on industry, especially under existing conditions, but it was not possible on financial, administrative, and other grounds to accept the amendment.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) welcomed Mr. Graham's statement and said the matter would be raised again on the Finance Bill, when they hoped he would be able to go a little further or have the matter implemented by a similar promise from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It would be a mistake to concentrate effort solely on the industries which were now in a grave state of depression, because new and expanding industries setting aside sums for reserve might need those reserves sooner than they might think. It was to those industries that they looked for the absorption of the great mass of the unemployed as certain of the older industries became obsolescent or perhaps passed out of production.

MAJOR KINDERSLEY (Hitchin, U.) said that if the reserves which were used to keep our industries efficient were taxed, it would be made more difficult for those industries to compete in the markets of the world. The masses of the people of this country could only be fed if industry was kept efficient. To distribute the money as purchasing power instead of leaving it in the reserves of industry without increasing production was to increase the danger of the exchanges moving against this country. Labour members, like the Gadarene swine, were running down a steep place into the sea.

The amendment was negatived by 239 votes to 113—majority, 126—and the resolution was agreed to.

THE SURTAX

On the surtax resolution,

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved the substitution for the surtax rates which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed a table of reduced rates which he said represented the highest amounts that any Government should demand from the incomes of any of its citizens during times of peace.

Mr. BOOTHBY seconded the amendment. He said he could not see how, under the dual pressure of the virulent deflationary policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and punitive direct taxation, industry in this country could be expected to revive.

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., Lab.) said that a great deal had been heard about the limits of direct taxation, but there were limits also to indirect taxation. The process of taxation going on at present was, he believed, effecting a genuine redistribution of wealth.

Mr. WALLHEAD (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab.) said supertax would be necessary as long as the largest part of the community was being exploited.

SIR S. ROBERTS (Ecclesall, U.) said the tax was unmoral and economically unsound. It was a mean tax, because those who were being taxed had no power politically of resisting it. This taxation would put thousands of people out of work.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said the question was what was the rate of tax on the income as a whole. Under the amendment the tax of 10s. in the pound never would be reached, and under the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer 10s. in the pound would only be reached after the income of the individual was £40,000 a year. Giving particular cases as illustrations, he said they did not bear out the suggestion that the new taxation would press so very heavily upon the professional man. The effect of the scale proposed in the amendment would be to cut down the yield of supertax by £15,000,000 in a full year. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to make an increase of £12,500,000. If the amendment were adopted, therefore, it would upset the Budget by no less than £27,500,000 in a full year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to accept the amendment.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) said that the Financial Secretary had said nothing to justify the alteration in the tax. The Government, by saying to a man, "We are going to tax you this year on the income which you made last year, after it has gone through your hands and you have regulated your expenditure on last year's income," were running a grave danger. They would be forfeiting the consent and support which they had hitherto received in regard to direct taxation from the direct taxpayer, and the feeling of injustice which would be created would show itself in a loss of revenue from that taxation.

The amendment was rejected by 235 votes to 106—majority 129—and the resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, consideration of the remaining resolutions was deferred.

The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 18 minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 11

Poor Persons Defence Bill and Workmen's Compensation (No. 2) Bill, report stages.

COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11.

MR. BUXTON ON THE HOME FRUIT MARKET

The Minister of Agriculture attended the tasting day at the National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton Research Station, yesterday, and distributed the prizes won in cider-making competitions. There were nearly 150 entries from Gloucestershire, Somerset, Devon, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

Mr. BUXTON called attention to the great possibilities for expansion in the production of home-grown fruit. He knew of no reason, he said, why we should not supply our own requirements in certain kinds of fruit the whole year round. If imported fruit could be stored and released on to the market at the appropriate times, so could the home varieties provided that a sufficient quantity of high grade, dependable fruit could be produced.

Mr. Alan Butler, head of the British Aircraft Operating Company, arrived at RIO DE JANEIRO on Tuesday, with Mrs. Butler, from Cape Town.

FULHAM BY-ELECTION

SIR CYRIL COBB AND SAFEGUARDING

Candidates { Sir Cyril Cobb (U.) / Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.)

Polling, Tuesday, May 6

LAST ELECTION:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

The prominence which is being given by Sir Cyril Cobb, the Conservative candidate in the West Fulham by-election, to the policy of safeguarding industries is bringing him correspondence and offers of help in his campaign from many parts of the country. To-day Mr. A. C. Radford, president of the Lace and Embroidery Employers' Federation, will speak at meetings, and the honorary secretary of the National Association of Fabric Glove Manufacturers also wishes to help. Many of the letters received are from workers in industries which are shortly to lose the benefit of a duty against competitive goods from foreign countries.

Sir Cyril Cobb, in a final message to the electors, after submitting that there can be no prospect of better times while the Socialists remain in office, asks to be returned to Parliament as a supporter of the Conservative Party pledged to the policy of Empire free trade and safeguarding. "On the return of the Conservative Party to power," he adds, "this will mean security for your job, more work, and more wages, the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers, the whole Empire our customer, and peace and prosperity for all."

MR. MACDONALD'S LETTER

Mr. Banfield yesterday received a letter from the Prime Minister offering cordial good wishes and appealing to the electors to return the Labour candidate with a good majority. Writing of the work of the Labour Government, Mr. MacDonald says:—

"Since last June we have amended the Widows' and Old Age Pensions scheme, so that an immense number of people who for no just reason were unable to draw pensions are now entitled to them. We have annulled the cut in the housing subsidy which was to have taken place last autumn, and are now putting through Parliament a Bill to speed up the work of clearing slum areas and rehousing in healthy conditions the people now condemned to live in slums. We have remedied many grievous injustices in the treatment of the unemployed; and although a world trade depression has rendered our task in dealing with unemployment itself extremely difficult, we have set ourselves in every possible way to improve trade and to encourage useful schemes which would provide work. We have passed through the House of Commons a Bill for the reorganization of the coal industry which should bring peace and better conditions to the workers in that sorely tried trade.

"Mr. Snowden's Budget, which is now before the House and the country, is inspired by a sound determination to face facts, to repair the damage done to the national finances by Mr. Churchill's reckless methods, and to restore them to that sound condition which has always been regarded in this country as an essential principle of good government. He has been compelled to impose new taxation, but in imposing it he has taken care that the burden is cast on those shoulders best able to carry it.

"In the field of foreign affairs we have reached an agreement on naval questions which will, I trust, save us and the rest of the world much wasteful expenditure; and prevent a renewal of dangerous competition in armaments. We have signed the Optional Clause, and are working to bring about a fair settlement with Egypt and with Russia. We have imperilled no genuine British interest; but on the other hand, we have proved beyond all possibility of doubt the reality of our desire to see the world's peace secure and well founded, to improve our relations with other peoples, and to strengthen the League of Nations."

THE LIBERAL INTERVENTION

Left-wing Socialists have taken alarm at the arrangements made for Mr. Ramsay Muir and other Liberals to intervene in the contest so that they might advise free traders how to vote. The *New Leader*, the weekly journal of the Independent Labour Party, criticizes a statement made by the Labour election agent that the expenses of the meeting held last night by the Liberals and the Free Trade Union would be returned to his account, and that the meeting was in support of Mr. Banfield. The *New Leader* considers that this "indicates an extraordinary state of affairs," and makes the following comment:—

"Mr. Ramsay Muir is the chairman of the Liberal Party organization, and his appearance in the constituency at a meeting the expenses of which are being paid by the Labour candidate can only be interpreted as being an indication that the Labour candidate is receiving the official endorsement of the Liberal Party. In view of the gravity of the issues involved, it is imperative that an official statement on the subject should be made without delay."

A statement issued yesterday by the West Fulham Liberal Association defined their attitude. At the first meeting of the executive, it explained, it was decided to address a series of questions to the two candidates in the field, and it was unanimously agreed that "our action will be governed by the nature of the replies received." Mr. Banfield gave satisfactory answers; Sir Cyril Cobb did not reply. Mr. Ramsay Muir, speaking in the constituency last night in support of Mr. Banfield, referred to this fact and said the Conservative candidate refused to answer any of the questions submitted, thus showing a strange discourtesy to a large and important body of the electors. He gave as his excuse that an agreement had been made between all parties last May that candidates should not be expected to answer questions from associations. The only agreement ever made related to questions from associations outside the constituency.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANIZATION

MR. BALDWIN TO ADDRESS CONFERENCE

The tenth annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization will be held in London on May 14, 15, and 16. The delegates will attend a reception at the Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on the evening of Wednesday, May 14, when they will be received by Lady Iveagh, M.P., chairman of the Central Women's Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.

The conference, at which Women's Unionist organizations from all parts of England and Wales will be represented, will sit at the Queen's Hall on Thursday, May 15. Lady Iveagh will preside over the morning session and Lady Falmouth, acting deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, over the afternoon session. Motions have been tabled dealing with safeguarding, trade conventions with foreign countries, mental deficiency, raising the school-leaving age, agriculture, slum clearance, diplomatic relations with Russia, candidates' expenses, and the Bonar Law College, Ashridge.

On Friday, May 16, after a conference of divisional secretaries at the Caxton Hall, there will be a mass meeting at the Albert Hall at 3 p.m., at which the principal speaker will be Mr. Baldwin. A resolution will be proposed by Miss Thelma Cazalet, prospective Conservative candidate for East Islington, and seconded by Mrs. J. E. Rowe, chairman of the Women's Branch, Bradford (South), pledging the meeting to fight wholeheartedly for Mr. Baldwin's policy of Empire economic unity, combined with safeguarding of home industries, "fully confident that the policy provides the only means by which industrial prosperity can be restored to the country and increased employment secured for our workers in field and factory."

On Saturday, May 17, some 500 of the delegates will visit the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, and in the evening many of them will attend the National Festival of Song at the Albert Hall, when the finals in the Area competitions promoted by the Conservative Musical Union will take place and the winner of the national championship trophy will be determined.

The annual report of the organization, signed by Lady Iveagh, records a paying membership of over 1,000,000, and concludes: "Throughout the country our women's branches are at work as hard as ever, filled with determination to be ready with their organization and their workers whenever the need for them shall arise."

"EXTRAORDINARY" TRAFFIC

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS

POWERS UNDER THE BILL

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.).

On Clause 52, which authorizes local authorities to recover compensation for damage done to roads by heavy, extraordinary traffic,

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) moved that due notice, and an opportunity for examination of the alleged damage by an independent surveyor, should be given to the person against whom the local authority made a claim. He said this clause was of great importance to the timber trade, the members of which complained that claims were often made several months after the alleged damage had been done. The question of what the state of the road had been before damage occurred was usually in dispute in such cases, and local authorities sometimes attempted to have a road which was never good converted at the expense of a timber merchant into a good, up-to-date road. It was essential that early notice of the intention of the local authority to make a claim should be given to the person or firm concerned.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, said he was advised that the proposed amendment would be unnecessary, because obviously due notice would have to be given to a person who was alleged to have been responsible for extraordinary damage, and the fact that notice had been delayed for a long time would be part of the defence. It would be perfectly competent, whether the clause said so or not, for a person affected to employ an independent surveyor to examine the alleged damage.

Mr. REMER said he could not accept the Minister's statement, and he quoted a case in which a Welsh local authority made a claim in respect to damage by extraordinary traffic four years after the time when the damage was alleged to have been done. The claim amounted to £4,000 or £5,000, and it was successfully defended in Court.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) suggested that the part of the amendment relating to "due notice" might be adopted, as that would rule out such claims as Mr. Remer had mentioned.

Mr. MORRISON said he could not understand how the claim to which Mr. Remer had referred had been made after so long an interval as four years, because the Locomotives Act, 1898, under which the claim must have been prosecuted, stated in section 12 that proceedings for recovery of damages must be commenced within 12 months after the alleged damage had been done. The clause, he added, dealt with extraordinary traffic generally and ought not to be considered solely in the interests of the forestry industry.

After further discussion the amendment, which Mr. Remer agreed to limit to the service of due notice, was negatived by 24 votes to nine.

LOCAL EXEMPTION PROPOSED

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) moved an amendment to provide that traffic necessitated by the normal industries of the district should not be classified as extraordinary and made the subject of claims for damage. He said he approved of the clause because there was a great amount of heavy goods traffic now on the roads which ought to be on the railways, and he had seen a road in Hertfordshire on which damage that would cost thousands of pounds to repair had been done by the carriage of a heavy boiler. In the interests of industry, however, he proposed that the heavy traffic of local factories should not be brought within the clause.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said the proposed amendment would operate unfairly, as it would encourage the growing practice of sending heavy traffic, such as boilers, over the roads, causing heavy costs for maintenance of the highways.

Mr. G. H. OLIVER (Ilkeston, Lab.) said the enormous cost of roads fell to a considerable extent upon small ratepayers, and no addition such as the proposed amendment would cause should be made to that burden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY said it was desirable to keep heavy traffic on the railways and stimulate the use of the railways for that purpose. But all factories had not railway sidings, and comparatively small quantities of goods could go direct from the factories by rail, and he suggested that the traffic from the works to the nearest railway should not be considered extraordinary.

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office, said the question raised by the proposed amendment had been the subject of frequent decisions in the Courts, and one of the factors taken into consideration was the normal local industry. If the proposed words were inserted it would still be necessary for the normal industries to be taken into account where claims were made.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said the amendment would largely do away with the benefits which the clause was meant to grant to local authorities and it would be dangerous.

The amendment was withdrawn. Afterwards an amendment moved by MAJOR HILLS, increasing from £250 to £500 the amount which could be recovered in a county court under the clause was accepted by the Minister of Transport and agreed to.

On Clause 55, which requires local authorities to provide footpaths wherever they deemed these to be necessary or desirable, Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) moved an amendment which would empower the Minister of Transport to order the local authorities to make footpaths.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY said that if local authorities were to be required by the Minister to construct footpaths and if the cost were to come out of the Road Fund the cost would be very heavy; if the cost were to be borne by the local rates, the powers conferred upon the Minister would be very drastic.

Mr. MORRISON hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.) said the Minister of Transport ought to have tyrannical powers in order to force local authorities to do what they ought to do. The cost of providing footpaths would be small, and motorists ought to be glad to have them made. The roads were not the monopoly of the motorists, and it was unsafe for pedestrians to walk on the roads at the present time.

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, Lab.) said pedestrians were exposed to great danger on the roads, and there were local authorities, dominated by people whose sole motive was to keep down the rates, which refused to make footpaths.

The Committee divided on the amendment, which was defeated by 13 votes to 11. Afterwards an amendment stating that it would be the duty of a highway authority to provide wherever possible and deemed necessary adequate grass or other margins by the side of the roads for the safety and accommodation of ridden horses and driven livestock was agreed to by the Minister of Transport, who pointed out, however, that there would be no power to compel local authorities to provide such margins.

This amendment was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

THAMES TUNNEL

BILL APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

The Bill promoted by the Essex and Kent County Councils for the construction of a tunnel under the Thames at a cost of £3,000,000 to connect Purfleet and Dartford was approved yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.).

Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., counsel for the promoters, said at the opening of the proceedings that he wished to correct a mistake which he made on Wednesday. He then said that the crown of the tunnel would be 50ft. below low-water level. The Port of London Authority desired him to state that the true figure was 56ft. 9in.

The Committee having found the preamble of the Bill proved,

Mr. Charteris submitted a clause which had been agreed between the promoters and the Thurrock, Grays, and Tilbury Sewerage Board. The clause provided that the county councils should be responsible for and make good to the board any damage to the board's sewers caused by the execution of the works authorized by the Bill, either during construction or within one year after completion, and that the county councils should also be responsible for and make good any damage occasioned within five years of the completion of the works by settlement or movement of the soil if it could be shown that that settlement or movement was attributable to the special nature of the subsoil.

The Committee approved the clause, and after some discussion decided that it should also apply to the works of the two other drainage authorities who opposed the Bill—the Lombards' Wall to Gravesend Bridge Commissioners and the Rainham Sewerage Commissioners.

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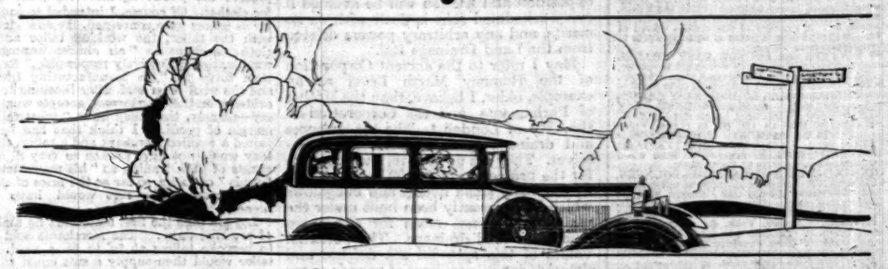

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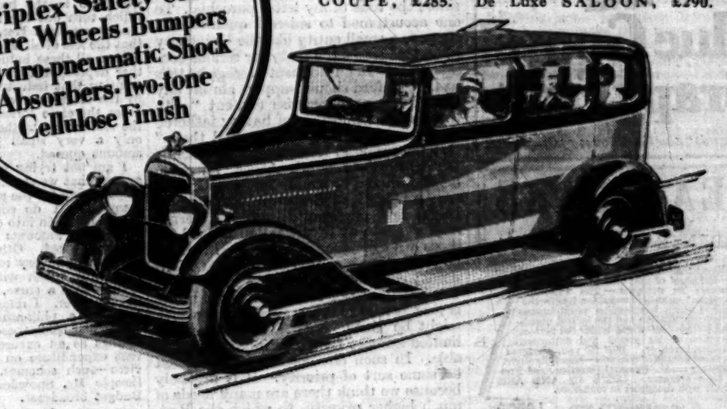

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Letters to the Editor

LAND DRAINAGE

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM ROMNEY MARSH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I cannot but think that much opposition and friction will be avoided if every scheduled zone is dealt with on its merits, and any arbitrary powers deleted from the Land Drainage Bill.

May I refer to the ancient Corporation of the Romney Marsh Level as an example, older, I believe, than the Mother of Parliaments and the Corporation of the City of London? The sea defences and drainage systems speak for themselves. They are up to date, and adequate for the protection of 24,000 acres, as well as the many small houses and bungalows which have recently been built under the sea wall, but not rated for either sea defence or land drainage. The potential values of this splendid sea defence and drainage run into millions of pounds, every farthing of which has been found by the owners and the farmers of the Romney Marsh Level. The scots or rates for the last three months amount to only 8d. an acre, and are levied by a body on which the ratepayers have a preponderating voice. It is true that water from the uplands sheds itself into the marshes, but the man is not yet born who could schedule the uplands without raising a hornets' nest. This water has been dealt with for 600 years. Moreover, we have no wish at such a critical time to penalize the upland farmers with a larger acreage of arable land, and no fatting pastures. There are times when we thank God for some of His water from the hills.

I fear the old dictum of insisting that those who pay the piper have a right to call the tune is becoming out of date. If the Government by the people for the people holds good, then this ancient corporation will not be included in the schedule. Had we been allowed to give oral evidence before the Commissioners, all these and many other important details could have been explained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. GREEN, Chairman of the Romney Marsh Level.

The Athenæum, April 30.

ASTRONOMY AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sorry Professor Turner considers the tone of my letter parochial. To one accustomed to sidereal quantities, I suppose a small entity like the University of Oxford seems too petty for serious consideration. In an eloquent passage he tells us that Oxford should support almost any expeditions or enterprise content "with the glad consciousness of having fathered them or perhaps merely inspired them." But the proposal to remove the Radcliffe Observatory to South Africa, far from being fathered or inspired by the University, is being foisted upon it from outside. In his first paragraph, Professor Turner implies that any investigation is good for those who conduct it. In this instance, no suggestion has been made that Oxford should conduct the new Observatory.

What Professor Turner seems to forget is that there are many good things which might be done, but there are only a limited number for which funds are available. In such circumstances there must be some sort of priority. It is precisely because we think there are many needs of much higher priority, to which the Radcliffe funds could be applied, that we strongly deprecate the proposal to divert them to an observatory in the Transvaal.

I will not occupy your space with arguments about the relative importance of astrophysics and positional astronomy. As Professor Turner says, I am well acquainted with the facts and I have come to an opinion opposed to that which he holds. Nor will I examine more closely Professor Turner's thesis that the money obtained by the Radcliffe Trustees "is the temporary equivalent of the facilities for observation hitherto enjoyed" and that it should necessarily be applied to identically the same purpose for which the Observatory has been used, though in a different continent. If these facilities are so inadequate that observations should be discontinued, how can their temporary equivalent be more than £100,000? Nor does any reason in sense or logic enjoin *a priori* that more than equivalent facilities need be provided. The surplus is a windfall, which the trustees are free to dispose of in any manner consistent with the terms of the will and their moral and possibly legal obligations towards the University.

I regret that Professor Turner should have taken exception to the phrase in my letter anent "obtaining information about the southern skies" and have stigmatized my use of the word "information" in this connexion as unscientific. I agree that it is not a good word; it was careless of me not to have indicated by the use of inverted commas that it was taken from Professor Turner's first letter in which it appeared in precisely this connexion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. A. LINDEMANN.

Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford, April 28.

PITT'S LAST WORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The most pertinent comment on the various versions of Pitt's last words is an extract from your own issue of March 21 last:—

We are authorized by the family of the late Lord Balfour to state that stories which have been published purporting to describe the scenes at his deathbed and to record his last words are entirely apocryphal. Lord Balfour had not spoken at all for at least 12 hours before his death.

With that authoritative denial I would couple the comment on similar stories of Queen Elizabeth's dying words, made by her cousin, Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth: "There have beene many false lyes reported of the end and death of that good lady."

There is better authority for Pitt's last words; but I agree with Dr. Temperley in seeing no reason for preferring the version of Canning, who was not at Putney when Pitt died and wrote it six days later, to that of Pitt's nephew, James H. Stanhope, who was present at his bedside, heard his words, and committed them to paper three days later. His notes are printed in Stanhope's "Life of Pitt," ed. 1862, Vol. IV., pp. 378-82.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. POLLARD.

THE GLADSTONE LOCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your Correspondent's article on the "World's Largest Lock" in your issue of April 30 it is stated that the dimensions of the Gladstone Lock, Liverpool, are 1,079ft. by 98ft. The exact dimensions of the lock are, however, 1,070ft. by 130ft.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. BIBBY, Chairman.
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Dock Office, Liverpool, April 30.

PRICE OF CLOTHES

A TAILOR'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The first letter of Mr. J. P. Medley caused the irritation which impelled me to write you my brief observation on it. In your issue of April 30 he dismisses my plea that the competition among tailors is adequate to protect the public against exorbitant prices for clothes. Of course, I intended to imply so far as tailors were concerned. He now includes, with the tailor, the working tailor and the cloth merchant as "an almost impregnable combination collectively responsible," &c. He then turns to "his manufacturing friends" and the wool seller and, after listening to their evidence on their businesses, accepts what they say—namely, that they have "practically no margin of profit." I think that had he consulted a woollen merchant and a tailor, though they would not have spoken so very ill of the results of their trading as "his manufacturing friends" of theirs, so far as the price of clothes was concerned the rest would have been silence.

Let me take the first statement he makes—of pre-War days: "The merchants sold cloth to bespoke tailors at 7s. to 8s. a yard. The tailor would then supply a suit *equal to anything that can be obtained to-day*" (the italics are mine, the words implying the best-class tailoring) "at the reasonable figure of about £3 3s., at which figure both manufacturers and tailors got a reasonable profit." Now, an average suit takes 3¼ yards of cloth; this, at 7s. a yard, equals £1 3s. 10d.; trimmings (*i.e.*, linings, canvas, sewings, &c.), say 12s. 6d.; workmen's time for making suit, say 78 log hours at 7d., equals £2 5s. 6d.—total, £4 1s. 10d. Comment is unnecessary.

Yours faithfully,
May 1. WEST END TAILOR.

NAVAL ECONOMIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In commenting on the results of the Naval Conference, Lord Wakefield says, in *The Times* of April 19, that the British taxpayers are likely to save at least £70,000,000 during the next five years, owing to the discontinuance of the building of capital ships during that period.

At first glance this statement makes very pleasant reading. And yet, as an ordinary taxpayer, I cannot help asking, "Where would these £70,000,000 have gone, if they had been spent as originally intended?" It seems to me that a very large percentage of the amount would have gone in wages to shipyard workers of every grade, and I ask myself, "What is going to take the place of these lost wages for this vast army of men?" The answer would appear to be "Either doles or artificially created 'schemes' of work—both at the expense of the taxpayer." A further big percentage of the outlay would go to our basic heavy industries, the makers of steel and armour-plating, of engines, boilers, turbines, and hydraulic gear. Much of the remainder would go to the hundred-and-one industries which turn out the multifarious fittings of a modern warship. Here again, then, it is obvious that the loss of all this business must inevitably plunge all these industries into a state of further depression and it is hardly necessary to mention that industrial depression is paid for by the taxpayer, both directly and indirectly. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the real saving to the taxpayer is likely to be only a very small percentage of the huge amount quoted.

I am not trying to make the fatuous suggestion that we should build unwanted capital ships simply for the sake of providing employment, but I do consider that every factor should be taken into consideration before these figures of "amounts saved by the taxpayer" are announced. Otherwise there is a very obvious, and very real, danger of something happening which will turn the disarmament savings into a curse, instead of a blessing, to the taxpayer. I refer, of course, to the likelihood of a philanthropic Chancellor of the Exchequer using these high-sounding "paper" savings as an excuse for sanctioning further vast expenditure on extensions of social services—such schemes, indeed, as the philanthropic Mr. Snowden foreshadowed in his Budget broadcast.

Your obedient servant,
T. S. PEARSON.

The Cottage, Wellesbourne, Warwick.

LITTLE MANOR HOUSE, BATTERSEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With your permission I should like to state the position of the owners and vendors of the Little Manor House, Battersea. There appears to be no suggestion that any effort has been made by them to preserve the house, which is described in the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Documents (West London), 1925, as the Terrace House. S.P.C.K. became the owners in 1895, by purchase of the free hold on the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that the work of this Church Training College for teachers should not be interrupted.

The National Society had been lessees since 1850 or thereabouts, and was unable to purchase the property. S.P.C.K. came to the rescue and renewed the lease to the National Society. Owing to certain changes, which eventuated in the amalgamation of St. John's College, Battersea, and St. Mark's College, Chelsea, the National Society gave notice to determine the lease. S.P.C.K., being faced with heavy expenditure for improvements and extension of its own St. Katharine's College for Women Teachers at Tottenham, and the Battersea property being no longer needed for the purpose of a training college, decided to sell and to transfer its investment from Battersea to Tottenham, thus continuing to use its asset for the same purpose as hitherto. An offer by the Battersea Borough Council has been accepted, and in the course of negotiations it was made clear that the housing scheme of the council would involve the destruction of Terrace House (as I prefer to call it, since the origin of "the Little Manor House" appears to be obscure). S.P.C.K. has taken the precaution of reserving from the sale, with a view to preservation, the contents which appear to be of interest, though their real value may be a matter for consideration.

It has been brought to the notice of our Society from various quarters that an effort is being made to persuade the purchasers to preserve the house, and it will be sufficient proof of S.P.C.K., as the vendors, being entirely in accord with that effort if I say that our agents have been instructed to inform the purchasers that, if the house can be preserved, S.P.C.K. will allow them to have the contents on very easy terms. The house without these would be robbed of any interest which belongs to it, and I think that S.P.C.K. may fairly claim to have taken all the steps possible for complete preservation. It only remains to see whether the purchasers are able to respond to this offer.

This letter is already too long, but I may perhaps add that the Terrace House is apparently not scheduled in the Royal Commission's Report of 1925, as "especially worthy of preservation," though it receives the compliment of "condition good."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE L. GOSLING, Secretary.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2, April 25.

SEASON TICKETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I beg to refer to the letter which appeared in your issue of April 24 from a correspondent who complained that, while he habitually purchased a weekly season ticket available between Barking Station and Blackfriars Station at Barking Station, he was unable to procure a similar weekly season ticket at Blackfriars Station.

The Underground railway companies have found that normally passengers wish to take out their season tickets at their home station, and, in view of the very heavy traffic to be dealt with in the booking offices at stations in the central area of London, efforts have been made to reduce as far as possible the number of special tickets to outlying areas which are issued at these stations. In the outer areas the traffic is spread over a number of stations where demands for special tickets can be more conveniently dealt with without impeding the normal flow of traffic. Any general extension of the issue of special tickets in the central area would, it is felt, mitigate against the continuous efforts which are made to maintain as high a speed as possible in the movement of traffic throughout the London area.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. DUNCAN.

The Underground Railways, 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, May 1.

UNITY OF THE CHURCHES

THE SOUTH INDIAN SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to make a statement from the point of view of those who negotiated the South Indian Union scheme in regard to Mr. C. M. Chavasse's extraordinary utterance on April 7 as chairman of the Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen which was reported in your issue of April 8? It may be remembered that Mr. Chavasse welcomed the Anglo-Catholic "warnings" of secession as indicating the best solution of the troubles of the Church of England, and advocated the formation of a separate "Anglo-Catholic Church of England," on the analogy of the Non-Jurors. As his conference subsequently passed a resolution approving of the South Indian scheme, it becomes important to point out that the promoters of the scheme must view the chairman's remarks with surprise and regret.

The spirit and aims of Mr. Chavasse are entirely different from ours. So far as the Anglican Church in India is concerned this can be shown from its General Council. On the first day of the recent session "it would have been perfectly easy," I am informed, "to get a vote with a two-thirds majority in favour of the scheme as it stood, and at first there was a slight impatience that this was not done," but the Metropolitan told the council that its aim must be "to endeavour to secure that the whole Church should be behind any scheme of union into which we entered, as it was a union of Churches." The council accordingly settled down to a lengthy consideration of the scheme, and framed a series of resolutions which it adopted with practical unanimity. In other words, the council gained the concurrence of the Anglo-Catholic minority to all that it did. For the Indians of the other negotiating Churches, Mr. K. T. Paul, general secretary of Y.M.C.A. in India, an Elder of the South India United Church, said at Maloja last August:—

We Indians are determined that the Church in South India, if the proposed union is adopted, shall be a spiritual home both for the Anglo-Catholics and for persons like myself who differ very widely from them.

The ideal of the promoters of the scheme is that all those whom our Lord can and does use for His work in saving men should, while they are on the earth, form one visible body, as He obviously wishes. In India we want that primarily because only so will He have the best chance of converting India.

When we come to England we are amazed and disappointed to find that this proposal of ours is considered from party points of view. A distinguished Anglo-Catholic (Dr. O. Hardman) recently wrote of our scheme in the *Newcastle Diocesan Magazine*, "Anglican Evangelicals support it with enthusiasm because it promises to bring in those with whom their sympathies are especially strong." After stating another reason, he continues:—"Anglo-Catholics are alarmed and reject the scheme for precisely the same reasons." In other words, one of the reasons why Anglo-Catholics reject the scheme is because it would bring more Protestants into communion with themselves. I know that this judgment of Dr. Hardman's does not truly represent either all the Evangelicals or all the Anglo-Catholics in the Church of England, for both parties contain many men who approve and uphold the traditional comprehensiveness of that Church. But it is good evidence for a state of mind within his own party very similar to Mr. Chavasse's.

The deepest rift in Christendom is that between Protestant and Catholic (if I may use those words in the popular and inaccurate manner). A few Christians in South India believe that God has (for some reason of His own) chosen them to make a small beginning in the great work of filling it up. Mr. Chavasse, equally with the most uncompromising Anglo-Catholic, wants to dig it deeper, and they both want to build up the sides of the rift into fortresses. They both want to turn the Church of England into a "monochrome Church." They both see that that cannot be done unless a great many of the present members of it leave it. But what would be gained by that? Nothing. On the contrary, the most important actual example in Christendom of Church unity deliberately including differing opinions would have been destroyed. We who have framed the South Indian proposals believe that a unity of that sort is the only conceivable first step towards the reunion of Christendom, and the prerequisite of any true unification. We doubt whether unification will ever result in complete uniformity of opinion. But what we are concerned with now is to give back to Christ our Head the one Body on earth which He needs for His saving work. We have been called on to begin at the point of greatest difficulty—the reconciliation of the greatest difference. We are not deterred by men calling that reconciliation impossible, because our hope is not in men. But we are surprised at men who profess to be keen on unity rejecting it as undesirable. The willingness of our Lord to make saints and prophets both among Catholics and among Protestants shows that they are wrong.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN JAMES PALMER (Bishop).

3, Heathville-road, Gloucester.

WINCHELSEA DEFENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hesitate to trespass on your space again, but there is one aspect of Mr. Nichols's letter which requires an answer. I do not attempt to criticize his aesthetic taste, which I am sure is irreproachable, but I cannot but deplore his attempt to make "class capital" out of this matter. His letter quite falsely gives the impression that the villagers and working people of Winchelsea have been driven by the housing shortage to live on the Marsh, and are being inundated by an unfortunate storm and left to their fate by the hard-hearted hill-dwellers. Had this been the case I think I may claim that my active sympathy would not have been inferior to that of Mr. Nichols, but, as every one on the spot knows, this is absolutely false.

A number of people have come from elsewhere and planted their shanties in a notoriously dangerous place. They now expect to be helped—and any such help would be simply throwing money into the sea—by those whose hearts are made to bleed by the desecration of what was once a beautiful stretch of coast.

I am your obedient servant,
KENNETH RITCHIE.

Mariteau House, Winchelsea, Sussex, April 30.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

Let us hope that there will be an authoritative, reasonable reply from the Church of England to the interesting question of the admission of women to Holy Orders. Women of to-day have the physical strength to carry out their duties in the mission field and elsewhere, because education and our mode of living to-day enable them to do so. I am of the opinion that what a woman does not possess, and never will, is the mental capacity of a man. The noticeable change in a woman of to-day is in her point of view and the form of self-defence she has built up for herself through modern conditions. Her brain-power has not increased. Speaking generally, no woman yet has carried any weight in politics, religion, or science, and whatever exception one may find, there is sure to be a man's influence in the background.—Miss E. GRANT ROBINSON, 12A, Colville-square, W.11.

Points from Letters

NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN INDIA

Kindly allow me to copy a part of a letter just received from Western India. "Things are moving very rapidly since you wrote, and though the die-hards are somewhat frightened at the present situation in India, I think the Indian Government is quite equal to it and would maintain law and order. With regard to Indian Christians, let me say this, that whatever happens they cannot be a party to anarchy and misrule and they would stand by Government in upholding law. After all they form a minority and do not count for much either numerically or financially (as the Parsis do in the last category) among the two major communities; but this much is certain, that they would not consent to leave off the British connexion as things are at present. I am afraid many of them have not made up their minds how to act in the present circumstances."—Mr. H. BRUCE, Sennen, Cornwall.

TRAINING FOR THE SEA

A well-wisher in Partney has sent a donation which will enable the name of that remote Lincolnshire village to be branded on the head of one of the 130 piles required in the construction of a landing causeway abreast of the training ship Warspite in her new billet off Grays, Essex. It occurs to the committee that many of the towns and villages up and down the country which have supplied the 70,000 British boys trained by the Marine Society for a sea life might wish to follow this example by contributing towards this unavoidable expense. Places subscribing £20 will occupy one of the piles, contributors of lesser amounts will be grouped on others. The nationally important work of training British boys for British ships cannot succeed without public support. Partney has shown the way. —LORD ROMNEY, President, and CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, Chairman, the Marine Society, Clark's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DRIVING AT NIGHT

As one who does a great deal of driving at night on the main trunk roads in this country I would like to suggest that many serious accidents would be avoided if the backs of all lorries and slow-moving vehicles were painted white. Even a coat of white paint on the rear mudguards would be better than nothing for a lorry fitted with a body of the platform type. —Mr. L. H. POMEROY, the Daimler Company, Limited, Coventry.

A DISPUTED TROPHY

"The misfortune of the Hamilton Central Collegiate Cadet Rifle Team" to which allusion was made in your issue of April 24, calls for elucidation. In the Earl Roberts Imperial Cadet Trophy Competition (a .303 rifle match) entries, with register sets complete with nominal list of entrants, their age, height, weight, physical and mental ratio, and firing point scores, must be received, each one in an official numbered and registered cover, by November 30 in each year for expert adjudication—this is essential—at Bisley. The majority succeeded in observing the conditions, and the result of the match was duly published in *The Times* last December. No entry, however, has been received from the Hamilton Cadet unit—much to our regret—so that adjudication has not been possible in this case. We feel sure that Hamilton Cadets will realize their *impasse* in the competition for 1929 and that greater care will be exercised this year.—Mr. R. J. E. HANSON, hon. organizing officer, Tredudwell House, near Fowey, Cornwall.

ROSES IN DEVON

On April 25 I gathered a rose in full bloom (Devoniensis) from a tree climbing the south wall of my cottage here. There are also a number of buds on the verge of "bursting open." Is not this a record at such an early date?—Mrs. MYVANWY MONCKTON, Wendycot, Branscombe, South Devon.

SNOW AT WHITSUNTIDE

I well remember a heavy fall of snow at Whitsuntide in 1894, though we were not favoured, in Norfolk, with the beautiful effects your correspondent describes of the snow on the flowering apple trees. Our snow came earlier in the day, and it lay so heavily on our lawn that we had to put down planks across the grass to enable us to get dry-shod to our morning service in church. I have not heard of a similar snowstorm since, at that time of year, though it is commonly known that there are always three or four days in the middle of May of extreme cold and disastrous frosts. These three days bear the names of the Saints Pancras, Servius, and Boniface, and from their chilly character are called on the Continent "the ice Saints of May."—Mrs. LOMER, Westoe, Torquay.

LUGGAGE ON THE ROOF

In 1877 I and three others of the VI th Form went on a reading party with our headmaster and family to Criccieth, North Wales. The return journey was made in a G.W.R. "Family Coach," which had no provision for our luggage inside. The station staff being unequal to the emergency, we boys took the job in hand, stowed the baggage of our party (about 15) on the roof, and made it taut with a tarpaulin over all. When we arrived at Leamington the guard remarked, "Well, gentlemen, I never expected to see all that come through; I thought it would have been wiped off in the first tunnel." But it did.—Mr. O. G. KNAPP, Parkstone, Dorset.

CONTINENTAL CONNEXIONS

Does your correspondent really expect the Southern Railway to study the convenience of its passengers rather than the labour-saving of its staff? Let him contrast, for instance, its new Ramsgate Station, half-a-mile or more away from the town, with its two former stations adjacent to town and harbour respectively, and let him compare the present island platforms approachable only by flights of 25 steps and devoid of either bookstalls or buffets, with those of its Victorian stations accessible not only for both these amenities, but also for cab ranks alongside, and he will see how far railways consult the comfort of their clients. It must indeed surprise continental passengers to find on arrival at Dover or Folkestone that no train will take them farther than 80 miles on their way to Birmingham, Liverpool, or Manchester. —Mr. E. THRITTON SANKEY, 2, Castle-street, Canterbury.

THE SPEED LIMIT

The West London Coroner, Mr. H. R. Oswald, is reported as stating at an inquest:—"I look forward to a considerable increase in the number of street accidents once the speed limit is abolished, but, I suppose, if the pace gets too hot, the authorities may be able to re-establish the speed limit." If the Road Traffic Bill is passed in its present form the authorities will be unable to re-establish the speed limit without further legislation. As Mr. Oswald's fears as to the results of the abolition of the speed limit are shared by a large section of expert opinion all over the country, would the Minister of Transport be prepared to make the abolition of the speed limit a Regulation, and take it out of the Statutory Schedule? Then, in the feared eventuality of an increase in accidents instead of a decrease, a limit could be reimposed at the end of an experimental period of 12 months.—Mr. T. C. FOLEY, Hon. Secretary, the Pedestrians' Association, 134, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

HORIZON BLUE

I was much interested on reading your correspondent's article on "Horizon Blue." Can any of your readers tell me the cause of the wonderfully distinct band of dark blue that appears towards sunset on the prairies out West, particularly in Montana. I have observed in a minor degree the same effect from the battlements of the old city of Siena situated on a spur of the Apennines in Italy.—Mr. A. G. ZABELL, Mount View, Wash Common, Newbury.

"TO LET"

Mr. Kelly's remarks cannot be allowed to pass without some opposition. It is only natural that, being a "house agent," or perhaps better, an estate agent, I should try to defend my profession against his somewhat vigorous complaints. How can one possibly compare an estate agent's rather dull board or plate with the huge, glaring hoardings that one meets all over the countryside? Again, would Mr. Kelly rather have agents advertise houses in the manner he mentions, for, say, a fortnight, or would he prefer that the house should stand empty and desolate for perhaps three months, while the garden goes to rack and ruin?—Mr. A. L. JAYNE, The Tower Queen's-road, Harrogate.

IN OTHER WORDS—

What could be more explicit than the instructions of the London Fire Brigade: "Break glass; pull knob; wait engine"?—REV. JOHN B. JACKSON, Britford Vicarage, Salisbury, Wilts.

THE NUTHATCHES' CRIME

In our garden in the middle of Sussex there are nesting-boxes fixed up in the oak trees. One of these is usually appropriated by tomtits, and this year as usual a pair of them became busy refurnishing it in the early part of April. But it also attracted the fancy of the nuthatches, who sometimes nest in the garden, and for a time both pairs went in and out of the box, the nuthatches furiously chasing away the tits whenever found there. Only last Tuesday week I watched the tits going into the box, and they got out just before the nuthatches arrived. But on Saturday my daughter picked up the dead body of Mr. Tomtit under the nesting-box with his eyes pecked out.—Mr. RALPH S. ELLIS, Balcombe, Sussex.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

CANCER

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.) The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

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Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.

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470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.

A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.

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Please send a donation to the Secretary.

All who would protect little children from brutality and neglect are asked to help

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For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death, and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.

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A WORK FOR NATION AND EMPIRE

34,000 Children Given Homes, Love, and Training.

Will you PLEASE HELP by a gift to Rev. Dr. Westcott,

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

APPEAL TO HOME BUYERS

LANCASHIRE'S CAMPAIGN

The leaders of the cotton industry of Lancashire have organized a National Cotton Week, to begin next Monday, with the object of stimulating interest in the industry and increasing the domestic consumption of its products. The effort was heralded by a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, yesterday. The chairman was Mr. F. Holroyd, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, and all political parties were represented among the speakers, who included the Lord Privy Seal (Mr. J. H. Thomas), the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. William Graham), Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Douglas Hacking.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "His Majesty's Ministers." He said that the cotton industry was anxious to emphasize its importance to the well-being of the nation. How many people realized that by its exports the cotton trade paid between a third and a fifth of the cost of Britain's essential imports of food and raw materials? His hearers had all heard of the difficulties of the cotton trade—how its exports were down and its mills no longer fully employed. They in the industry had come to feel that too much had been heard of this side of the picture and too little of the trade which was still being done, of the machinery still running, and of the unequalled skill of its workers, who produced finer and more varied fabrics than were produced anywhere else in the world. They believed they had now seen the worst in Lancashire. Plans were in hand, and were being pushed forward vigorously, to remedy any defects there might be in the industry at home, and to recapture trade in our foreign markets. To-day they were more particularly concerned with the home market, where their sales were less by 400,000,000 yards than before the War. His own estimate of Lancashire's annual loss through fashion's changes was 200,000,000 yards.

Mr. THOMAS, in reply, said that at this moment there were 178,000 women operatives alone unemployed in Lancashire, and 30 per cent. of the whole of the operatives were unemployed. Lancashire was not suffering from a lack of brains, brawn, or skill, but because of a world situation that neither Lancashire nor even this Government was responsible for. A few weeks ago he inaugurated a campaign to buy British goods. In advocating that policy he had not hesitated to say that he did not intend the British consumer to be exploited. One of the remarkable things during the last four or five years, and especially during recent months, had been the disparity between the prices of raw materials and of the manufactured articles. That was a disturbing factor, and one that must be faced. He was glad to say that a small committee was now examining the position not only from the distributors' side but from the customers' side, with the idea of getting produced the things the customer desired.

SUPPORTING STAPLE INDUSTRIES

Mr. GRAHAM, who also responded to the toast, expressed the opinion that the Government had been wise in instituting an inquiry into the cotton industry immediately on taking office. He was happy to think that the results of that inquiry would very soon be available, and would be discussed with all sections of Lancashire cotton opinion. The industry employed 550,000 people at home, of whom 354,000 were women; and, as an illustration of the indirect importance of cotton, they were reminded that 116,000 people in the dyeing, finishing, and allied trades depended very largely for their prosperity and their daily bread on the strength of the cotton trade. In 1929 our exports of manufactured goods were £574,000,000. Of that total Lancashire cotton made a contribution of approximately 25 per cent. It was one of the tragedies of this period of profound industrial depression that enormous sums each year were devoted to goods which were not really vital to the country's prosperity.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, proposing "The British Cotton Trade and National Cotton Week," said that the industry was the second greatest manufacturing industry in this country. It was the most famous cotton industry in the world, and the largest export industry in the whole of the civilized world. For the moment it had fallen on evil days, and that was a matter of concern not merely to Lancashire but to the whole nation.

REASONS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT

There were two or three considerations which even in this moment of gloom ought to provide encouragement. This was not the first time the industry had experienced a very deep, an almost catastrophic depression, and it was still the greatest cotton export industry in the world. In spite of the fact that they were paying better wages and providing better conditions of labour than their most formidable rivals, they still produced more than half the exports in cotton of the whole world put together. That was a fact to rejoice in, and not to be forgotten. There was also the fact that the average quality of our exports was improving. Then there was the hereditary skill which made the Lancashire cotton workers about the best in the whole world. Some of their rivals had established a footing in some markets for certain qualities, but no other industry had established a reputation in all qualities for value, for durability, for beauty, that was comparable to theirs.

The industry had suffered severely from the curtailment in length and amplitude of female garments, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and he was afraid it was hopeless to expect an improvement in that direction at an early date. But fashion owed some amends to Lancashire for the damage it had inflicted, and he thought they should make an appeal for fashion to assist them now. They had fabrics of exquisite beauty in design and colour, and if they cost 20 times as much as they did they would be a dozen times as fashionable. The first thing they must do was not to enlist the support of politicians—who could not show off their fabrics, or not to advantage, in the House of Commons—but to induce the fashionable ladies of the country to show them off. He hoped they would follow up this suggestion by holding an exhibition in London of some of their most beautiful fabrics, and he believed it would have an enormous effect.

He hoped they would not merely confine themselves to the recapture of the home market, however, for the cotton industry was in the main an export trade. They must not make the mistake of assuming that they had lost the markets where they were temporarily suffering. He believed the superior quality of the Lancashire goods would in the end enable them to recapture the ground.

Mr. HACKING supported the toast, and conveyed the good wishes of Mr. Baldwin, who was unavoidably absent. They had had a very long period of depression in the cotton industry, and many people as a result had lost heart. But Lancashire had never been known to give up hope, and this Cotton Week was evidence that she had not lost heart now.

Mr. P. A. BEST, vice-president of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, assured the organizers of Cotton Week of the support of the 10,000 retail distributors for whom he spoke.

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. HERBERT W. LEE, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CLYNES ON COTTON INDUSTRY

The HOME SECRETARY, Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at a luncheon given at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday by the Industrial Copartnership Association, referred to the position in the cotton industry. He said he was chairman of the Cabinet sub-committee appointed to inquire into the position of the industry, but he could not disclose the nature of the recommendations of that committee. He could say, however, that they had finished the taking of evidence and that within a very short time they would present their report to the Cabinet. The first essential was internal reorganisation. There were people in the Labour movement who said that reorganization and rationalization were of no use to the workers. His answer was that unless we equalled our competitors in every point of efficiency we should be committing industrial suicide.

Sir KENNETH STEWART, chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, told an incident of a recent visit paid by Mr. Clynes to Lancashire. "Mr. Clynes," he said, "was taken into the room in which he worked as a piecer as a boy, and I suggested that he should try to do some piecing up. He looked at me for a moment and then he resolutely buttoned his coat and went for it. Though he was trembling all over he stuck to it and he did it beautifully, but I think he felt all the time he was being watched by people who might be down on him in a moment."

COLOURED TALKING FILMS

ALLEGED THEFT OF NEW SECRET APPARATUS

The alleged theft of secret apparatus for the purpose of producing talking films in natural colour formed the subject of a prosecution at Bow-street Police Court yesterday. Three men, ROBERT DYKES, 52, cinema photographer, of Cedar-avenue, Twickenham; CYRIL BARKER, 36, operator electrician, of Huron-road, Balham; and ALBERT JAMES MARRIOTT, 36, experimental engineer, of Garlinge-road, Brondesbury, were charged on remand before Mr. Graham Campbell with being concerned in stealing parts of a cinematograph apparatus, valued at £80, the property of their employers, the Talkie Colour Company, Limited, Berkeley-street, W.

The defence was that there was a *bona fide* claim to the property by another company, Raycol, Limited. Mr. Walter Frampton defended.

Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., who, with Mr. H. D. Roome and Mr. Purchase, appeared for the prosecution, said that the prosecuting company was started with the object of developing a process of taking moving pictures in their natural colours with sound. The process was invented by Dr. Bernardi, formerly head of the research department of the German dye interests. Dr. Bernardi had previously disposed of another invention to Raycol, Limited, but owing to a dispute he left that company and became associated with the prosecuting company, the moving spirit in which was Sir Rhys Williams, K.C. Dr. Bernardi's new invention was the subject of provisional protection under the Patent Acts, though this did not entitle him to restrain any one from infringing his invention, and it was, therefore, of great importance that it should remain a secret. There was little doubt that the primary object of the alleged theft charged against the accused was not the possession of the pieces of metal and other oddments but to use and examine them for the purpose of discovering Dr. Bernardi's secret. The defendants were formerly in the employment of Raycol, Limited, but left to join the prosecuting company, and assisted Dr. Bernardi in his work. The portions of the apparatus referred to disappeared from a studio at Elstree, where they had been taken for the purpose of producing a film by the Elinor Glynn Productions, Limited. The studio had been hired at £1,000 a week, and the expense of taking the picture amounted to something like £100 an hour, but after the disappearance of the apparatus in question it became impossible to proceed with the work.

On April 24, the day after the alleged theft, Sir Rhys Williams asked Marriott about the missing apparatus, and he replied quite untruthfully that he had left it in a box in the studio. In a subsequent interview Marriott said to Sir Rhys, "You are not going to have the apparatus. I am going to have my terms." He then went on to demand for himself and the two other defendants a three years' contract, a bonus, and other terms. The two other men "chimed in" and asked for reasonable wages, and not the £7 or £8 a week they had been receiving. After Dykes had been arrested he went with the detective to an address and recovered some of the stolen property. It had all been taken to pieces, obviously, it was suggested, for the purpose of trying to discover the secret of the invention. The remainder of the missing apparatus had since been produced by the defendants.

Sir Rhys Williams then gave evidence, and was still under examination when the hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Frampton said that the defence was that the prosecuting company had no right to the apparatus, and that it was not stolen from them. He agreed to the apparatus remaining in the hands of the prosecuting company on their undertaking to produce it in Court whenever required.

IMPORTATION OF OSPREY PLUMES

RUMANIAN FINED £500

NATHAN COHN, 68, a Rumanian subject, again surrendered to his bail, before Mr. Gill, at the Westminster Police Court, to answer a charge of being concerned in a fraudulent attempt at the evasion of Customs duties on 210 pairs of silk stockings and small quantities of tobacco, cigarettes, and perfumes. There was a second charge of attempting to import 239 bundles of osprey feathers into the United Kingdom, and a third, under the Aliens Order, of failing to furnish the necessary information to the registration officer.

The defendant arrived at Victoria Station on December 4, 1928, and a registered trunk addressed to him was removed from the same train. The following morning he endeavoured to clear it, and said that it contained five gross of buckles. He became agitated when the official wanted to see the contents of the trunk, and, saying he had lost the key, went off to his hotel for it. He was not seen again by the Customs officers until his arrest a fortnight ago, and the trunk, which contained osprey plumes, &c., remained at Victoria. The total penalty sued for was £1,929. The importation of osprey plumes was prohibited in 1921.

Mr. F. Peregrine, counsel for the defendant, now pleaded "Guilty."

In answer to the MAGISTRATE, Mr. Barber, an expert, said there was still a market, though small, in this country for osprey plumes.

Counsel urged in mitigation of penalty that the defendant was not an importer, and knew nothing about osprey feathers. He had acted foolishly in bringing the trunk over from Paris for a friend.

Mr. GILL said it was quite impossible for him not to regard the case as a serious one, and he could only deal with it by the imposition of a substantial fine. The cumulative penalties totalled £500, and in default of payment six months' imprisonment. The Magistrate also recommended a deportation order.

HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

LORD HAREWOOD ON NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The EARL OF HAREWOOD, presiding yesterday afternoon at the annual general meeting of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck-street, W., said that on various occasions the hospital had been the first to take a step in what it was hoped would prove a forward direction. That was the case when psycho-therapy was established there; to-day the fresh development was the provision of handicraft occupations for resident patients. Reports had been received showing the benefits the patients were deriving, in some cases from having an occupation which diverted their attention from their complaints, and in others by overcoming their physical disabilities by means of occupations specially fitted for that purpose. Another development was the establishment of the speech laboratory—the only one of its kind in the world—which was of great use as an auxiliary means of diagnosis, and had tremendous potentialities. During the year the West End Hospital Ladies' Association had been formed under the presidency of Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and in the first few months of its existence had given £50 to the hospital.

In a brief reference to the Local Government Act, the Chairman said that their committee belonged to that school of thought which believed that the voluntary hospitals could usefully cooperate with the county councils, and, speaking for their own county, that the London County Council was desirous of effecting amicable cooperation with them. There was no reason why the provisions of the Act should not result in a very greatly extended and improved service for the sick, subject to real good will being manifested on both sides, and a somewhat elastic translation of the Act. It was hoped that the Minister of Health would see the necessity for some elasticity in the treatment of neurological patients when he saw the reports from the various areas regarding their schemes for health services. The Chairman added that Lord Brentford had joined the committee of management of the hospital.

Mr. F. W. DAVY (vice-chairman) said he believed that neurology was the most prevalent cause of inefficiency in the working world to-day.

The financial statement showed that the income for the past year exceeded the expenditure by £1,700.

PICKING OF WILD DAFFODILS

A request has been issued by Flora's League (the Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers, Ferns, and Trees) that all persons who have definite evidence of the wholesale picking and uprooting of wild daffodils should communicate with the hon. secretary of the league at 10a, Abercorn-place, N.W.8, giving details of the situation and other details of the destruction, with a view to combined action to prevent its recurrence in the future.

SLUM CLEARANCE

GOVERNMENT BILL BEFORE COMMITTEE

The Government's new Housing Bill, making provision for the clearance of slum areas, yesterday came before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. Clause 1 provides for the declaration by local authorities of unhealthy areas as clearance areas, with a view to the demolition of all buildings therein.

Dr. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) moved an amendment stipulating that action under the clause should be only taken by a local authority where the medical officer of health makes official representation on the matter.

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD (Minister of Health) said he could not accept the proposal, which, in effect, would mean that there would be no clearance scheme without the consent of the medical officer of health. A medical officer might not be efficient in regard to housing matters and, if he failed to make the necessary representation, the whole work of the local authority would be brought to a standstill.

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (Edgbaston, U.) confessed that he viewed the innovation contained in the clause with considerable concern. The Minister had given no specific reason why they should depart from the language of the 1925 Act dealing with closing orders, which made official representation by the medical officer of health the sole ground for taking action. Supposing a medical officer made representation to the local authority and it was not acted upon, what was the remedy? Under the Bill as it stood it would be nobody's duty to give the local authority information. He contended that the responsibility should rest upon the medical officer of health and nobody else.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) maintained that, by the re-enactment of certain provisions in previous Acts, responsibility in this matter was pinned on to the medical officer of health even more strongly than before.

The amendment was rejected by 33 votes to 12.

Mr. P. A. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) moved an amendment designed to make it quite clear that a clearance area may include buildings other than dwelling houses. He explained that he introduced it on behalf of the London County Council. Mr. Greenwood accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN moved an amendment limiting the buildings to be demolished in any clearance area to dwelling houses. His object, he said, was to elicit some explanation from the Government as to the intentions of the clause in this respect.

Mr. GREENWOOD said a clearance area would not necessarily be a solid mass of buildings. It might have islands in it which would not constitute part of the clearance scheme. There might be public buildings, churches, and so on which would form no part of the clearance area and obviously would remain. The intention was to make a clearance area an area which consisted entirely of buildings, including houses, that were either unfit for human habitation, or injurious to the public health, because of their bad management, and entirely to clear that area. The amendment was utterly impracticable.

The amendment was under discussion when the committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

STOKE-ON-TRENT BILL

EXTENSION OF THE CITY

The Stoke-on-Trent Extension Bill was considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. Wellock (Stourbridge, Lab.).

Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES, K.C., opening the case for the Bill, said it was proposed to extend the city by including in it the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, the Wolstanton United urban district, the parish of Clayton, and part of the parish of Keele. It was opposed by the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Wolstanton councils, and by the Staffordshire County Council in respect of the proposed inclusion of Clayton and Keele.

Members of the Committee who read *The Times* must have been struck by a very interesting article which was published [on April 30] in that newspaper on the Wedgwood bi-centenary. In that, and in a leading article in *The Times*, they would find a description of what took place in the English pottery industry through the efforts of the first Josiah Wedgwood. It was through that development which made English pottery famous that there gradually grew up a large industrial community in the neighbourhood of the old agricultural town of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Not only was the prosperity of Newcastle due to Stoke, but it had to borrow a member of the famous Stoke family of Wedgwood to act as its M.P. When the county borough was originally formed in 1908, Mr. John Burns, then President of the Local Government Board, took a great personal interest in the matter, and he plainly indicated that he regarded the amalgamation of the six towns as only a first step and looked forward to something bigger.

The present proposal was to add to the city 8,620 acres with an estimated population of 56,343, and a rateable value of £232,425 (unreduced) and £200,420 (reduced). The present unreduced rateable value a head in Stoke was £4 6s. 10d., and the effect of the proposed extension would be to make it £4 6s. 2d. a head, so it could not be said that Stoke was seeking increased rateable value. In 1919 Stoke sought to include Newcastle and Wolstanton in its boundaries and Newcastle sought to absorb Wolstanton. They both failed, but there had been changes since then, and he submitted that the time had come to abolish the artificial local government divisions which now separated parts of what was really one community.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

SAFEGUARDING AND THE LACE INDUSTRY

SIR ERNEST JARDINE'S STATEMENT

In view of the Government's decision to abolish the safeguarding duty on lace, a statement by Sir Ernest Jardine, published in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*, is of special interest.

Sir Ernest Jardine, who is president of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, is able to take a detached view of the situation. "To me, personally," he states, "it makes no direct difference whether the duty is on or off. I am a lace-machine builder, and if the duty is taken off it simply means that I shall be building machinery for foreign countries instead of for England." He points out that before safeguarding British-made lace was being driven out of every market, including our own, by economic causes which could be changed only by the State. Foreign tariffs were being steadily piled up against us, and the perfunctory protests of the Government, with no retaliatory weapon to enforce them, fell on deaf ears. During the first year after the duty was imposed home sales of fancy laces (the goods for which the duty was mainly sought) increased by 23 per cent. compared with the last pre-duty year. In the second year they rose by 90 per cent., in the third year by 125 per cent., and in the fourth year by 162 per cent. The operatives have benefited through safeguarding—not so much by the actual increase of their numbers, though there has been an improvement in that respect, but by the marked reduction in the amount of short time. Sir Ernest Jardine declares that "if the lace trade is destroyed owing to free trade folly it can never be resuscitated."

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

SCOTTISH BAN ON IMPORTATION OF PARROTS

The Department of Health for Scotland announces that, although no case of psittacosis has so far been reported in Scotland, it has been decided, for the protection of the public health, to prohibit for the time being, as has been done in England and Wales, the importation of parrots. The regulations for Scotland will come into operation on May 20, the same day as the order made by the Ministry of Health. Exceptions from the prohibition are permitted, similar to those in England and Wales, where a parrot is imported for medical or veterinary research or for the Zoological Society of Scotland, or for a person specially authorized to import parrots other than for sale.

Mrs. Kathleen Soper and Mrs. Edith Hare, widows of two victims of the Luton fire, were each awarded compensation of £279 by the Luton County Court Judge yesterday.

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT BILL

REGULATION OF PRICES

The text was issued last evening of the Consumers' Council Bill introduced by the President of the Board of Trade. The object of the Bill is:—

To provide for the constitution of a Consumers' Council; to define the powers and duties of that Council; to enable the Board of Trade to regulate by Order the prices to be charged for certain commodities, and the charges to be made in respect of sales thereof; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

The Bill consists of eight clauses and two schedules. Clause 1 deals with the constitution of the Council, which is to consist of seven members, of whom two at least are to be women. The Council will enable the Board of Trade to "obtain information with respect to the production, distribution and supply of certain commodities in common use and the prices which may reasonably be charged therefor."

Members of the Council are to be appointed by the Board of Trade, who will also appoint a chairman and deputy chairman from the members for such period as the Board think fit. The Board will have power to appoint additional members for the purpose of any investigation which the Council may propose to institute. No member of the Council will be allowed to act as such in any investigation into any business in which he is actively engaged.

Clause 2 defines the duties of the Council. The commodities with which they are charged to concern themselves are articles of food of general consumption, articles of wearing apparel, clothing materials, fuels, and "any other article of common use with which they may be charged by Order of the Board of Trade to concern themselves, provided that an Order of the Board . . . shall be laid forthwith on the table of both Houses of Parliament, and shall be of no effect until a resolution approving it has been passed by each House."

It is to be the Council's duty:—

(1) To investigate all questions relating to the production, distribution, supply or price of any commodity with which they are charged to concern themselves as may appear to them either from complaints made to them, or from other information in their possession, to require investigation, or as may be referred to them by the Board of Trade; and

(2) From time to time to make to the Board reports on the results of their investigations and submit to the Board such recommendations as they may think fit.

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

The duties of the Council are restricted. They are not to extend to the investigation of matters for which satisfactory provision is made by other Acts of Parliament. Inquiry into questions of agriculture or fishing is to be made only in consultation with the English Ministry of Agriculture, or the Scottish Department of Agriculture, or the Scottish Fishery Board.

The Council will have power to summon witnesses and examine upon oath, demand information in writing, and to require any person whom they think likely to be able to afford them material information to produce before the Council books, accounts, and other documents, or to permit persons appointed by the Council to examine and take copies of such documents.

Information obtained under the measure is not to be disclosed. Every member of and every person employed by the Council must make a declaration of secrecy. Neglect or refusal to make such a declaration renders the offender liable to a fine not exceeding £50, or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding three months, or to both such penalties.

Where the Council acquire information as to any individual business (whether carried on by a person, firm, or company) "it shall not be lawful for any member of, or person employed by, the Council, or any person present at or concerned with any investigation in the course of which the information was acquired by the Council, to disclose that information to any person, not being a member of, or person employed by, the Council, except with the consent of the owner of the business to which the information relates, nor without such consent shall that information be included in any report or other document issued or published by or by authority of the Board of Trade: provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply to the disclosure of any such information (*a*) to the Board of Trade in a report or other communication from the Council; or (*b*) for the purpose of legal proceedings taken or proposed to be taken."

Any person who discloses information which he is required to refrain from disclosing will be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both penalties; or, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £50, or to both penalties.

PRICE-FIXING ORDERS

Clause 5 defines the power of the Board of Trade to regulate prices and charges. It states that the Council, in making to the Board a report that an excessive price is being, or is likely to be, charged for a commodity, or that an excessive charge is being, or is likely to be, made by way of brokerage or commission, may include in their report a statement of their opinion as to the price at which that commodity ought to be sold, or as to the brokerage or commission which ought to be charged, and may recommend that an Order should be made by the Board for the purpose of securing compliance with the opinion of the Council. A recommendation made by the Council under this section shall describe with precision:—

(*a*) The commodity to which the recommendation applies.

(*b*) The class of person to which, in the opinion of the Council, any Order made by the Board should apply; and

(*c*) The area within which, in the opinion of the Council, any such Order should operate; and shall indicate the methods which appear to the Council to be the best practical ones for securing compliance with their opinion and with any Order made by the Board.

Where the Board of Trade have received from the Council any such recommendation, they may take such steps as they think fit for bringing the opinion of the Council to the notice of persons affected, and for requesting such persons to comply with that opinion, and if it appears to the Board that compliance cannot otherwise be procured, they may make an Order prohibiting all persons, or all persons of any particular class or description, or any particular person, from charging in respect of the commodity to which the Order applies any greater price, brokerage or commission than the price, brokerage or commission specified in the Order.

An Order may be limited in its operation to such period and area as the Board may think fit.

For each sale or transaction in contravention of an Order, a person shall be liable on summary conviction:—

(*a*) for offences committed before a conviction for an offence under this section, to a fine not exceeding £5; and

(*b*) for offences committed after such a conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both penalties.

Any local authority (in England and Wales, but not in Scotland) by whom inspectors are appointed for the purposes of the Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 to 1926, may within their area enforce the provisions of Orders, and for that purpose may authorize officers to institute proceedings. The Board of Trade may institute and carry on proceedings in any case where the Board, having regard to the general importance of the case, consider it desirable so to do.

Clause 7 provides that there shall be paid by the Board of Trade such remuneration, if any, and such travelling and subsistence allowances, to the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the Council, such remuneration to accountants and other assistants employed by the Council, and such other expenses of the Council as the Board, with the approval of the Treasury, may determine. Any expenses incurred by the Board of Trade under this measure shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

A financial memorandum attached to the Bill explains that it is difficult to estimate the cost likely to be entailed by the provisions: the amount of the expenditure on accountants' and assistants' remuneration and travelling and subsistence allowances must depend on the scope and number of inquiries held by the Council in the year. It will be necessary for the Board of Trade to appoint a secretary to the Council and such additional clerical staff as may be required. Expenditure may also be incurred by the Board of Trade in taking legal proceedings in cases of general importance. It is not expected that the total expenditure necessary for these purposes will exceed £20,000 per annum.

MAY DAY IN LONDON

COMMUNISTS' ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION

The political celebration of May Day in London is now left wholly to the Communists and their annual demonstration attracts more curiosity than sympathetic support. For two months the Communist Party had paraded the "slogan" "All out on the streets," in preparation for a procession yesterday to Hyde Park, and during the past two or three weeks organized "hunger marchers" had been converging on London to take part in the demonstration. Women as well as men from the industrial districts were persuaded to take the road, and some of the marchers have probably suffered hardship.

Without the marchers the procession would have been a comparatively small one, as the workers remained at work. With their inclusion it stretched at one stage of the route from the top of Kingsway to Tottenham Court-road. The contingents assembled on the Embankment at about 1.30 p.m. Banners were numerous and "slogans," such as "Down with the starvation Labour Government," had been printed or written on squares or shields of cardboard. Headed by a band, and with strong detachments of police in attendance, the procession shortly after 2 o'clock crossed the Strand and moved towards Holborn. A group of Indians, Lascars from the docks, and other non-European parties walked with sections provided by the Communist Party and affiliated organizations, such as the Friends of Soviet Russia, the Minority Movement, the Young Communists' League, and the Workers' International Relief. There was spasmodic and not too melodious singing of the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale," and a squad of youths, directed by a conductor, shouted "slogans" in unison each time the procession halted. Progress was slow owing to traffic congestion, and the demonstrators did not reach the Marble Arch until nearly 4 o'clock. There they were joined by a small subsidiary procession which had come along Park-lane, and which included a conveyance carrying children. The "Red" boys and girls had their own selection of written "slogans," one of which read: "Down with caning in school."

Several thousands of people had gathered inside Hyde Park to see the procession arrive, but they were there obviously as spectators and not as supporters of a Communist May Day. Some of the marchers promptly seated themselves on the grass as though tired after their tramp. The other demonstrators proceeded to six points where carts were used as platforms, and meetings were started. The speakers were the usual band. A disturbance seemed likely at one gathering when a number of young men attempted to interfere with the proceedings. The police, however, intervened and led the men away to Park-lane. Later a long resolution was put to a vote from each platform and declared to be carried.

The "hunger marchers," led by a piper, left Hyde Park about 7 o'clock singing the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag," and marched to the Fulham Institution, where they spent the night.

The daily newspaper of the Communist Party appeared yesterday in enlarged form. Two spaces, otherwise blank, on the front page bore the words "Censored by printer."

"DAILY NEWS" CHANGES

Mr. Edward Cadbury has resigned the chairmanship of the *Daily News*, Limited, but remains on the board, and is succeeded in the chair by his younger brother, Mr. Laurence J. Cadbury. Mr. Henry T. Cadbury has, on account of ill-health, resigned the chairmanship of *News and Westminster*, Limited, and his position as managing director of the *Daily News*, Limited, but remains a director of both companies. He is succeeded in the chairmanship of *News and Westminster*, Limited, by Mr. Walter T. Layton, who also becomes vice-chairman of the *Daily News*, Limited. Mr. B. F. Crosfield has been appointed managing director of the *Daily News*, Limited, in succession to Mr. Henry T. Cadbury. Mr. Ernest Parke has resigned the vice-chairmanship of the *Daily News*, Limited, but remains a director of both companies.

THE BURGOMASTER OF AMSTERDAM

VISIT TO GUILDHALL

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam (Mr. de Vlugt) accompanied the Lord Mayor to the sitting of the Corporation of London at Guildhall yesterday and drove with him in his State carriage from the Mansion House. He had previously visited the Central Criminal Court and the Justice Room of the Mansion House.

At the Council meeting Mr. F. E. NEWSOM-SMITH, the Chief Commoner, warmly welcomed the Burgomaster and expressed a hope that he would take back to Amsterdam the cordial good wishes of the Corporation.

The LORD MAYOR said the Burgomaster was filling his high office for the eighth consecutive year, having been nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands, and was a man of high character and great attainments.

The BURGOMASTER, speaking in fluent English, said he was delighted to be the guest of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress during his visit to London and was highly appreciative of the kind welcome he was receiving on all hands.

The Burgomaster was the guest of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in London at luncheon yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. The NETHERLAND MINISTER presided and Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P. (Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade) and Mynheer M. H. Damme (Netherlands Postmaster-General) were also present.

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the health of the Burgomaster, spoke of the devotion of Dutchmen abroad to Amsterdam and of the Burgomaster's generosity in lending so many treasures from the Amsterdam Museum for the exhibition of Dutch art in London last year.

In reply, the BURGOMASTER referred to the important place held by the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in the trade relations between Great Britain and Holland. The ties between the two countries dated from the beginning of their civilization. In the domain of intellectual life, too, there was a close relationship. The influence of English and Scottish puritan literature had made itself keenly felt in Holland, and on the other side Milton was supposed to have been acquainted with the works of their seventeenth-century poet Vondel.

Mr. F. C. STOOP (chairman of the chamber), proposing the toast of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, said the Dutch colony in London first attained a position of importance four centuries ago. In 1550 the Dutch Church was presented to it by Edward VI. Little of that once prosperous colony was left except the church when he came to London in 1873, but there had been a revival of Dutch commerce and the colony was now the best organized foreign colony in London.

Mr. M. WYNAND WOLFF (hon. secretary) proposed the health of the visitors.

The CHAIRMAN, acknowledging a vote of thanks, said that all the difficulties between the British and Dutch Governments concerning Dutch air mail services to Java had been settled and the services would begin on October 1.

Among others present were:—

Jonkheer W. P. Roell (Secretary, Netherland Legation), Mr. J. S. Darwen, Mr. Th. H. De Meester, Mr. W. Friedhoff, Mr. D. C. J. Kropveld, Mr. W. Ledeboer, Mr. J. J. Rinck, Mr. F. B. s'Jacob, Mr. H. Van den Bergh, Mr. J. T. C. Van Dulken, Mr. B. Van Lessen, Mr. J. Cost Budde, Mr. J. H. Estill (commercial manager, P.L.A.), Mr. R. Kelso (General Steam Navigation Company), and Mr. M. P. Thoenes.

NEW J.P.s FOR LANCASHIRE

By flat of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated May 1, the following names are to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace:—

FOR THE BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.—George Kidd Chalmers, Joseph Greenwood, Josiah Stranaghan Harbinson, Thomas Edward Higham, William Arthur Lambert, Thomas O'Connor, Alfred Rowkins, Edward Thorpe, and Charles Wilkinson. FOR THE BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.—Bryce Boyd, Mrs. Annie Frances Coupe, Mrs. Jeanie Eaton, James Haworth, Richard Owen Jones, James Maguire, Peter Roperson, Herbert Edward Summers, and James Stanley Webster. FOR THE BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.—John Banks, James Boothman, Harry Cook, Mrs. Louisa Higson, Mrs. Sarah Ellen Lambert, and John Wilkinson.

Dr. Szladits, Professor of Law at Budapest University, has been appointed the Hungarian member of the Anglo-Hungarian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, in succession to the late M. de Zoltan.

News in Brief

The new missionary ship John Williams V. was launched at Grangemouth yesterday. She is the fifth ship to bear the name of John Williams, the pioneer missionary of the South Seas.

Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, will open on Saturday, May 10, the new Ravensbury Park on the River Wandle recently acquired by the joint councils of Mitcham and Merton and Morden.

Six men fell 12ft. and were injured early yesterday in a scaffold accident in the tunnel between Euston and Camden goods yards on the L.M.S. Railway. One man, Albert Olney, 61, of Watford, was detained in hospital.

For thefts of letters containing money, Joseph Daniel Langton, 55, sorting clerk at Reading Post Office, was sentenced at the Reading Quarter Sessions yesterday to 12 months' imprisonment in the second division.

Somerset Territorial Army Association, at Bath yesterday, adopted a resolution protesting against the withdrawal of official recognition of cadet units. Lord Bath described the decision as a disaster to the youth of the country.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the members, presented a silver salver to Mr. A. M. Nortier, the principal clerk in the Town Clerk's department, who has just retired after 41 years' service.

Ida Tayler, 37, married, of Carolina-road, Thornton Heath, was at the London Sessions yesterday *Acquitted* on a charge from the Lambeth Police Court of stealing five 10s. notes from a poultry farmer living at Hastings. She was discharged.

An aeroplane crashed from a height of several thousand feet at the R.A.F. Flying Training School at Digby, Lincs, yesterday, and was wrecked. Pilot Officer Lesmere, the pilot, jumped from the machine with his parachute and landed unhurt.

Professor Sir John Bretland Farmer, F.R.S., of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and Professor Edmund Beecher Wilson, of Columbia University, New York, have been elected honorary Fellows of the Royal Microscopical Society.

A smartly dressed man entered Plashetgrove Post Office, East Ham, yesterday afternoon, leapt over the counter, and, having grabbed books of stamps worth £20, leapt back and disappeared before the assistant or anyone in the shop was able to prevent him.

A campaign of outdoor meetings in 44 constituencies to help to hold anti-Socialist seats and to capture Socialist ones will be begun by the British Empire Union on Sunday. Two motor-vans, with two trained speakers attached to each and with amplifiers, will open the tour in Essex.

Stated by a police officer to be "a persistent housebreaker," James Dennigan, 22, described as a clerk, of Cambridge-terrace, W., was sentenced at the London Sessions yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment for housebreaking at Coulsdon and stealing clothing and jewelry worth £225.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement colums in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Notice is given that the London County Council will be recommended to make a modification order in respect of their Streatham Common Town Planning Scheme. (p. 4)

Any person possessing papers, pictures, or similar data relating to Boodles Club is asked to permit inspection, solely for historical purposes. (p. 1)

The Governors of the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo-road, acknowledge £1,000 for the purchase of radium for the work of the hospital. (p. 1)

Notice is given that application has been made to the Board of Trade for a licence concerning an association about to be formed under the name of "The School of English Church Music." (p. 4)

Notice is given that Marc Wilenkin, of the National Liberal Club and Fleet-street, has applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the Chair of English Language and Literature in the University of Allahabad. (p. 3)

Communications are requested from relatives of Frances Hiton and Phillipe Frange, sisters of John Howe, who married Elizabeth Mary Friday, of Gillingham and Lingfield. (p. 1)

CASTROL AA will be used by General Motors Limited and Vauxhall Motors Limited for testing the above cars and trucks. **CASTROL AA** is in the sump when the cars are delivered, and you are recommended to continue its use

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C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., Wakefield House, Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.2.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"WORK—AND THE HEART TO DO IT."

By CALLISTHENES

The House of Lords sometimes gives to a Parliamentary debate a depth and a height which have been lacking in the House of Commons. Not often has it rendered this national service more conspicuously than the recent debate on the Mines Bill. The speech of the Lord Chancellor on that occasion was one of the utterances of moral leadership of which British industry and commerce stand grievously in need.

"What is wanted," he said, "is a great ethical revival, not only in the coal industry but throughout society." He defined the lines along which the rousing must come by saying:—"Plenty of work and a heart to do it. That is the secret of success and the source of happiness. . . . We have no use for slackers. We want not only the opportunity for work, but, what is more important, the will to work." Then, emphasising "the most important consideration—the heart to do it," he added:—"You may multiply the most modern of machines, you may adopt the most modern of methods, but the human element is, and will remain, the key to the situation."

Lord Sankey was speaking primarily of the coal industry, but there is not an industry, not a business house in the country which can afford to let the words pass unnoted.

We in this House, though the sentiments of the speech and almost the very phrases have found their place in this column more than once, have read them with deep attention and shall do our best to re-express them in action.

For we believe that a revival of the love of work, a strengthening of the will to work, is not only the supreme economic necessity of Great Britain at the present moment, it is also the supreme necessity if there is to be a return to the national happiness, now clouded, which gave rise to the old belief in a Merry England. Without work England must lose her markets. We are glad to have the authoritative voice of a Lord Chancellor under a Labour Government for the doctrine that without work she must lose her good spirits.

We in this House believe heartily in being modern, in having the most modern machines, the most modern equipment and methods. But all of these we know to be ineffectual unless every one amongst us has not only the opportunity and the tools for work—but also *the heart to do it.*

We would be a little uneasy about adopting such a cloistered phrase as "ethical revival," but if it means a revival of the love of work we would strive our utmost to bring it about—beginning in the most obvious and effective way by renewing and strengthening our own enthusiasm.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

To see SWITZERLAND
thoroughly comfortably economically
TAKE THE "IDEAL" TOUR
via short sea route with no night travel and with all sight-seeing included in the fare of 30 guineas for 15 days. Escorted throughout.

A week's tour to LUCERNE may be had for £7 15s. or a fortnight for £10 10s.

For particulars of these and other attractive tours send for the free book "Summer Holidays."

A special three weeks' tour for the study of Swiss Alpine scenery will be accompanied by a geologist. Details in Programme No. 2.

COOK'S HANDLEY WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES

PARIS FACING THE TUILERIES GARDENS
HOTEL WAGRAM
208, RUE DE RIVOLI
200 Rooms—150 Bathrooms
All taxes included
GRASSE: PARC PALACE
MARSEILLES: LOUVRE & PAIX
SAME MANAGEMENT
H. FOTSCH, MANAGING DIRECTOR
LATE OF ST. GEORGE, ALGIERS

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The times and programmes of the recitals to be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are as follows:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—Andante (Couperin), Nocturne in E flat (Chopin), "Absent" (Metcalfe), "Come Back to Erin," Minuets Gavotte (Mignon).

5 to 5.25 p.m.—Intermezzo (Cavalleria Rusticana), "Juanita," "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," Minuet from *Samson* (Handel), Concerto (Vivaldi).

To-morrow's recitals will again be at 4 and 5 p.m., with an additional programme at noon.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

Entertainments

COLOGNE OPERA FESTIVAL

"SCHWANDA THE BAGPIPER"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COLOGNE, MAY 1

The tale of *Schwanda, der Dudelsackpfeifer* (Schwanda the Bagpiper) is one of those happy legends, common in essentials to many lands, though varying in its details according to local customs. It tells of the peasant who leaves his wife and cottage in search of experience in a wider world, and, after many adventures, returns at last to find that home is best. The hero of these escapades usually has some talisman by means of which he is extricated from his difficulties. With Schwanda it is his bagpipes, the playing of which warms the heart of Queen Eisherz, saves his head by making the executioner dance, and serves as well as Orpheus's lute in the comic hell of the peasant imagining.

Schwanda hailed from Bohemia, but he is a scion of the old Hanswurst family, one of whose most distinguished members is Papageno. He should be a genial fellow, rich in humour and exuberant in character. Herr Rudolf Frese, who sang the part last night, took him too seriously. Yet one is not sure that the singer was entirely to blame, for the music allotted to him was rarely of a kind that can be trolled easily and with a light heart. Jeromir Weinberger, the composer of the opera, has borrowed plentifully from the folk music of Czechoslovakia, but has dressed up his tunes in such garish orchestral colours that there is nothing for it but the singers must shout. The vocal parts consist mostly of declamations in the Wagnerian manner superimposed upon the orchestral blare. Apart from this incongruous mixture of style and the disproportion between the melodies and the method of their presentation, it is difficult to perceive any sense of structural design in the music. Faced with the necessity of writing a big *ensemble* or an orchestral climax, the composer seems to lose control over his material, and the music becomes a muddle of sound until we reach the next simple tune. The score of *Schwanda* is, indeed, a sad tale of missed opportunities. It is heavy where it should be light and blatant where it should be witty.

The scenery and costumes, designed by Professor Hugo Steiner, of Prague, are gay inventions based upon Bohemian peasant art. But Dr. Erich Hezel's production of the opera did little to compose satisfying pictures within this jolly frame, or to clarify the complicated incidents of the hero's adventures. In the big scene the stage action was as confused as the music, and there was about the whole performance far too much of the spirit of an impromptu charade. The best that can be said for *Schwanda* is that the action has its funny moments, little though the music contributes to their making. But at least a bad comic opera is less wearisome than a bad serious one—which fact may account for the success which *Schwanda* has enjoyed in Germany during the past year.

PALACE THEATRE

"HEADS UP!"

The main song which recurs throughout this musical comedy seeks to explain the attraction of the hero for the heroine in biological terms. This scientific theme is more or less continued by the principal comedian, who is a cook, a reformed convict, and above all an inventor. His kitchen is a marvel of misplaced ingenuity, and a scene in it is really funny. Finally he gains immense wealth by inventing a lifebelt which is not only unsinkable but contains a small library, food, and drink. He also gains a wife with an insatiable appetite for food.

Science, however, has not yet revolutionized musical comedy. There is still much for the heart rather than the brain. There are lovers united, the poor made rich, comically awkward situations, singing, dancing, and elaborate good humour. But with the undercurrent of scientific comment it is suitable that the whole performance should be constructed with unusual precision and ingenuity. It is perhaps disquieting to begin with a chorus which, when they sing the line "teach the young idea how to shoot," go through all the motions of shooting with a gun. But there is little of this kind of thing later. The music is often catching, and the dancing is good, the performers being adepts, and the choreography often ingenious. The whole setting is naval and one of the best items is a part-song by a chorus of sailors.

The scenery is curiously Edwardian and old-fashioned for so brisk an affair.

THE PARIS SALON

PREDOMINANCE OF PORTRAITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 1

The private view of the annual Salon des Artistes Français was held at the Grand Palais yesterday. Over 2,000 pictures are shown this year, including several interesting examples of the work of British painters.

The 1930 Salon shows on the whole some progress in technique, unmarked by any striking innovation. The number of panels for mural decoration—a branch of art which has been stimulated by an unusual quantity of orders in recent years—is large, but the quality of this work, which demands a skilful use of symbolism, is, with few exceptions, moderate. There is a noticeable reaction from landscape painting, which is now somewhat neglected, though a few painters are making interesting efforts to paint their landscapes as interpretations rather than reproductions of the natural scene.

Portraits and portrait groups predominate; among them a "Dame en bleu," by M. Etcheverry, and a "Leçon d'anatomie," by M. Théounier, are remarkable. Mr. Watt, among the British painters, shows a fine portrait of a judge in wig and robes. His countrywoman Miss Dorah Niel has also sent a good portrait, and a seascape by Mr. Lee-Hankey has attracted attention. Among other British names which may be mentioned from an unusually full list are those of Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Constance Richardson, Mr. James Quinn, Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. Morse-Rummel.

Among the more striking large pictures are one of M. Clemenceau's funeral, by Gilbert Bellan, and one of the gravediggers' scene from *Hamlet*, with the actors in modern dress, by the Spanish painter Santa Olaria. One of the best pictures in the Salon is the very fine "Baigneuse," by M. Gustave Pierre.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING

The conference of the College of Nursing took place at Liverpool yesterday. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the college was held at the University. The delegates were welcomed by Professor Wilberforce, and the report was presented by Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the council. Later, Miss Mary Jones, Matron of the Royal Infirmary, presented prizes for student-nurses' work, which was exhibited in the physics building of the University. In the evening the delegates were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Town Hall.

A DRAMATIC "CROSS-EXAMINATION"

The next "Cross-Examination" in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London will take place at the London School of Economics next Tuesday, when Mr. James Agate, the dramatic critic, will be indicted for "falsely pretending to be a highbrow." Mr. Iyor Brown, himself a dramatic critic, is to be the prosecutor, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., Recorder of London, will take his seat as Judge at 5.30 p.m.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS MARION KERBY AND MR. JOHN NILES

It is always a ticklish problem to present negro folk-song in a concert-room with the amount of art required to address an audience and the sincerity which such simple songs demand. Negro singers themselves, like Mr. Robeson and Mr. Hayes, are always perfectly dignified, and they can by virtue of their race sing the songs with the authentic musical graces and ornaments in the black style. Miss Kerby and Mr. Niles, who gave a recital of various songs from Kentucky on Wednesday night in Grotrian Hall, treated the negro songs of their programme in a most unpleasing manner. Imitation is not art, and a close copy by white singers of the negro style of the plantation—Mr. Niles adopted a hoarse falsetto for the descant which he provided negro-fashion to Miss Kerby's contralto—would not in any case have been artistically in place in a concert; it was made positively offensive by the use of clowning borrowed from the music-hall stage as the method of presentation. There is no question that Miss Kerby and Mr. Niles had made a first-hand study at close quarters of negro songs and singing, but they had chosen the worst mixture of black and white methods for bringing them to a white audience. The English songs of the Kentucky mountains were not pure folk-songs, but they contained folk-material and were fairly close to folk-tunes. They were sung with a gusto that was not inappropriate, and Mr. Niles's piano accompaniments were discreet.

MISS RACHELE MARAGLIANO-MORI

The recital of diverse Italian songs given by Miss Maragliano-Mori at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon was a charming combination of art with erudition. Miss Maragliano-Mori is a singer with a mezzo-soprano voice, whose only fault of production appeared (most noticeably in a "Vocalise Nocturne" by Casella) to be a lack of support for her tone in mezzo-piano passages that resulted in them sounding very slightly flat (it was more a question of tone than intonation). But in general the voice is warm in quality, flexible, and well varied in colour. With it she was able to give a fresh and simple performance, with now and again a touch of drama, of a dozen Italian Laudi of the fifteenth century, made by the singer into a kind of song-cycle with piano accompaniment (Mr. Gerald Moore). Her singing of Rossini's little cycle of boat-racing songs, "La Regata Veneziana," was delightfully vivacious, combining the regular rhythm of the oar with the mounting excitement of the spectator. Of a number of modern songs performed for the first time, "Un Canto" of Mortari was the best (should it not have been sung with a quieter lyricism?), though two highly decorated songs by Lodovico Rocca were also attractive. Miss Maragliano-Mori's folk-songs from various parts of Italy and Sicily, prefaced by a few explanatory remarks in French, were vivid and altogether delicious.

MR. HORACE SOMERVILLE

The pianoforte playing of Mr. Horace Somerville at Aeolian Hall on Monday night suggested that the interpretative ideas were ill supported technically. The want of a foundation of firm time-keeping made the *rubato* destructive of the line of the music, while an insufficient control of tone made the climaxes and *forte* accentuations sound hard and aggressive. That Mr. Somerville's tone can be pleasing enough was shown in quiet moments, as for example the opening movement of Beethoven's C sharp minor Sonata, although the halting fourth beat was an error of judgment. The *finale* lacked steady rhythm. In Schumann's Fantasie the playing had a good deal of facility, with moments, especially during the middle section, of considerable roughness.

MISS IVY HERBERT

The problem of rhythm, which remains the fundamental difficulty in piano-playing, obtruded itself constantly during Miss Ivy Herbert's Chopin recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday. The temptations to loose timing are greater in Chopin than in any other composer, partly because a slack tradition excuses it, partly because it offers a way out of many a technical crisis. For both reasons the resistance should be stern, the indulgence relevant rather than casual. Miss Herbert was extremely casual. On other counts she showed herself a good pianist.

MISS EVELYN MUNRO

At Wigmore Hall on Wednesday Miss Evelyn Munro played Bach's Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue, a task that always calls for courage, and proceeded with Schumann's "Humoreske," Op. 20, a pleasant and unhackneyed work that took the place of the usual sonata. There is no credit for being rhythmic in a Bach fugue, but a good mark must go to Miss Munro for putting character as well as rhythm into her lines. In the "Humoreske," however, the rhythmic problem was Miss Munro's undoing, or rather Schumann's, for his music fell to pieces in her hands. The damage occurred when the music ceased to carry its own swing, where one section met another without a progressive join, or where tender notions tempted the pianist into unorganized dallyings with time. Miss Munro, who solved other problems brightly and readily, overlooked this one.

THE BICENTENARY OF WEDGWOOD

EXHIBITIONS AT LONDON MUSEUMS

The bicentenary celebrations of the birth of Josiah Wedgwood, which are about to take place at Stoke-on-Trent, will be followed at the end of this month by a special loan exhibition of Wedgwood ware at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The museum's own possessions of Wedgwood ware will form the nucleus of the display, but the extent of the whole exhibition has not yet been fixed. The British Museum has not made any special arrangements, since all its pieces of interest are already normally on view.

The array at Bloomsbury is, indeed, particularly rich, since the British Museum has benefited not only by the Wedgwood ware in the Franks collection and other general ceramic acquisitions, but also through the large collection acquired in 1909 by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Falcke, who specialized in collecting this form of pottery. Among the pieces to be seen in the King Edward VII. Gallery are many specimens of the medallions, intaglios, plaques, and vessels made by Wedgwood in his jasper ware, together with less frequent specimens of his black basalt pottery (notably two busts of Chaucer and Prior) and cane-ware (including a bust of Voltaire). Vessels with "encaustic" decoration (on the pattern of Greek red-figure vases), in smooth white-ware and cream-ware with pictorial or leaf designs, and several versions of the jasper ware chessmen designed for Wedgwood by Flaxman are among the more uncommon of the British Museum specimens.

Wedgwood's reproduction of the Portland Vase is to be seen in its final form, and also in a trial piece designed for the original set of 50. The collection also contains several of the wax and putty models from which the plaques and smaller objects were derived.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

A memorandum was submitted yesterday to the Select Committee on the Musical Copyright Bill (1929) by Mr. Leslie Boosey, chairman of the Performing Right Society, on behalf of that body. He said their desire was to prove that the society had not abused its rights in any way. One of the suggestions for the justification of the Bill was that the society had abused its powers. Therefore, it seemed essential that the Committee should inquire very carefully into those allegations and satisfy themselves on the matter. A member of the Committee asked Mr. Boosey whether it was his contention that statements had been made to the Committee which, but for privilege, would have been exposed in Court. Mr. BOOSEY.—We should not have hesitated to take action for libel. The Committee adjourned until next Thursday.

TORQUAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL

At the second day's programme of the Torquay Musical Festival yesterday, at Torquay Pavilion, Sir Henry Wood conducted the augmented orchestra and Miss Irene Scharrer was the soloist. The concert opened with Bach's suite No. 6, followed by "On hearing the first cuckoo in spring," by Delius, and Mackenzie's Scottish Concerto. Other pieces included dances from *Prince Igor*, by Borodin, Rameau's "Tambourin Fête," and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2," orchestrated by Sir Henry Wood.

To-day the conductors are Sir Edward Elgar and Mr. E. W. Goss, musical director of Torquay.

COACHING SEASON BEGUN

THE DRIVE TO GREAT FOSTERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

It used to be said that the best way to see London and London's country—the somewhat equivocal name applied to the nearer suburbs—was from the top of an omnibus. Owing to the lack of hardiness in omnibus passengers, however, or for other reasons unstated, omnibuses are now roofed, and though from the deck seats the scenery may be admired through glass, nobody really enjoys being in the country and still being indoors. Your coach is essentially for the hardy, and, as its pace is not such as to blur the passing milestones into a continuous wall, the London and the country scene alike may be enjoyed by those who travel on it, while the sunshine lights the way and the wind plays round their ears.

The coaching season began yesterday. The event could hardly have fallen upon a better day, and a large crowd of people, some of them slightly astonished foreigners, saw three crowded coaches drive off from the corner of Berkeley-street to destinations 15 or 20 miles away. Piccadilly, crowded at half-past 10 with motor traffic, resounded with the notes of the horn, when the Greyhound (Mr. F. H. Unwin) horsed with a team of skewbalds and red roans, clattered off westward on a run to Great Fosters. The parks in London and the Royal parks beyond never looked greener, nor the spring flowers more fair, than they did when seen from the top of that coach. Not since August has Knightsbridge seen the sponge-bag trousers, the waisted covert coats, and the grey top-hats, your proper coaching costume, and bravely it responded to the inspiriting sight yesterday. More music took the Greyhound through Hammersmith and over the train-lines—the snare of hoofs and iron-shod wheels—and so on to Sheen, where the first change of horses was made.

BESIDE THE THAMES

Two bays in the lead and two greys in the wheel took the coach on through Richmond Park and over Ham Common to Kingston, the last stretch of that part of the route having been along the towpath beside the Thames. There may have been something anachronistic in the spectacle of a stage-coach rolling along Cromwell-road and swinging past a steam-lorry in Kensington, but in the Chestnut Avenue of Bushey Park under the shadow of Wolsey's palace no derisive comment could have been applicable. The horses were watered at Hampton Court; then, after a few minutes they were taking the Greyhound past Hurst Park Racecourse and through Hampton Wick to Sunbury and thence to Shepperton. At Vincent's Farm there was another change, and a chestnut and a roan leader with black and chestnut wheelers took the coach on over Chertsey Bridge and so to Great Fosters for lunch.

In that mansion, built in the sixteenth century and only recently made into an hotel, toasts were drunk at table and speeches were made in celebration of the opening of the coaching season, the team meanwhile being baited. The afternoon was well advanced when the fourth team, a bay and a chestnut in front of two greys, was harnessed up for the journey home, which, after further changes on the road, ended where the day's run had begun, at the Berkeley Hotel. Hard road surfaces, tramcars, and motor traffic have done their progressive worst to drive the horse off the roads. He is still seen where the transport of goods may be done at comparative leisure. For the transport of passengers he is seen, in London at any rate, only where a real zest for the old ways exists and where quality in horse-flesh is known and understood. If, however, it is simply a matter of smartness of turnout and brilliance of style that we have to consider, then anybody who has ridden in the sunshine on the Greyhound, or only merely saluted as it swung by, will admit that it leaves the most luxurious and swiftest limousine metaphorically standing.

MUSIC AT LLOYD'S

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

May Day was celebrated at Lloyd's with music. During luncheon time Lloyd's choir, conducted by Mr. Geoffrey Toye, sang Old English songs in the Royal Exchange supported by brass instruments from the London Fire Brigade's band, as they have often done at times of festivity in the past. In the evening Lloyd's orchestra gave a concert in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's.

The proceedings began with two strokes on the Lutine Bell to signify safe arrival, and therefore good news. The orchestra then played "The Hebrides" Overture, an appropriate choice for a maritime institution. The other orchestral numbers, which were not quite so well played, were Liszt's symphonic poem "Les Préludes" and Berlioz's Rakoczy march. The rhythm of the latter perhaps suffered a little from the resonance of the building. The orchestra was placed in the middle, under the cupola, and sounded sonorous; detail generally came through fairly well, as the singing of the soloists showed, but any defects were magnified. Mr. L. Lebell, who conducted, never allowed the playing to become lifeless—the fault to which amateur orchestras are most liable; but it was perhaps as well in the circumstances that the accompaniments of the solos were not undertaken. Miss Muriel Page sang Mimi's song from *La Bohème* very freshly and prettily, and Mr. Stuart Robertson three of Stanford's "Songs of the Sea," another appropriate choice, followed in the second half of the programme by shanties. The latter part of the concert was given up to lighter music.

A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME

A general meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Lady Beecham's house, in Grosvenor-square, of those interested in the proposed formation of a Children's Museum in Central London. The primary idea of the scheme, as first proposed last year, was to include only dolls, toys, costumes, pictures, and books of interest to children, but a children's orchestra and chorus, a children's theatre, and a special children's cinema are now embraced in the project. Mr. Henry Ainley spoke yesterday upon the theatrical objects of the proposal, and Mr. C. H. B. Quennell gave a lantern lecture upon his vision of the museum itself.

Many objects have been received or promised for exhibition, but no premises have yet been secured. It is suggested that money for these may be raised by a million-shilling fund to which children shall be invited to subscribe. Persons willing to help the project should communicate with the honorary secretary, Mrs. Charles Dawson, at 8, Queen's-gardens, Bayswater.

PRINCESS MARY AND DORSET GIRL GUIDES

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, attended yesterday a rally of 3,000 Dorset Girl Guides, which took place at Kingston Maurward Park, the seat of Mr. Cecil Hanbury, M.P. Princess Mary, who had been the guest of Lord and Lady Ilchester at Melbury, motored first to the Women's Institute County Hall at Dorchester, where she was received by Frances Lady Portman (president), Lady Lillian Digby, and the mayor and corporation. The Princess received purses towards the liquidation of debentures on the building. After the ceremony her Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord and Lady Shaftesbury and Lady Ilchester, motored through the decorated High-street of Dorchester to Kingston Maurward Park, where the Girl Guides had assembled. She witnessed the march past which was followed by a number of exercises and games, and after the rally returned to Melbury.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY

The twenty-first anniversary celebrations of the Men's Union of Manchester University were held yesterday, when the honorary life membership of the union was conferred on Lord Crawford and Balcarres (Chancellor of the University), Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice), Mr. Greenwood (Minister of Health), Sir Hamilton Harty, Mr. A. H. Burgess (president of the British Medical Association), the Dean of Manchester (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), Mr. R. N. Barclay (Lord Mayor of Manchester), and Mr. C. P. Scott. The ceremony was followed by a debate on the subject, "That University education is not worth while." The voting resulted in 74 votes in favour of University education to 22 votes against. A dinner was held in the evening.

STAGE LIGHTING AND THE CYCLORAMA

DEMONSTRATION MODEL AT SCIENCE MUSEUM

An unusually instructive theatre model has been built by the workshops of the Science Museum, South Kensington, to demonstrate the most recent practice in stage lighting. It consists of a miniature stage, supporting model actors and a symbolic set designed by Miss Doria Paston, and backed by a plain silvered cyclorama (used as the sky or back piece of the stage), which will take and reflect any colour or combination of colours shone upon it from a small battery of lights arranged in the three primary colours. The model, designed by Mr. C. Harold Ridge, the lighting consultant of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, is based upon the design of the Schauspielhaus in Dresden. Cyclorama lighting, which dispenses with a large stock of scenery, may be a great economy to repertory theatres, but, though the system is much in use on the Continent and in American Little Theatres, it is believed that the Cambridge Festival Theatre is the only place of entertainment in this country which has so far employed the device.

The Dresden cyclorama system is equipped with seven colours of light in variable combinations, and these are controlled through a series of hydraulic valves. The museum model is a great advance in simplicity, as the variable resistances of the different circuits are controlled and blended through a single "joy-stick" dimmer, thus illustrating the possibility of obtaining every shade (including, of course, "white" light) through the relative proportions of the three primary colours. It is shortly to be placed on view for demonstration purposes in the Lighting Section of the museum, and it is thought that the aesthetic, as well as the scientific, possibilities of the method will attract stage designers and producers.

CONCERTS, &c.

AEOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
WEISS QUARTET (Vienna).
Quartet in F major, Op. 77, No. 2 .. Haydn
Quartet in F minor, Op. 10 .. Hindemith
Quartet in D minor, Opus (posth.) .. Schubert
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 5d., and 3s.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

THE EDITHA KNOCKER
SCHOOL OF VIOLIN PLAYING, LTD.,
67, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
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Students admitted for Violin, Viola, Ensemble, Criticism, Accompaniment, and Transposition.
ORCHESTRA on Wednesdays from 11 to 1 p.m.
Membership open to non-students.
For full particulars apply to the Secretary.
Summer Term commences May 5th, 1930.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LECTURE by Professor F. T. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D., "A Survey of Socialism," in aid of the Women's League of Service for Motherhood, Edward Grenfell, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, on Monday, May 5th, at 5.15. Tea, 4.45, at Milford House, 11, Lennox-gardens. Tickets, 15s. 6d., to be obtained from the Secretary at that address.

BARNARDO'S MAY MEETING, CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER, 8 May, 3 p.m.—Tickets (free) from 18, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

BART'S HOSPITAL BALL at LOCARNO, Streatham Hill, in aid of £1,000,000 Reconstruction Fund, Tuesday, May 27, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Ladies 7s. 6d., gentlemen 10s. Supper 2s. 6d. (if booked). Star Cabaret, two famous bands. 'Phone Streatham 9500.

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CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow Eve., 7 p.m. DIRT TRACK RACING. Southern League. CRYSTAL PALACE v. STAMFORD BRIDGE. FRANK ARTHUR, RON JOHNSON, GUS KUHN, TRISS SHARP, A. E. WARWICK, ROGER FROGLEY. Adm. 1s. 6d. Child 6d.

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PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. British International Musical Burlesque, "NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"; also BILLIE DOVE in "THE OTHER TO-MORROW," a First-National Talkie. Continuous 12 noon.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. "MEN without WOMEN" (All-Talking Sensation) Daily at 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also Mabel Poulton, in "Taxi for Two." Gaumont Sound News, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Cont. 12-11. John Boles and Laura La Plante in "CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD" (All-Talking). Showing daily at 12.20, 2.35, 4.55, 7.15, and 9.35. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Must finish in 5 days! MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success, with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. Sun., 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Coming: Dennis King in "The Vagabond King." All-Colour Talkie.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square, 12-12. GRETA GARBO TALKS in "ANNA CHRISTIE." The greatest drama ever put in film, with Marie Dressler, Charles Bickford. From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3571.) 2 till 11. Eric von Stroheim and Betty Compson in "THE GREAT GABBO" (Talkie). Rod La Rocque in "The Locked Door" (Talkie).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous. 2-11. ALL-TALKING Programme. GEORGE ARLISS in "THE GREEN GODDESS," preceded by "Dark Red Roses," &c., &c. Programme commences 2, 5, 8.

NEW GALLERY, Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Two GREAT TALKIES. "PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ" (Harry Richman and Mary Philbin). Also David Manners in "Troopers 3." Programme commences at 2, 5, 8.

PLAZA Now Showing! Greatest Sensation of 1930! WILLIAM POWELL in his Finest All-Talking Role, "STREET OF CHANCE," with Super Cast including Kay Francis, Jean Arthur. Indisputably The Classic Thriller! Also Marie Dressler in "Dangerous Females." Talkie Scream. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC, Regent-st. Lang. 1744. "SEA HAWKS." Produced, directed, and personally described by Captain C. W. R. Knight, M.C. Also Talkie News and "Mickey Mouse." Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Dly. at 1.50, 4.30, 7.0, & 9.30. Lupe Velez and Jean Hersholt in "HELL HARBOUR." Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus (Reg. 2588). Daily, 12-11.30. The All Diakorus Singing and Dancing Musical Comedy Success NO, NO, NANETTE, with Louise Fazenda and all-star cast.

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Talkies, Gaynor and Farrell and 100 Stars in Musical Romance, "HAPPY DAYS." Rod La Rocque in "THE LOCKED DOOR." Cup Final in Pictures and Sound.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous performance. The film of "JOURNEY'S END" (All-Talking). 1.15, 4, 6.40, 9.20. Sessions: 12.30, 3.15, 5.55, 8.55. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1 daily.

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(Second performance, first cycle.)
Act 1.—5.15 to 6.15. Act 2.—7.45 to 9.15. Act 3.—9.45 to 10.50.
Evelyn Arden, Gladys Cole, May Keene, Lotte Lehmann, Frida Leider, Margaret McArthur, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Anna Tibell, Josephine Wray; Ivar Andreson, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

**SIEGFRIED.* Monday, at 5.15.
(Third performance, first cycle.)
Nora Gruhn, Frida Leider, Anna Tibell; Philip Bertram, Viktor Madin, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Heinrich Tessmer.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

*DIE FLEDERMAUS ..	Tuesday, at 8.15.
†DIE MEISTERSINGER ..	Wednesday, at 7.
*PARSIFAL ..	Thursday, at 5.30.
*GOTTERDAMMERUNG ..	Friday next, at 5.
*RHEINGOLD ..	Monday, May 12, at 8.30.
†DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER ..	Tuesday, May 13, at 8.0.
†DIE FLEDERMAUS ..	Wednesday, May 14, at 8.15.

* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 23s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.
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THEATRES

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Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
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A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
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AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri

Imperial and Foreign News

THE DELPHIC FESTIVAL

DEVOTION TO AN IDEAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELPHI, MAY 1

The first of the three cycles into which the Delphic Festival is divided began this morning. For two days past the little town has been filling with visitors. To-day those who came by water to Itea and will spend the nights in their ships have been driven up from the great valley of the Pleistos, and have been added to the community already quartered in every room of every available house in or near Delphi.

Soldiers and scholars, athletes and diplomats, dancers in the heavy woven silk of their classical dresses, ladies wearing the brilliant costumes of the provinces and islands, who exhibit and sell the peasant handicraft of Greece, all these compose a unique assembly moving continually among the ruins of the Sacred Precinct or along the paths that stretch eastward from Delphi itself towards the theatre.

Below us the ground falls away abruptly some 2,000ft. We look out over a vast gorge to the mountains opposite and the distant sweep of water at their point of severance. Above us are hovering eagles and the shining cliffs of Parnassus. To see the *Prometheus* to-day, the *Suppliants* to-morrow, and the Pythian Games on Saturday in this scene of titanic splendour is to discover a new emotion.

The Delphic Festival is much more than is commonly supposed. Those who will may examine the antiquities under the direction of archaeologists, and in the late afternoons Aeschylus is performed in the ancient theatre, but the festival is neither a scholar's nor a playgoer's exclusive preserve. Its catholicity, its power to draw people of all nations to itself and to command the voluntary services of those who have given months to preparing for it, distinguish it as an act of devotion to an ideal, and from this ideal it has acquired an unparalleled unity in which nature herself seems to have shared.

THE CASTALIAN SPRING

Hitherto it has been necessary to approach Delphi over the mountains by a road built by French and British troops from Vralo to Salonika, but the ancient road from Athens has been reconstructed, and since I arrived 10 cars have come by it. It enters Delphi from the east by the Castalian Spring, at which point an act of vandalism was said to have been committed. It is true that magnificent rocks have been blasted away to widen the road. The great trees appear to be threatened. A hideous walled approach to the spring has been constructed in concrete. But another wall close to the spring appears to be justified by the need to protect the rockage from erosion by the fierce torrent which in winter sweeps past it from Parnassus. Rumour that the Castalian Spring was dammed is false; it flows freely. At least a part of what is done has been done reasonably for its protection. Much of the new concrete is unnecessary, all of it an eyesore, but in Greece nature may be hopefully trusted to furnish a partial remedy.

At the performance of *Prometheus Bound* this afternoon M. Venizelos was present. A concrete platform, approached on either side by shallow steps, raises the actors above the chorus. No elaboration of stagecraft has been attempted, and even where the text at the entrance of Oceanus and elsewhere seems to require machines these have been avoided, though the pillar to which Prometheus is bound disappears with him at the conclusion of the play, and the brilliant use of distant sound in the Phaedriadae answers his defiance with thunder. There is a tendency in one or two of the principal actors to fall into a monotony of rhetoric, Prometheus, in particular, seeming to care too much for a roaring echo from the mountains and too little for variety and liveliness of tone, but the leader of the chorus and Hephaestus discover a genuine rhythmic strength in the Modern Greek translation of Jean Gryparis. But the strong quality of the performance is in the chorus. Mme. Sikelianou has built up the choral movements on a prolonged study of classical sources. In combination with the music of M. Psachos they have a superb and unaffected grace and a significance contributory to the text which, as the shadows of the westward mountains rise against the eastern precipice, fills the spectator with admiration and awe. It will be of profound interest to observe what use Mme. Sikelianou will make of the far greater choral opportunities provided by the *Suppliants*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

STATEMENT BY NAHAS PASHA

Reuter's Agency is informed that Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, yesterday caused to be sent from Croydon a special aeroplane with a member of the Egyptian delegation on board to proceed to Syracuse and await the arrival of Dr. Salah-ed-Din, private secretary to Nahas Pasha, who will fly in it direct to London, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday. The delegation received yesterday a telegram announcing Dr. Salah-ed-Din's departure by steamer from Alexandria. The Egyptian delegation denies the suggestion that it has already received the desired comments from Cairo and that for some reason or other they are holding them up.

Nahas Pasha made the following statement yesterday :—

It is absolute nonsense to suggest that we are attempting to shift responsibility by consulting our colleagues at home. This has been done merely for the purpose of enlightenment on a matter of prime importance, a step that is also taken when necessary by the British Government. The delegation in London enjoys full responsibility and full powers, as it will continue to do, and it will assume full responsibility for whatever step may be taken with regard to the negotiations.

A GIRL VICTIM OF SUPERSTITION

LAS PALMAS (Canary Islands), April 30.—Thirty-two persons have been arrested in connexion with the murder of a girl, which was committed owing to a supposed order from the spirit world.

A young man of a village near here died and his relations attempted to communicate with him by means of a spiritualist medium. They received a "message" assuring them that they must sacrifice a member of the family in order to deliver his soul from Hell.

His sister offered herself as the victim and she was beaten to death by a gathering of her parents, brothers, and friends, who belaboured the girl for four hours with sticks until she expired.—*Reuter.*

MAY DAY ABROAD

MANY ARRESTS IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 1

No May Day incident of serious importance, either in Paris or in the Provinces, has been reported up to a late hour this evening. This year, as in 1929, the police precautions proved to be thoroughly effective; wherever there was any attempt at disorder the principals were arrested.

Yesterday evening the police raided the offices of *L'Humanité* and seized the edition which was to appear to-day. Late this evening the number of people detained was given as under 800, of whom 94 were foreigners, who will automatically be deported. Among those arrested were M. Doriot, the Communist Deputy, and the Mayor and several members of the municipal council of St. Denis, the Communist stronghold in the suburbs. They were all arrested early in the day, following an attempt to organize a demonstration at St. Denis, and bore their detention fairly well until they were given bread and cheese. After vigorous protests they were allowed to order from a neighbouring restaurant a meal which was sufficiently luxurious to draw howls of execration from some of their supporters who were looking in at the window.

It is on May 1 that Parisians buy sprigs of lily-of-the-valley to bring good luck for the year, and it was this aspect of the day which was uppermost. On every street crossing were the sellers, many of them in the native dress of their region.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS IN MOSCOW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 1

The streets of Moscow were filled all day to-day with demonstrators. The May Day celebrations began this morning with a military review in Red Square, where new officers and conscripts collectively took the Red oath of loyalty. Voroshiloff, Commissar for War, took the salute, and in his speech assured the army that it would have fresh opportunities to win glory as the U.S.S.R. was increasingly threatened.

The demonstrators in the streets carried effigies of the Pope, Sir Henri Deterding, and public men of Great Britain, France, and other countries. Foreign delegates took part in outdoor and indoor demonstrations and made speeches in their respective languages, which were broadcast, with translations, from Moscow and relayed to the chief stations in the U.S.S.R.

BULL DISPERSES "RED" PROCESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MAY 1

Labour Day passed off in Poland without any of the fatal rioting with which it had been associated in previous years. In Warsaw there were three Socialist processions, pro-Pilsudski, anti-Pilsudski, and Jewish, which were carefully kept apart. The Communists were strictly controlled by the police, and never got within striking distance of the Socialists. At Lodz and in western Poland the trade unionists remained at work; from other centres conflicts between demonstrators and police, resulting in a number of arrests and injuries, are reported. A bull, infuriated by the sight of red flags, dispersed a procession at Wolkowysk, near the Russian border, and prevented it from reassembling.

NO DISORDER IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 1

The Communist and Socialist May Day demonstrations passed off quietly to-day, and up to this evening there had been no trouble of any consequence. With the ban on public demonstrations raised and Moscow apparently less insistent than last year on the sort of activity that leads to bloodshed, there was no particular reason for clashes. It was a bright, sunny morning and the Communists appeared to be enjoying their self-appointed holiday.

Light aeroplanes belonging to the Roter Sturmvogel, a sort of proletarian flying club, contributed to the demonstration by flying over the city. One had to make a forced landing on the police athletic ground, and the pilot received several injuries which were treated by the police first-aid detachment.

Reports from all parts of Germany indicated that the May Day demonstrations had passed off without any serious disturbance.

COMMUNIST PROCESSION IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 1

Between 9,000 and 10,000 Communists, waving red flags and embroidered banners and placards, marched in procession from the lower East Side of New York to Union Square this afternoon. In Union Square itself the crowd was so dense that one could move only by inches. Although riot squads, armed with revolvers, machine-guns, and tear gas bombs, were held in readiness all over the city throughout the day and special guards patrolled the houses of prominent business men, the police lining the streets at the last moment received orders not to carry batons. They handled the crowds with more tact than on March 6, so that until late this afternoon there had been no repetition of the violent scenes which marked the parade on that day. Members of the organization known as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who held an anti-Communist meeting in Union Square at midday, kept their promise to the police to vacate the square by 2 o'clock.

About 40 Communists were arrested late last night or in the early hours of this morning, chiefly for distributing pamphlets. Later a few more were arrested, including two who cheered the revolutionaries in India in front of the British Consulate-General. Only minor disorders are so far reported from other cities in the United States.

LABOUR PROCESSIONS IN JAPAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MAY 1

After speeches in Shiba Park, 15,000 men and women labourers to-day marched in procession along the recently completed boulevard, named after the Emperor, to Ueno Park. Songs and volleys of cheering enlivened the march, which was not marked by any spectacular incidents, except for a few light skirmishes with the police, of whom 3,500 marched with the procession or were stationed along the route. There were similar observances in other cities of Japan.

A report of the London May Day demonstration appears on page 11.

Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Chief Secretary to the Government of BENGAL, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, in place of Mr. A. N. Moberly, who has asked for permission to resign his seat as from April 28 last.

ITALIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

ANTICIPATING CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 1

Much satisfaction is expressed at the calm reception abroad of the new Italian naval programme. It is expected, of course, that this calm will not be entirely untroubled and that Italy will be accused of imperialist and warlike designs. The hope, however, is confidently entertained that this programme will be considered in relation both to the Italian programmes of recent years and to the programmes of other Powers, both participants and non-participants in the London Conference.

It is argued that by refusing to produce any figures at that Conference Italy deliberately refrained from presenting a swollen hypothetical naval programme which even after reductions had been made in it would really have involved large naval increases. Since, however, the Italian thesis was not accepted in London the present programme, it is maintained, can in all fairness only be judged as the normal development of her existing forces when count is taken of the needs of relativity. The normality of the programme is illustrated by its practical identity in tonnage with that of last year, which amounted to 42,070 tons.

It is obviously felt in some quarters that sarcastic criticisms may be expressed at the considerable number of submarines in view of Italy's announcement before the Naval Conference that she was prepared to support Great Britain and the United States in a policy of abolition. It is, however, insisted that the abolition of submarines was an idealistic policy that could only be put into effect if it were practised by all nations.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that if no provision had been made for submarine construction Italy would, as a result of the scrapping of old vessels, have had in 1936 no more than 32 submarines with a total tonnage of 28,000 tons. As it is, the figure will be 54 submarines totalling 45,000 tons. This figure, it is claimed, is satisfactory and almost moderate in view of the 52,000 tons accorded to Great Britain, America, and Japan under their agreement.

FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 1

Three divisions of the First Squadron of the French Navy, with the aircraft-carrier Béarn, left Toulon for Algiers this morning. These forces, which are about to take part in the Algerian centenary celebrations, will be joined at Algiers by the Second Light Division (cruisers), which has been cruising off the West African coast, and by the Second Squadron from Brest. An additional division of destroyers, another of sloops, five flotillas of submarines, and nine squadrons of aircraft are also assembling at Algiers.

When the President of the Republic arrives at Algiers on Sunday the fleet lying there will consist of three battleships, one aircraft carrier, six cruisers, 35 flotilla leaders and destroyers, four sloops, and 23 submarines.

LEAGUE CONVENTION ON SECURITY

LORD CECIL'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 1

The League Arbitration and Security Committee—of which M. Benesh, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, is chairman—continued to-day the discussion of the draft convention for strengthening the means of preventing war. A feature of the discussion was a vigorous defence by Lord Cecil of the British amendment to Article 3, opposed by M. Sokal (Poland), and of the necessity of taking into account hostile acts, notably frontier incidents, which, although not deliberate acts of warfare, might lead to dangerous situations.

M. Sokal thought that the recognition of an intermediate situation between peace and war might bring about dangerous misunderstandings, and, further, that the public would not understand such differentiation.

Lord Cecil, replying, recalled the Corfu bombardment and the crossing of the Bulgarian frontier by Greek troops, and pointed out that it had never been suggested that Italy or Greece had resorted to war. With such facts before them it was useless to think of only the two conditions of peace and war. Such facts ought to be provided for in any reasonable proposal for the preservation of peace. Lord Cecil urged Poland to share in the work of obtaining security by progressive steps instead of standing out for extensive and unrealizable measures. Time was getting short. If anything really effective was to be done in making a great system of peace it would have to be done within a reasonable period of the War. If time was lost in useless parade manoeuvres which led nowhere, it might be found, when a more reasonable course was adopted, that the opportunity of really doing something had been missed.

U.S. AND RUSSIAN COAL

A DUMPING PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 1

A situation of some complexity has arisen out of the complaint made to the Treasury Department by the American anthracite industry against the dumping of Russian coal in the United States. In the case of any country with which relations were normal an official inquiry into the cost of production and the domestic selling price would be made, and if the results supported the charge of dumping, resort could and would be had to an embargo. The means of making such an inquiry in Soviet Russia, however, do not exist.

In the meantime 180,000 tons of Russian coal have reached Philadelphia since January 1, and consignments from Russia to Canada have been so large as to cut heavily into the American export trade to that country. The assistance of the Departments of Commerce and Labour has been invoked by the Treasury to secure information upon which administrative action may be based.

EX-SOLDIERS' PROTEST IN AUSTRALIA

DISCRIMINATION IN CONTRACTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 1

Mr. Lyons, Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways, in reply to questions in the House of Representatives to-day, said that the Government, in view of the widespread unemployment, had decided to vary the tender forms for Commonwealth contracts so as to give preference first to returned soldiers who are trade unionists, and secondly to unionists. (Opposition cries of "Shame.") The Government's decision excludes non-unionist returned soldiers, and has roused the indignation of the Soldiers' Leagues, which are arranging a combined protest.

CANADA AND THE U.S. TARIFF

COLONEL WOODS'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 1

A contribution of some importance to the discussion of the United States tariff was made this morning at a meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Woods, who is here as president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and who will be one of the Dominion's leading delegates to the Empire Press Conference in London in June. Colonel Woods spoke with complete frankness of the unhappy effect of American tariff policies upon his country, and did not hesitate to remind his hearers of the compensatory facilities which Canadian business could find in the British Empire—"a vast commercial enterprise, the greatest in the world," with Canada as "one of its most important partners, whose influence in its councils is rapidly growing."

It will be difficult (said Colonel Woods) to estimate with accuracy the effects of your new tariff on Canadian trade until it shows its results in operation. But it is estimated that Canada will be hit to the extent of about $75,000,000 [£15,000,000] a year by the changes you are making. This may not seem a great amount to you, but to a country which buys from you about $800,000,000 [£160,000,000] of goods a year and which at present sells to you only about $400,000,000 [£80,000,000] of goods the cutting off of 20 per cent. is of importance. It is not, however, to the loss of trade that I refer. It is rather to the spirit by which that loss of trade is being brought about.

Colonel Woods then quoted a passage from Professor Taussig, of Harvard, in which that eminent American economist said that "for many years we have treated Canada much as the big bully treats the smaller boy." The implication of these words, he said, was stronger than he could endorse as a Canadian, but nevertheless "we recognize the assiduity with which your legislators are endeavouring to keep Canada from doing business with you except by way of purchase, and it would be too much for you to expect us to regard such a situation with either gratitude or appreciation." He continued :—

What, then, is ahead for Canadian business? One vital factor in the development of our commerce—a factor in which other parts of the British Empire are rapidly joining—will be the cultivation of markets within our own Empire for the goods of one another, so as to make us as far as possible independent of the tariff enactments of other countries. This movement is not, as you may think, merely in embryo. It will be hampered by false steps in the wrong direction. It has to overcome family prejudices similar to those that arise from time to time between you and us, and which are due to the fact that we are almost of the same family. Yet by the improving and protecting of ordinary business methods and business communications it will grow. It will not be a growth that will exclude business with you, or with anyone else in the world. But it will strengthen us year by year in our attitude towards the rest of the world, and will make of us, in greater or less measure, a unified trade entity, doing a vast business and desiring to deal one with the other rather than with outsiders.

AUSTRALIAN CENTRAL BANK BILL

MR. THEODORE'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 1

Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, moved the second reading of the Central Reserve Bank Bill in the House of Representatives to-day. He assured the House that the Bill had no sinister motive. Australia was following the system adopted by all important countries, except Canada and Argentina, where there had been serious financial stress. The Reserve Bank saved the United States during the Stock Exchange crash last year. The Commonwealth Bank could not be a central bank while it carried on trading in competition with other banks.

"We must recognize the rights of the private banks," Mr. Theodore said. "If we want a central bank, it must be a separate institution." The effect of the Central Reserve Bank would be the stabilization of the currency. The considerable amount of 16 to 18 per cent. of its reserves against liabilities could be utilized without impairing the safety or security of banking investments or of depositors. If the trading banks deposited 10 per cent. of their current accounts and 5 per cent. of their fixed deposits, the Central Reserve Bank would have a minimum reserve of £20,000,000 at the outset. Provision was made for the transfer of £2,000,000 from the Commonwealth Bank as initial capital. The Central Reserve Bank would hold 25 per cent. in cash against depositors' liabilities, 50 per cent. being in gold and the remainder in British Government securities or first-class trade bills negotiable on the oversea market and of a duration not exceeding 120 days. The *personnel* would be distinct from that of the Commonwealth Bank, and the headquarters would be in Sydney. There should be no objection by the trading banks to disclose their position to the Central Reserve Bank. This was necessary to enable Australia's credit position to be ascertained.

The debate was adjourned.

LENA GOLDFIELDS TRIAL

COMPANY'S DENIAL OF SOVIET CHARGES

The following statement has been issued by Lena Goldfields, Limited, 2, Broad-street-place, E.C. :—

In view of the publicity being given to the trial in Moscow of three Russian employees of Lena Goldfields, Limited, the directors of the company consider it their duty to state the following facts :—

1. In 1925 Lena Goldfields, Limited, obtained its concession from the Government of the U.S.S.R. to work extensive and valuable properties which originally belonged to its associated companies and which had been nationalized and confiscated.

2. The company has invested large sums of money in installing plant and developing the properties, and by spending millions of pounds has created an enterprise of large earning capacity. When the construction work was nearly completed the Soviet Government abruptly changed its attitude and policy towards the company, and began to exercise such pressure, both on the company and on its employees, as to make the working of the concession impossible.

3. The three Russian employees are accused of espionage and doing wilful harm to Russian industry, &c. During this trial a violent Press campaign has been waged by the official Press of the Government, the company and its chief officials being accused of being spies and tools in the hands of the British Secret Service. The board emphatically deny and repudiate such allegations in their entirety.

4. On February 12, 1930, the company summoned the Russian Government to settle matters before an arbitral tribunal, which has been appointed in accordance with the concession agreement. The tribunal consists of Professor Stutzer, of Freiberg University, the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., and Dr. Tchlenov. Out of respect for the tribunal the company hitherto has refrained from publicity with regard to its case against the Soviet Government, but the daily attacks in the official newspapers in Moscow have made it necessary for the board to issue this statement and to request all those interested in the affairs and endeavours of the company to await the proceedings before the arbitral tribunal, when the true facts will be elucidated and publicly adjudged.

Seventy NEW ZEALAND farmers will leave to-day *via* Australia for a conducted tour of the British Isles and Europe. Other parties will travel by different routes, and the entire party of 100 will assemble in London on June 19, after which it will visit British and Continental farming districts and study methods of production.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD IN NEPAL

A GURKHA REVIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 1

Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief in India, after an extensive tour of the North-West Frontier stations, returned to-day to Simla somewhat earlier than the date originally fixed.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, with Lady Birdwood and their son, Captain Birdwood, were the guests of the Government of Nepal last month.

At the capital the Field-Marshal was received with a salute of 19 guns and escorted to the British Legation, where he was the guest of Colonel Daukes during the visit. Calls were exchanged in full state, and on April 6 a great durbar was held by the King of Nepal at the palace at Hanumandhoka, where the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Bhim Shamsher Jang, made a speech of welcome and asked Sir William Birdwood to accept the rank of an honorary General in the Nepalese Army and the decoration of the First Class in the Order of the Star of Nepal.

In his reply Sir William Birdwood announced that the King-Emperor had been pleased to appoint the Maharajah to be honorary Colonel of the 4th Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles and to confer upon him the rank of honorary Major-General in the British Army. In his capacity as Colonel of the 6th Gurkhas he had great pleasure in welcoming the Maharajah into the very small band of colonels of Gurkha regiments. He spoke of the feelings of great admiration and affection which he had for Gurkha soldiers, having had the good fortune to serve alongside with them throughout many campaigns, beginning with that in the Black Mountains nearly 40 years ago.

PRIVATE ARMIES IN AUSTRIA

CHANCELLOR'S LETTER TO THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 1

The Secretary-General of the League has circulated among members of the Council the following letter, dated March 13 and addressed to the President of the Council, from the Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic :—

Your Excellency,—In view of the considerations set forth on various occasions in certain political circles abroad as to the advantage to Austria of complete internal disarmament, the Federal Government, conscious of having always scrupulously observed the provisions of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, deem it desirable to forward to the Council of the League of Nations from time to time information concerning the measures taken by the Federal Government in this matter. I accordingly now send you a first communication on this subject.

Austria's experience in regard to the application of the provisions now in force concerning the right to carry arms has led the Federal Government to prepare more effective legislation. The Federal Government is accordingly framing a Bill to amend the present law governing the carrying of arms. The Bill will contain stricter provisions concerning the prohibition of the possession of arms and the compulsory surrender of arms to the competent authorities; heavier penalties will also be provided for offences against the law. This Bill will be laid before the National Council at its next session.

PROFESSOR UNAMUNO IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 1

Professor Unamuno, who is due to deliver a lecture at the Athenaeum Club to-morrow evening, arrived here from Salamanca to-night. A large crowd assembled at the railway station to receive him, and he was loudly cheered as the train came in with cries of "Death to the King."

MUTINY IN SOUTH CHINA

NATIONALIST TROOPS' DEFECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MAY 1

The Canton Government is greatly concerned about the mutiny of a Nationalist division, numbering 5,000 men, stationed on the border of Kwangtung and Kiangsi. It is feared that the mutineers, who have declared their allegiance to the Kuominchun [Feng Yu-hsiang's army], may invade Kwangtung. Meanwhile the Kiangsi Communists are taking advantage of the mutiny and resuming their depredations in the southern part of the province.

In response to protests from the interested Powers, the Nanking Government recently ordered the Canton Provincial Government to effect the release of a Swiss and two German missionaries who had been captured by bandits. Cantonese troops have been able to rescue one of the Germans.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

DELEGATION GOING TO MOSCOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HARBIN, MAY 1

This morning the members of the Chinese delegation, who number 21, to the conference in Moscow on outstanding questions between China and Soviet Russia left here by train this morning for Moscow. With them were six members of the Soviet delegation to Manchuria. They are expected to arrive in Moscow on May 9 and the conference will open on the 15th.

The Chinese delegation has received instructions from the Nanking Government to confine the discussion to questions concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, including that of the redemption of the railway.

** The settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, signed at Habarovsk last December, which made provision for the restoration of the *status quo* on the railway, left open the question of the restoration of diplomatic relations until the meeting of a Chinese-Soviet Conference in Moscow, at which all outstanding questions would be discussed. The Nanking Government was dissatisfied with the agreement, and dismissed one and punished another of its delegates to the Habarovsk conference for exceeding their powers.

CAPTURED MISSIONARIES SAFE

The China Inland Mission in London has received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Governor of Kiangsi had informed the British Consul-General at Hankow that Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, who were captured by brigands in Kiangsi five weeks ago, are safe and that their release is expected in a few days.

N.S.W. TAX PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MAY 1

New South Wales Ministerial supporters in caucus to-day agreed to the Government's proposals to tax all individual earnings at the rate of 3d. in the pound in order to finance its employment plans, to reduce public servants' salaries by 7 per cent., and also to give public servants an annual vacation of two weeks without pay.

Telegrams in Brief

Of the 300 vehicles exhibited at MELBOURNE Motor Show, 35 are of American and 22 of British manufacture.

A conference in SYDNEY yesterday of Northern New South Wales coalowners and miners failed to reach any agreement.

M. Mermoz, a French airman, yesterday left MARSEILLES with the first regular mail to be carried all the way by air to SOUTH AMERICA.

Sir Douglas Mawson's ship, the Discovery, will leave MELBOURNE in October for Hobart, later going to the Antarctic to resume exploration work.

Herr Espenlaub, the German pilot, was injured at BREMERHAVEN yesterday when he crashed in a tail-less aeroplane, propelled by a rocket battery in place of an engine.

According to the Commonwealth statistician, the population of AUSTRALIA at the end of 1929 was 6,414,373, including 3,147,021 females. There was an increase over the previous year of 77,587.

Our TANGIER Correspondent reports that the Moorish servant of the Baroness Nordhoff is alleged to have confessed to having murdered his mistress after seeing £100 in banknotes in her satchel. The banknotes were found in the disused public oven of a village a few miles from Tangier.

EDUCATION OF MOSLEM GIRLS

EGYPTIAN COURT'S RULING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, MAY 1

A judgment which is likely to draw a protest from feminists in Egypt was delivered on Tuesday at the Abdin Sharia Court. An Egyptian woman had brought a suit against her husband, claiming an allowance for the education of her daughter. The claim was rejected, the Judge maintaining that, as there was no provision in the canonical law of Islam for the education of girls, girls should not be educated.

BAGHDAD, MAY 1

An indication of a new outlook on the subject of the education of Moslem girls was afforded by the first sports day held at the Central Girls' School of Baghdad, where 600 girls, mostly Moslems, are being educated on the most modern lines. Cups were awarded for the high jump, relay races, tugs-of-war, and hornpipes and other dances. The spectators, who were women only, crowded the roofs of houses overlooking the school.

A PHILADELPHIA FROLIC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

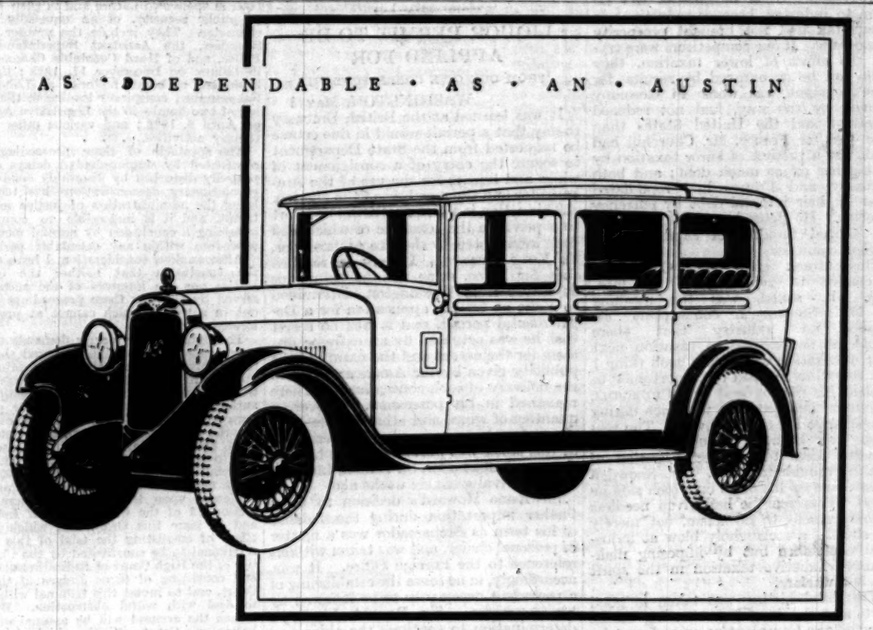
NEW YORK, MAY 1

At midnight yesterday several hundreds of students at the University of Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia assembled on their campus for the annual Ivy Week ceremonies, which included this year the burning in effigy of two professors. A policeman, alarmed by the size of the crowd, attempted to disperse it by riding through it on his motor-cycle. When he had been rescued by other policemen more than 200 students were arrested on a charge of rioting.

A friendly magistrate discharged them from custody almost as fast as they were brought into the police station, until Mr. Lemuel Schofield, Director of the Department of Public Safety, intervened, instructing the police to disregard the magistrate's orders. The magistrate retaliated by ordering his own constable to arrest Mr. Schofield for "obstructing justice," and when the latter was arraigned before him he remanded him on bail of $1,500 [£300] to appear for trial. Mr. Schofield, however, had the last word, for at his direction the police ejected everybody from the police station, including the magistrate.

Other Foreign News on following page

AS • DEPENDABLE • AS • AN • AUSTIN



"19,683 miles since last decarbonising —still averaging over 40 miles per hour!"

Owner Report No. 312; Car No. 1798; Engine No. E6 pl 1856.6; Registered No. P.G. 49; Delivery Date June 1929.

Austin Owners are few and far between whose cars are not giving satisfaction beyond what they had expected. Here is the observation of an owner of an Austin "Twenty" whose car is in constant daily use: Since last the engine was decarbonised, the car has covered 19,683 miles.

Further—the engine shows no sign of needing decarbonisation. In fact, the owner says, *"it pulls better than ever and the car, a heavy limousine, averages forty miles per hour on long cross country runs."*

No sign of stress or engine reluctance are apparent even when, after a prolonged run, the car is given maximum throttle. The engine responds gallantly. *This is what is meant by Austin dependability.*

Nor is Austin performance of this calibre cited as unusual or exceptional. It is typical of what Austin owners may expect—and obtain. For Austin's exacting precision in manufacture ensures a degree of uniformity which is almost uncanny. See your nearest Austin dealer and arrange to drive an Austin yourself.

**Remember. This is an Austin owner's experience. No specially made tests are published in this series of reports.*

The 'Twenty' Ranelagh Limousine
As Illustrated
£630

Seats seven persons. Adjustable screen behind driver's seat. Upholstery is in leather, furniture hide or moquette. Equipment includes 'Biflex' magnetically operated dip and switch headlights, luggage carrier, Triplex glass, chromium plating, Dunlop tyres.

Other "Twenty" Models
Open Road 7-seater - - - £530
Marlborough Landaulet £560
Carlton Saloon - - - - £560
Fabric Saloon (with division) £630
(*Sliding Sunshine Roof £10 extra.)

READ THE AUSTIN MAGAZINE 4d. every month

AUSTIN

The Austin Motor Co. Ltd., Longbridge, Birmingham. Showrooms, also Service Station for the Austin Seven: 479-483 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Showrooms and Service Station: Holland Park Hall, W.14.

THE BUDGET

COMMONS AND THE INCOME-TAX

BRITISH INDUSTRY HANDICAPPED

A CONSERVATIVE PROTEST

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House of Commons reached the gist of the Budget to-day upon the Conservative amendment to erase the increase in the standard rate of income-tax.

The Opposition case, entrusted to backbenchers, was well and briefly put. SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL pointed out that our principal commercial competitors were all decreasing taxation while we were increasing it, and asked how, in those circumstances, we could compete with them successfully. Secondly, he objected to the increasing tendency towards taxation without representation, instead of an effort to bring home a sense of responsibility by devising a graduated income-tax, such as existed in Holland and Norway. MR. ALBERY argued that the peak of productive direct taxation had been reached, that capital was being frightened away and enterprise stunted, that forced economy among the larger spenders meant more unemployment, and that the restriction of credit ruled out successful conversion of debt. This closing the door on the most promising avenue of economy was also the substance of MR. BOOTHBY'S complaint.

MR. GRAHAM WHITE brought the Government Liberal reinforcements by declaring that nobody could suggest a less undesirable alternative to an admittedly undesirable increase in the income-tax. After all, he added, tax revenue was not sterilized, and moreover, most of the new taxation was merely the counterpart of relief to the rates.

MR. WISE, fresh from criticizing Mr. Snowden at Birmingham, proved unexpectedly grateful for a morsel of the Socialist loaf. The alternative to the Budget was more indirect taxation, which meant lower purchasing power. Direct taxpayers must expect to bear the biggest burden, so long as they had 50 per cent. of the national income. Their present burden was not sufficient to drain investment capital, because capital reserves and long-time deposits were still piling up.

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

The stage was set for MR. SNOWDEN by MR. A. M. SAMUEL'S protest against the untrue and unjust cry of "the idle rich." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, with great fire, challenged his critics to find another way of meeting expenditure, which, he alleged, was largely not his fault. Did they propose to economize on debt services, the fighting services, or the social services? If not, they must go, as he had done, where wealth was. He then asserted that people with under £135 a year paid four-fifths of the revenue raised by Customs and Excise, or nearly £190,000,000—in other words, the poor paid nearly as much as the income-tax payer.

He claimed that income-tax did no harm to industry, because reductions in income-tax had not brought prosperity to industry. If our competitors were trying the effect of lower taxation, they could not be encouraged by results, for unemployment was worse in Germany (which, by the way, had not reduced taxation) and the United States than here. As for France, Mr. Churchill had made her a present of lower taxation by letting her off so much debt; and both Germany and France had repudiated most of their internal debt by currency inflation. He poured as much scorn on the alleged timidity of capital as on foreign countries.

This attack gave MR. CHURCHILL a chance to return gibe for gibe. What, he asked, was the meaning of Mr. Snowden's comfortable assurance to industry that there would be no increase in taxation next year, if taxation was such a good thing? MR. SNOWDEN refused an opportunity to explain his pledge, and MR. CHURCHILL thereupon charged him with not daring to challenge his own followers. The real clash was between industry and the Socialist ideal of the redistribution of wealth through taxation. Mr. Snowden must make up his mind on which side he stood. This year he had given needless encouragement to Socialism, not merely by striking a melancholy blow at industrial confidence but by imposing maliciously vindictive taxation in the spirit of class warfare.

This hard hitting was taken in good part, and the laughing, cheering House rejected the Conservative amendment by 255 votes to 139.

COMPANY RESERVES

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, in another admirable speech, proposed the exemption of company reserves from the increase in income-tax as a test of the Government's consideration for industry. He pointed out that the tax on reserves was very often not a tax on individual income at all, but on reorganization. MR. GRAHAM retorted that the principle of direct taxation had been never to consider the destination of income, and such a change, in addition to costing £6,000,000 a year, would be administratively impossible. The Government were, however, considering allowances for depreciation, obsolescence of machinery, &c., which clearly were capital charges. Meanwhile the relief to depressed industries would not be enough to outweigh practical objections. MAJOR ELLIOT reminded him that the prosperous industries of to-day might be the depressed industries of to-morrow, and that, even if prosperous, they might need reserves in order to expand employment; but the proposal was rejected by 239 votes to 113.

A further struggle took place on the Conservative amendment to substitute a new schedule of supertax rates. This was the text of a repetition of arguments in favour of allowing the rich to spend on giving employment or intercepting their power to spend by taxation. There was hardly any concealment of the Government's devotion to the latter principle, and the day ended without a shadow of concession.

The Lords passed the second reading of the Coal Mines Bill without a division. The final day's debate enabled LORD GAINFORD to destroy the impression that it was popular among coalowners and LORD SALISBURY to explain that its rejection on second reading would contradict the verdict of the election, however deplorable the decision to demand less effort from labour might be. The House contented itself, therefore, with making clear its intention to attack in Committee the principles of compulsory amalgamations and rigid hours of work.

THE CRISIS IN MALTA

A CLERICAL BAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 1

The Bishops of Malta and Gozo to-day issued a joint pastoral on the elections, in which they state that none of their flock, without committing grave sin, can vote for Lord Strickland or any of his candidates or others "who have supported his opposition to the rights of the Church."

The pastoral was read this morning in all the churches and copies have been posted on the doors. All day long crowds have blocked the entrances to the churches and there is much excitement.

The Cabinet Ministers have been in conference with the Governor since early in the afternoon, and the discussion of the situation, which is recognized as critical, was still continuing at 9 p.m. It is thought that the Government may suspend the elections.

In the pastoral the Bishops declare that the Church has never claimed to regulate purely political interests, for which the State provides, but when necessity arises to defend the people's religious and moral treasures, when religious interests are threatened, and the hierarchy is despised and its authority interfered with; when, in one word, politics approach the altar and public order runs the risk of being overthrown, then the Church has the right and duty to interfere and teach everybody the truth, and at any cost to point out to all concerned their duty.

If such a danger, the pastoral adds, emanates from the Government or such as prepare themselves to take over the Government, the Church turns to her faithful subjects, on whose votes depends religious and social welfare, and reminds them of their duty to promote and defend religion. The Church has always acted in this manner, and she cannot, therefore, be charged with participating in politics. Her politics are only such as refer to the safety of souls and to the glory and honour of God. This is not political action but simply pure religion, as the Pope had pointed out to the pilgrims from Malta and Gozo last August.

The pastoral goes on to state that the Bishops never interfered while political parties kept within the political sphere, but now the questions between Church and State affect religion, as the Pope explicitly stated in his letter of June 13. In that letter the Pope asked the Government to desist from their action. Instead of obeying, they dared to discuss the august words of Christ's Vicar, and rebelled against them. "We Bishops protested against such scandalous behaviour, inviting them to repent and submit to the father of all Catholics. Our words fell on barren ground. We repeated our peace proposals, but insisted on public signs of repentance. We could not exact less, as the scandal was public."

In the present deplorable circumstances, the Bishops add, nothing will make them keep silent. "The voting right now becomes a sacred duty; you cannot remain indifferent, inert spectators. Action is necessary; we must show that our secular Catholic traditions cannot be insulted. Sacrilegious attempts to detach you from Catholic discipline have welded you still further with the Pope, Bishops, and clergy. Whoever votes for a man from whom one cannot confidently hope for the strenuous defence of our religious interests does not act as a Catholic. Know therefore you cannot, without committing grave sin, vote for Lord Strickland and his candidates or other persons or parties who in the past supported his opposition to the Church's rights and discipline or intend helping him in the forthcoming elections. You cannot be candidates on his panel or on those of allied parties. You must vote for those whose past conduct offers the greatest certainty that they will favour religious and social wellbeing. Priests are strictly forbidden to administer the sacraments to such as refuse to obey our instructions."

BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON

LIQUOR PERMIT TO BE APPLIED FOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 1

It was learned at the British Embassy to-day that a permit would in due course be requested from the State Department to secure the entry of a consignment of wines and liquors for the use of the Ambassador and the members of the Mission.

This action is a formal renewal of resort to a privilege the exercise of which had been interrupted by the late Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard. It may be recalled that Sir Esme, some months before his departure from Washington, determined to make no further application for a Departmental permit, and it was no secret that he was actuated by an extreme distaste for the extent and the nature of the publicity given by the American Press to the delivery of each consignment. There remained in his possession, however, a quantity of wines and other liquors sufficient for his use, and what was left of this stock was purchased from him by the new Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, on his arrival some six weeks ago.

Sir Esme Howard's decision to forgo further importation during the balance of his term as Ambassador was a matter of personal choice, and was taken without reference to the Foreign Office. It was, accordingly, in no sense the establishing of a precedent necessarily to be followed by his successors. Sir Ronald Lindsay's determination to continue the older custom is equally an exercise of personal discretion. It will be welcomed by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, who value the tradition and privilege which the present Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, has said he is "here to protect."

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD TO BROADCAST

The B.B.C. announces that the Duchess of Bedford will describe the experiences of her flight in a talk entitled "Cape Town and Back by Air," which will be broadcast in the National programme on Wednesday, at 9.25 p.m.

The following telegram has been sent by the Master of Sempill to the Duchess of Bedford:—"Consider it a great privilege on behalf of the Royal Aeronautical Society to send you warmest congratulations on completion of magnificent flight to South Africa and back, conceived and made possible by you and so efficiently carried out by Captain Barnard, assisted by Mr. Little."

ARRIVAL OF DR. SCHOBER

The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. C. P. Duff, and the Secretary of State was represented by Mr. J. B. Monck, of the Foreign Office, on the arrival of Dr. Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, who was accompanied by Dr. Junkar, at 3.30 p.m., at Victoria Station, yesterday.

The Austrian Minister travelled down to Folkestone to meet the Chancellor, and returned with him to London.

Last night Dr. Schober dined at the Foreign Office with Mr. Arthur Henderson, and to-day he will lunch with the Prime Minister. To-morrow he will be received by the King at Windsor Castle.

A list of guests at the reception given last evening by the Austrian Minister, in Dr. Schober's honour, will be found on page 17.

THE NAVAL STAFF

The Admiralty announce that the appointment of Vice-Admiral Frederic C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E., as Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir William W. Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O., will take effect from June 30.

MR. GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN

DANGER OF SALT FAMINE

BOMBAY WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 1

The Bombay Government last night issued a Press note in reference to reports that the salt duty would be abolished or reduced, and that in consequence of these rumours traders who supply inland districts with Bombay sea salt are either cancelling indents or taking only such quantities as will suffice for immediate demands. The Press note states that the truth of this is proved by the large increase in the price of salt which has already occurred inland. "Only a few weeks remain, before the monsoon, in which salt can be removed from the majority of salt works," the note adds, "and if traders hold up business in the belief that the duty will be in any way altered, the only result will be a salt famine, and in consequence an enormous rise in the price to the consumer."

Commenting on the note, the *Times of India* says that even if the villagers have been able to collect and use small quantities of salt from natural deposits, the advent of the monsoon will stop most sources of supply. Salt deposits which formed in the dry weather will be washed by rain, and the villagers will again be completely dependent on the salt merchants, many of whom are at present under the mistaken impression that the Government intends to repeal the Salt Act. When the monsoon sets in it is practically impossible to transport salt, owing to the humid atmosphere, so that merchants up-country must during the present month make up their usual monsoon stocks.

The text of a letter to the Viceroy about the picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops signed by a number of women of Gujarat, including several members of well-known families, is published in to-day's issue of *Young India*.

The letter states that the signatories fully sympathize with the civil disobedience campaign in respect of the salt tax, but feel that women must find an additional and special field for their activities. They declare that they are better fitted for dealing with the prohibition of drink and the boycott of foreign cloth.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has agreed to lead the *Satyagraha* movement in Bombay if certain conditions are fulfilled. One of the conditions is said to be the raising of an army of 100,000 *Satyagraha* volunteers pledged absolutely to non-violence and the use of *khaddar* [home-spun].

NEW ORDINANCE BY THE VICEROY

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY LAHORE CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 1

The Viceroy issued an Ordinance to-day for the appointment of a special tribunal which will take over the trial of the Lahore conspiracy case. The hearing of the case in the Magistrate's Court at Lahore has been obstructed in a way which had become a scandal.

SIMLA, May 1.—The Ordinance recalls that the proceedings before the Magistrate began on July 11, 1929, the accused numbering 24, of whom five are still absconding. The Ordinance continues:—

The offences alleged against the accused are, both in their own nature and in their relation to public security, of an unusually serious character. They include the murder of Mr. Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and of Head Constable Chanan Singh in Lahore on December 17, 1928; the establishment of bomb factories at Lahore and Saharanpur; conspiracy leading to the throwing of two bombs in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929; and various other revolutionary activities. . . .

The spectacle of these proceedings being obstructed by unprecedented delays and repeatedly disturbed by disorderly conduct and revolutionary demonstrations has tended to bring the administration of justice into contempt, and it is impossible to count upon obtaining a conclusion by normal methods of procedure within any calculable period.

After anxious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that neither the ends of justice nor the interests of the accused are served by allowing these proceedings to drag out to a length which cannot at present be foreseen.

The public policy clearly demands that the grave charges against the accused should be thoroughly scrutinized and finally adjudicated upon with the least possible delay by a tribunal of indubitable impartiality and authority, and that the preliminary proceedings, which have already extended over nine months and the end of which is not yet in sight, should be terminated. It is also necessary to ensure that obstruction shall not further interrupt the course of justice. I have, accordingly, decided to avail myself of the authority conferred upon the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act, and to issue this Ordinance, which has the effect of entrusting the trial of this case to a tribunal to be constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, and consisting of three Judges of the High Court, and to invest this tribunal with powers to deal with wilful obstruction. By these means the accused will be assured of a trial before a Court of the highest possible authority, and it may be expected that a final just decision will be reached with no unnecessary delay. I am convinced that the action which I have thought it right to take will best secure the achievement of the true ends of justice and re-establish respect for the administration of the law.—*Reuter.*

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES AT PESHAWAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 1

Official reports received here on the situation on the North-West Frontier show that Peshawar remains quiet and outwardly peaceful, but that a most active propaganda is being carried on by the Congress in the city and in some of the surrounding villages. The reports further show that Congress agents are sedulously using a lying version of the Sarda Child Marriage Act for inciting ignorant Moslems, to whom they declare that the Act provides that girls must be medically examined before marriage. Propagandists have succeeded in spreading this story among the trans-frontier tribes, and the position thus appears to threaten a recrudescence of violence.

Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, who travelled to Peshawar by train and aeroplane on Monday, remains there. The authorities have not disclosed their measures for meeting the situation.

QUIET IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1

May Day passed quietly in Calcutta. By leaflet and street propaganda efforts had been made to promote a complete *hartal*. Although shops and bazaars in the native quarters closed their doors and there was a deficiency of omnibuses and taxicabs, the city was quiet, a full service of tramcars was run, and the streets were less crowded than usual. Extra police were stationed in all dangerous areas, and their presence discouraged demonstrations. Feeling between the communities tends to increase, and in the streets Moslems have found a new form of taunt for Hindus, calling them "Gandhi wallahs."

CANADA AND BRITAIN

BIG EXTENSION OF PREFERENCE

MANY GOODS ON FREE LIST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 1

To-day both the House of Commons and the galleries were crowded to the limit of their accommodation when Mr. Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, rose to introduce his first Budget. His statement had been awaited with intense interest, inasmuch as the fortunes of parties in the coming election campaign were felt to be deeply involved with the Budget proposals and their reception by the country.

In the course of his speech Mr. Dunning outlined numerous and important changes in the tariff covering more than 500 items, or almost half the total. The fundamental feature of the revision is a widespread and generous improvement in the British preference rates. The tariff is decreased in 270 cases and only increased in 11 cases, and as a result in no fewer than 589 tariff items out of a total of 1,188, British goods will have free entry into the Canadian market, which means an extension of preference on a range of imports valued at $200,000,000 [£40,000,000]. Mr. Dunning declared that these changes were the expression of the spirit in which Canada would approach the coming Imperial Conference and were designed simultaneously to serve the best interests of the Canadian people and greatly to increase British preference and to enable Canadians to buy freely from those countries which buy most freely Canada's most vital products.

HELP TO EXPORTERS

In the iron and steel schedules there is a comprehensive readjustment of rates on all primary forms. A new tariff group is created to cover ferro alloys, whereof all become free under British preference rate. There is an increase in the general rates on structural steel in certain shapes and weights commercially rolled in Canada, with a cut in the British preference rates on heavier classifications and on all finished structural steel. A new British rate is established for all kinds of hot rolled strip steel used in cold rolling, and on saw steels untempered, with an extension on the existing preference on tempered saw steels.

From the British point of view one of the most important changes is the free listing under British preference rate of all non-specified machinery, engines, boilers, electrical equipment, &c., of a class not made in Canada, coupled with increases in the general tariff on all such machinery and apparatus of a class made in Canada. It is estimated that this change gives British exporters a fresh advantage in competition for $50,000,000 of business per annum.

Under the British preference tariff there are also placed on the free list a large number of types of road-building and construction machinery fire-fighting equipment, washing machines, printing machines, all kinds of heating and cooking appliances, the general tariff on gas stoves and ranges being raised. The British preference rate is decreased on wire springs, typewriters, dictating and adding machines, lighting fixtures and appliances, enamelled hollow-ware, enamelled baths, tubs, sinks, &c. There is a reduction on all rates on farm tractors, and all agricultural machinery will enter free under the British preference rate, while there are cuts on all duties covering machinery used in tanning, ceramic industries, in carbonizing, lignite, coal, on sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and domestic refrigerators.

There will be an increase in all tariff rates on butter, and Mr. Dunning announced the termination of the existing trade arrangement with New Zealand on October 1, which will mean the raising of the duty on New Zealand butter from 1c. to 4c. Tea in packages of 5lb. or more is given free entry under the British preference tariff, and tablewares, porcelain, and china are free on the British preference list, coupled with increased rates under the general tariff. The general tariff on malt and malt derivatives is increased, with a reduction on the British preference rate. A wide range of hospital supplies and equipment is free listed, as are 55 miscellaneous commodities in which trade under the British tariff has hitherto not materialized. In the fruit and vegetable items the British preference on prepared vegetables, sauces, soups, canned meats, &c., is extended, and all fresh vegetables and fruits are made free.

ANTI-DUMPING PROPOSAL

These latter changes are accompanied by an important departure in policy aimed to curtail the dumping of fruits and vegetables by American producers. There is proposed a countervailing duty whereby Canada will impose upon certain products imported from another country rates equivalent to those imposed by that country upon identical Canadian products when these rates are higher than those enumerated in the Canadian tariff. This countervailing duty will cover livestock, wheat, wheat flour, oats, oatmeal, rye, fresh, cured, and pickled meats, eggs in the shell, and frozen butter, cut flowers, and cast-iron pipes. Mr. Dunning explained that countries who interchange these commodities with Canada in trade would have it in their power at any time by reciprocal action to secure a reduction of the Canadian duties to the old level.

An *ad valorem* rate of 25 per cent. has been applied to all fresh fruits of a domestic character imported under the general tariff with a specific minimum rate appended, but they will enter free, as will fresh fruits under the British preference tariff. Mr. Dunning explained that this action was taken to assist Bermuda and the British West Indies to capture the Canadian market with fruit and vegetable produce during the Canadian off season. The new trade agreement with Newfoundland was on the verge of completion. The surplus for the past year was placed at $44,507,000.

THE REVENUE

Mr. Dunning began by reviewing the general economic situation. Although agriculture had had a troubled and disappointing year, industrial production, with a gain of $2,000,000 [£400,000], had reached the high mark of $4,000,000,000 [£800,000,000] in value, and there had been an expanding development of substantial dimensions throughout the business structure. Canada had effectively marshalled her resources to meet the problems arising from the delayed marketing of grain and the shock of the stock market debacle last autumn, and he claimed that fundamental conditions were essentially sound. He estimated the revenues for the last fiscal year ended March 31 at $447,322,000 [£89,464,400], compared with $461,847,000 in the previous year, and placed expenditure at $402,815,000 [£80,563,000], compared with $380,301,496, 39 per cent. of which was directly attributable to the War. In regard to the National Debt, he said that credit was due to the Government for retiring out of surplus revenues two loans totalling $80,000,000, and reducing interest charges since 1922 by $20,000,000 to the present level of $113,000,000 [£22,600,000]. He placed the total of the funded and unfunded debt at the end of the fiscal year at $2,250,837,336

(Continued on page 16, col. 4)

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

ENGINEERS CALLED OUT

60,000 NOW REPORTED IDLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 1

The attempt of the wool textile trade unions to extend the dispute in the northern counties took a more definite form to-day, when, after a conference of representatives of unions not at present involved in the dispute, a resolution was adopted which was afterwards approved by the executive committee of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. The resolution was in the following terms:—

That this conference of executive committees of trade unions having members employed at firms where trade unionists are actually in dispute recommends the augmented executive of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade to call upon all trade unionists employed at such firms, through their executive trade unions, to give, not later than Saturday, May 3, 1930, one week's notice to terminate their employment. Further, that the executive committees are prepared to implement this resolution.

The non-textile trade unions referred to in this resolution cover chiefly engineers and electrical workers. A few dyers employed in textile works also are involved, and the operatives' executive, according to a statement by Mr. Arthur Shaw, their secretary, are in fact calling upon all trade unionists engaged in the industry to "continue the dispute," irrespective of whether their executive committee was represented at the conference held to-day.

Mr. Shaw made it clear that, where work has been resumed on the employers' terms, the assumption for the purpose of this resolution, which has been approved by his executive, will be that no dispute is involved. In other words, the resolution is to apply only to works where either the operatives are still out or only a small proportion have returned. The non-textile workers chiefly affected are engineers who are responsible for maintaining the running of plant in mills, and the union which covers them claims to have an immediate grievance because, it alleges, employers have been employing these workers only part time.

Mr. Shaw stated to-night that the number of operatives who still remain away from work is about 60,000, including non-unionists. This is the first time that any attempt has been made officially to estimate the number of workers remaining out, and obviously there is no incentive to the operatives' side to minimize the number. It is quite clear, therefore, that there has been a considerable accession to the number of mills and other establishments which are running by reason of the acceptance by the operatives of the employers' reduced wages.

Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, states that considerably more looms and spindles are running than on any day since the dispute started.

CHEAPER HOUSE COAL

LONDON PRICES DOWN 2s. A TON

Retail prices for household coal were reduced by 2s. a ton in London yesterday. The reduction follows an earlier one of 1s. a ton introduced at the beginning of April, and quotations now are only 1s. higher than the "lowest summer" rates of last year.

The new prices per ton in Central London should now be as follows:—

Best coal, 51s.; Derby Brights, 45s.; best Silkstone, 44s.; household, 43s.; best nuts, 43s.; best cobbles, 43s.; kitchen nuts, 40s.; best anthracite, 70s.

South of the Thames the rates are from 1s. to 2s. a ton dearer.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

MANY MESSAGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, MAY 1

The Duke of Connaught spent his eightieth birthday quietly at the Villa les Bruyères, Cap Ferrat, in excellent health and spirits. He received a large number of congratulatory messages, and many friends on the Riviera called during the day or sent flowers. His sister, Princess Beatrice, motored over from San Remo in the morning to lunch at Les Bruyères and spent the afternoon there, leaving for Calais and London by train at 5 o'clock. The Duke of Connaught will leave for London next Monday.

The Duke of Connaught's eightieth birthday was celebrated at Windsor yesterday, when the bells of St. George's Chapel were rung and flags were flown over the public buildings in the town.

The following telegram has been sent by the chairman of Council of the Royal Empire Society, Sir John Sandeman Allen, on behalf of the Fellows of the society to their president, the Duke of Connaught:—

"In conveying to your Royal Highness on behalf of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Empire Society our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for your eightieth birthday, may I add our grateful appreciation of the invaluable services you have rendered to the society as its president and our earnest hope that you may long be spared to your country and Empire, whose respect and affection you command?"

The Duke of Connaught will preside at the Empire Day dinner of the society which will be held at the Connaught Rooms on May 26. Among those supporting him will be the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, the Secretary of State for Air, the High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India, Mr. S. M. Bruce (late Prime Minister of Australia), and Mr. L. S. Amery.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PALESTINE

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service, to proceed to Palestine on a temporary mission in order to confer with the High Commissioner and report to his Majesty's Government on questions relating to land settlement, immigration, and development. Sir John Hope Simpson will leave for Palestine early next week.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET

The Duke of York will attend the Royal Academy banquet to-morrow at Burlington House. His speech in response to the toast of the Royal Family, proposed by the President of the Academy, Sir William Llewellyn, will be broadcast. Other speakers will be Lord Thomson, Lord Parmoor, Lord Macmillan, and Lord Moynihan.

BRITISH LEGION INQUIRY

The committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the headquarters of the British Legion has completed its work, and it is expected that the report will be handed to the President of the Legion to-day. Lord Bridgeman was the chairman of the committee of inquiry.

BANK RATE

REDUCTION TO 3 PER CENT.

The Bank of England yesterday reduced its minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. This is the fourth consecutive reduction to be made this year, and the seventh since October 30 last, when the Bank rate stood at 6½ per cent., all the movements since then having been of ½ per cent. Only at one other period since the War—namely, from July 13, 1922, to July 5, 1923—has the rate been so low as 3 per cent.

While yesterday's reduction of the rate caused a little surprise, it was not really unexpected. Open market rates had moved out of touch with the Bank rate, making the latter ineffective. These conditions had prevailed for some weeks, but owing to the unfavourable tendency of the foreign exchanges the Bank rate was not lowered earlier. Yesterday also the Bank of France reduced its rate from 3 to 2½ per cent., while the New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its rate from 3½ to 3 per cent., which is the lowest rate in the history of the Reserve Banking system.

Market discount rates being out of touch with the Bank rate, they were only slightly affected by yesterday's reduction. The movement had little effect on the foreign exchanges also; the Swiss rate moved against sterling and the Paris rate also declined in spite of the reduction in the French Bank rate, but the New York and Berlin exchanges showed no change on balance, and the Brussels rate actually moved in favour of this country. The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, had a meeting lasting nearly two hours with the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party last night at which he dealt with the present position of the School Attendance Bill and his proposals for dealing with the non-provided schools, which were recently published in a White Paper. No definite promise was given that the School Attendance Bill would be proceeded with before the autumn, and some of the Labour members have an uneasy feeling that the present measure may be withdrawn altogether in view of Sir Charles Trevelyan's announcement that the non-provided schools compromise will need legislation to make it effective. If that is the case a comprehensive measure would be brought forward later dealing with the raising of the school-leaving age, the maintenance grant, and the arrangement with regard to non-provided schools.

Those members of the Labour Party who have been pressing for the early passage of the school-leaving measure are annoyed that the Consumers' Council Bill is to be given precedence, and after yesterday's meeting steps were taken to organize a petition to the Prime Minister urging the need of early action on the School Attendance Bill. The reception given to the White Paper was not very favourable. Members of the Roman Catholic group urged that the Roman Catholics are being asked to make a permanent sacrifice in return for a temporary relief. It was further felt that it was difficult to know what is exactly proposed by the concordat until it has been set out in the form of a Bill. On Monday, at 6 o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury will meet the Anglican group of the Labour Party to discuss the details of the concordat, as it is recognized that there are a number of points which require close consideration.

NAVAL TREATY

LORDS' DEBATE NEXT WEEK

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It has not been found possible to arrange for a debate on the London Naval Treaty in the House of Commons next week, and the first Parliamentary discussion on the subject will accordingly take place in the House of Lords.

On Thursday of next week Lord Bridgeman, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the last Government and who represented this country at the Geneva Conference, is to call attention to the provisions of the Naval Treaty and its effect upon the British naval construction policy.

TREATY SENT TO U.S. SENATE

MR. HOOVER'S PROMPT ACTION

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The London Naval Treaty was transmitted to the Senate to-day by the President, with the following note:—

I transmit herewith the Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament, signed in London on April 22, 1930, by the plenipotentiaries of the President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, his Majesty the King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to the ratification of which I ask the advice and consent of the Senate.—HERBERT HOOVER.

The treaty was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee, announced that that committee would begin its examination of the treaty on Monday. Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, will be the first witness. He will be followed by Admirals Pratt and Hilary Jones, members of the American Delegation in London.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Donaldson, who collapsed on Wednesday while about to enter a hall at Newcastle, where the Newcastle Diocesan Conference was to be opened, has recovered.

The Bishop's illness has been diagnosed as food poisoning. He spent a quiet day yesterday confined to his room at Benwell Tower, the home of the Bishop of Newcastle, and hopes to return south to-day.

The Bishop of Norwich was reported last night to be improving, though there was a slight rise in his temperature.

Sir Robert Bruce, C.B., was stated to be much better last night.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Law Union and Rock Insurance.
Lever Brothers.
Melbourne Hart.
Pye Radio.
St. John del Rey Mining.

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

GOVERNMENT BILL CRITICIZED

DEPARTMENTAL POWERS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, will move on Thursday the second reading of the Consumers' Council Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday and the provisions of which appear on page 11.

It was generally agreed among members of the House of Commons last night that the Bill has a very stormy time in front of it, and the chief feeling was one of surprise that the Government should decide to embark upon such an adventure at a time when its legislative programme is already hopelessly overcrowded. Supporters of the School Attendance Bill in the Labour Party are bitterly annoyed that precedence is to be given to the Consumers' Council Bill, and supporters of the Trade Disputes Bill, which has not yet even been introduced, feel that their chance of securing a return to the policy of contracting-out in the matter of the political levy has now disappeared altogether for the present Session.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party has referred the Bill for examination to the Industrial Committee over which Sir Herbert Samuel presides, and the Bill will also be scrutinized closely by the Conservative leaders. Some of its defects are already regarded as abundantly clear. It is felt that the measure must lead to the creation of another large body of Government officials, and there is surprise at the suggestion that the Board of Trade may at any time terminate the appointment of members of the Consumers' Council if it is not satisfied with their work. When the second reading is taken next week members will protest that the Bill takes away power from the House of Commons and gives far too much power to a Government Department.

The section of the Bill which gives the Board of Trade power to fix maximum prices will be strenuously fought. It will be urged that the experience of experiments of this kind has invariably been either that the maximum price tends also to become the minimum price or that the particular article disappears altogether from the market. It is argued that cheaper articles will be increased in price and that, unless the quality of the goods is very strictly defined, the manufacture of goods of a better quality will be seriously interfered with.

Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, will move the second reading on Thursday. His explanation of the reasons why the Government has decided to attempt to pass such a measure is being awaited with interest.

ROCKEFELLER MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

CONDITIONS OF AWARD

The Rockefeller Medical Fellowships for the academic year 1930-1931 will shortly be awarded by the Medical Research Council, and applications should be lodged with the Council not later than June 1, 1930.

These Fellowships are provided from a fund with which the Medical Research Council have been entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation. Fellowships are awarded by the Council, in accordance with the desire of the foundation, to graduates who have had some training in research work in the primary sciences of medicine or in clinical medicine or surgery and are likely to profit by a period of work at a university or other chosen centre in the United States before taking up positions for higher teaching or research in the British Isles. In special circumstances the Fellowships may be tenable at centres of research not in America.

A Fellowship held in America will have the value of not less than £350 a year for a single Fellow, with extra allowance for a married Fellow, payable monthly in advance. Travelling expenses and some other allowances will be paid in addition. Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 38, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

A.D.C.s TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) H. Karslake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Colonel (temporary Brigadier) W. A. Blake, C.M.G., D.S.O., as Aides-de-Camp to the King.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	DIE WALKURE	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	GHOSTS	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	HAMLET	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	WEISS STRING QUARTET OF VIENNA	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MISS MERCIA STOTESBURY	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E. — Moderate north-easterly wind ; fair ; moderate or rather high day temperature ; cool early and late.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Fair, except perhaps in West Ireland. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

An effort is being made by the wool textile trade unions to extend the area of the dispute in the Northern counties by getting the engineers, electrical workers, and dyers to cease work in their support. (p. 14)

National Cotton Week, which begins next Monday, was heralded by a luncheon in London yesterday, the speakers at which included the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Douglas Hacking. (p. 11)

Communists celebrated May Day in London with a procession and a demonstration in Hyde Park, in which "hunger marchers" from various districts took part. (p. 11)

Six thousand pounds was stolen yesterday from Mr. Arthur Dennis, a pay clerk in the service of the London and North Eastern Railway Company. He was attacked in a train between Liverpool-street and Stratford. (p. 16)

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England reference was made to the growing public interest in the movement and to the need for new legislation. (p. 16)

The question of claims for damage caused to roads by heavy and extraordinary traffic was discussed yesterday by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill. (p. 9)

At Christie's yesterday a pair of Chippendale chairs fetched 1,900gns., and, with other articles of furniture and decoration, a total of £16,554 was reached. At Foster's the late Mr. G. W. Neville's collection of Benin bronzes, &c., with three similar articles from other sources, fetched £5,600. (p. 19)

The body of John Southworth, who was put to death by order of Oliver Cromwell, was yesterday placed in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in Westminster Cathedral. (p. 19)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking yesterday at the annual meeting of the S.P.G., said he would like the motto of the society for this year to be "No more reductions." (p. 19)

Canon E. S. Woods, vicar of Croydon, was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Croydon in Westminster Abbey yesterday. (p. 19)

A list of degrees conferred at Oxford yesterday is published. (p. 16)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Coal Mines Bill was read a second time without a division. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Budget resolutions relating to income-tax and other taxes were discussed. Mr. Churchill criticized and Mr. Snowden defended the policy of the Government. (pp. 8 and 9)

The text was issued yesterday of the Consumers' Council Bill, which empowers the Council to examine witnesses upon oath, and provides for the issue by the Board of Trade on the Council's recommendation of Orders to regulate prices. (p. 11)

The attitude to safeguarding of Sir Cyril Cobb, the Conservative candidate in the West Fulham by-election, has brought him offers of help in his campaign from many parts of the country. Mr. MacDonald has sent a letter of good wishes to Mr. Banfield, the Labour candidate, in which he outlines the Government's work. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Canadian Budget, introduced yesterday, provides for a big extension of British preferences. (p. 14)

The Bishops of Malta and Gozo have issued a joint pastoral declaring that in the forthcoming General Election no one can vote for Lord Strickland or his (the Government) party without committing grave sin. The Sacraments are to be refused to all disobeying their instructions. (p. 14)

In consequence of rumours that the Bombay Government intends to abolish the salt duty traders are holding up business. An official warning is issued that the only result of this will be a salt famine. Peshawar remains quiet, but Congress agitators are active, and their propaganda has extended to the trans-frontier tribes. (p. 14)

The House of Lords will discuss the London Naval Treaty on Thursday next week. President Hoover sent the Treaty to the Senate yesterday, asking that body to ratify it. (p. 14)

The British Ambassador in Washington, reviving a custom interrupted by Sir Esme Howard, will apply to the State Department for a liquor permit for the Embassy. (p. 14)

Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, moving the second reading of the Central Reserve Bank Bill yesterday, said the Bill had no sinister motive. Australia was following the system adopted by all important countries, except Canada and Argentina. (p. 13)

Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, yesterday spoke to the United States Chamber of Commerce of the adverse effect upon Canadian trade of the new American tariff. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The English Amateur Golf Championship was continued at Burnham yesterday ; Miss M. Gourlay's team of lady golfers beat the United States ladies in a match at Sunningdale yesterday by eight matches to six on the day's play ; the Army Society's meeting was continued at Prestwick yesterday. (p. 7)

The Australians scored 492 for eight wickets against Worcestershire yesterday and declared, D. Bradman making 236, and W. M. Woodfull 133. Surrey saved the follow-on in their game with Glamorgan at the Oval, Hobbs scoring 137. (p 7)

In the international polo trial match at Norton yesterday, Hurlingham beat the Beaufort Club by seven goals to six. (p. 16)

The Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Bournemouth yesterday. (p. 6)

The Amateur Tennis Championship was continued at Queen's Club yesterday, when W. C. Wright (U.S.A.) beat L. Lees. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Reduction in Bank Rate ; New Zealand Loan ; New Capital in April ; Speculation on Tokyo Exchange ; Lever's Oversea Profits ; Metropolitan Housing Corporation Report ; Rubber Profits and Dividends ; and the Accounts of the Alliance Assurance Company. (p. 22)

The reduction of the Bank rate from 3½ to 3 per cent. caused a decline in discount rates in Lombard-street to 2 5-16 per cent. for three months' fine bills. Loan rates also declined. In spite of a fall in the French bank rate the French exchange moved against sterling ; the Swiss rate was also lower, but the Belgian rate advanced. Spanish currency was weak. Gold declined ½d. to 84s. 11d. per oz. and silver ½d. to 19½d. (p. 22)

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITIES

In another column will be found a commentary by MR. H. A. L. FISHER on the report, which has just been issued, of the University Grants Committee, whose business it is to administer the Treasury funds entrusted to them for the benefit of the universities and university colleges. The report is an annual, but this year it is of exceptional interest because, in consequence of the approaching completion of the quinquennium for which the amount of the last Treasury grants was assessed, it falls to the Committee to review not one year but five. For the next quinquennium, as the public learnt yesterday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has promised to increase the grant by £250,000, thus bringing the total up to £1,800,000. Everything that MR. SNOWDEN said in his letter to the representatives of the recipients of this public money about the national value of our university institutions and the necessity for their receiving State support will be found to be amply borne out by the Committee's survey, which is based to a large extent upon their customary quinquennial tour of visits to them. If there are those who think that MR. SNOWDEN, especially in the present state of the public purse, should have been able to find still more money for this purpose, there are good reasons for believing that the university representatives were wholly sincere when they informed him that they were "more "than content" with the result of their application to him. Much as the universities require, they are rightly jealous of their independence, and they have always taken the view, in which they are supported by the Committee, that it would not be without danger to their autonomy if they looked or aspired to look to the State for the bulk of their income. The proportion at present cannot be called negligible, since more than a third of their total income is already provided by the State. For the rest they must turn to other sources, to local authorities and to private bounty, and happily on this highly important aspect of their finances the report is quite explicit. It is the Committee's conviction that State grants have been a stimulus, rather than a discouragement, to public and private generosity.

In some respects this conclusion of the Committee may be regarded as one of the most promising statements in their report ; but there are also others of good omen. The Committee find definitely that the universities and colleges are as a whole in a much happier position than they were before the last assessment. They were then in a "mood of acute anxiety," so hardly had the axe of economy fallen upon them ; but the subsequent increase relieved them and they have been given a "most "valuable breathing space." To take a few tests of a rising prosperity, it may be noted that the average salaries of the teaching staff have gone up ; the total income of all the institutions has increased ; some £4,860,000 has been spent on buildings and the acquisition of lands and properties ; and, if the total indebtedness is now rather larger than it was five years ago, the Committee find that in the important point of ability to balance annual expenditure and annual income the "financial position is steadily, if slowly, im-"proving." In accommodation and equipment, moreover, the Committee show that much has been done to remedy serious deficiencies ; but their tabulated list of improvements is set off later on by their insistence that many needs hardly less urgent remain to be met ; this, they say, is "beyond doubt or "debate." Some of these needs relate to salaries, on which subject the report contains a long passage, written with no little nobility of style, in which the claims of the intellectual life, which has its own intrinsic advantages, to decent but not luxurious material conditions are set forth ; others relate to buildings, makeshift or obsolete, which should give way to better ; another relates to loans, the repaying of which would afford a useful, though not spectacular, field for private munificence. Strong stress is laid also upon the provision of libraries. There can, in fact, be very little of importance to the life and well-being of the members of these institutions which the Committee in this long and thorough survey have overlooked.

That there is a healthy demand in industry and commerce for the products of university education is another encouraging feature of the report, and it is especially welcome at a time when an honours degree is sometimes spoken of as a drug in the market, and when degrees may be taken for subjects as wide apart as Oriental languages and oil technology. Towards the Arts there has been an unexpected rush, for reasons explained in the report ; but this "swing over" has not been without local embarrassments, though they may prove to be only temporary. A more anxious question is whether there are not too many university students. Has the saturation point been reached, and, if so, should there not be a raising of the standard at entry ? Bound up with this question is a kindred one of teaching talent. Is the staff always of as good material as it should be ? Here the answer will depend partly on the rates of remuneration and partly on methods of appointment and promotion, on which subject it may be difficult to lay down hard and fast rules. If, however, there are too many unworthy students, it is rather curious that this should be so at a time when there have never been so many supported by benefactions of one kind or another. If exhaustive statistics could be obtained the Committee suggest that one out of every two students would be found to be in receipt of help. At any rate the pernicious notion that the universities are mainly for the well-to-do is fairly contradicted. The private means of the students, however, has little bearing on the prosperity of the university ; if scholarships and exhibitions are awarded, as they are in great numbers, from without, they do not belong to the university at all ; and if they are awarded by the university in fulfilment of trusts, they are equally not part of the wealth of the university. What makes a university wealthy is money the disposal of which lies entirely in its own hands. This, in their conclusion, the Committee emphasize strongly. They exhort, in effect, intending donors not to tie their gifts up, but to confer them absolutely on the university or college. Efforts to promote a "forward "policy" in particular directions by special funds they deprecate as precarious if they involve a neglect of fundamentals ; and they reiterate their conviction that "a university's "general endowment fund is the surest founda-"tion upon which to build its independence and "stability." There can, we believe, be no sounder principle, for a reputation for prudent finance has in one instance, at least, proved highly successful in attracting benefactors.

Caveat Emptor

The Consumers' Council Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday, has one distinctive virtue. The language in which it is drafted is so clear and simple that its direct meaning can be grasped without any difficulty by all. Whether it has any other recommendation is a different question, the consideration of which is a matter of some importance to those in whose supposed interests the measure has been framed. MR. GRAHAM will no doubt forgive them if they venture to look his nice new gift-horse in the mouth. The purpose of the Bill is "to enable the Board of Trade to regulate "by order the prices to be charged for certain "commodities"—in order, of course, to prevent the innocent public from being fleeced by designing and greedy traders. Before, however, the Board of Trade can set about its beneficent work of protecting the consumer it must know whether the prices which he is being asked to pay are or are not reasonable. This is where the Consumers' Council comes in. The Council will consist of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman and five other members, two of whom must be women. They are to be appointed by the Board and will hold office for as long as the Board thinks fit. Their remuneration, "if any," and their travelling and subsistence allowances, together with those of their assistants and of any supernumerary members that the Board may decide to add to their number, will be fixed (like the traders' prices) by the Board, in consultation with the Treasury. On the other hand they will be required, before accepting office, to make a declaration of secrecy about any information they may obtain under the Act. If they neglect or refuse to make this declaration (which hardly seems likely), or if they disclose to outsiders any information picked up in the course of their investigations, they will render themselves liable to fines and terms of imprisonment (or both). The commodities on which they will be expected to keep their eye are articles of food, wearing apparel, clothing materials, fuels, and any other article of common use which the Board may choose to particularize. Their duties will be to investigate all such questions relating to the production, distribution, supply, or price of these commodities as may seem to them or to the Board to call for investigation, and, whenever they think that excessive prices are being charged, to report to the Board and, if they like, to state what in their opinion the proper prices ought to be. After which, if MR. GRAHAM has his way, the Board of Trade will do the rest.

The one sensible provision in MR. GRAHAM'S measure is the power to be given to the Consumers' Council of summoning and examining upon oath any persons likely to be able to give material information on the subject of their investigations, and of requiring them to produce any books, accounts, or other documents that they have reason to believe will serve the same purpose. If this power were to be given to the Food Council no other change would be necessary. The rest of the Bill is worse than useless, because in practice it could never be carried out. MR. GRAHAM announced last November that the Government intended to appoint a Consumers' Council on a statutory basis, and long before that his party declared in "Labour and the Nation" that by way of controlling capitalist enterprise they would protect the consumer against excessive prices by encouraging the development of cooperation, by establishing a stringent control over monopolies and combines, and by enlarging the powers of the Food Council. But, as in many other cases, they were promising the impossible. The regulation of prices is the very negation of the freedom of trade in which they profess to believe. If the Board of Trade were authorized to fix the price of any article of food and to fine those producers and retail dealers who dared to go beyond it, the result would be either that the maximum price would tend to become the minimum price, or that the supply of that particular commodity would disappear, or, at best, would decline in quality. Circumstances may for a time force a trader to sell some of his wares at a price which does not pay him ; to compel him to do so by law is to attempt the impossible. War alters many things. But in time of peace prices can only be settled by open competition and by the law of supply and demand. If the Food Council had power to take evidence on oath, and on the strength of it to publish lists of legitimate maximum prices, the consumer (who must, on the principle of *caveat emptor*, be on his guard against MR. GRAHAM'S specious proposals) could look after his own interests and bring the tradesmen to heel by dealing only with those who were content to conform to that maximum. If, on the other hand, the Bill were to become law, he would quickly find that the cure of fixed prices was a worse evil than the disease of excessive charges. Dear goods are better than none.

Causes of Cheap Money

Yesterday the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent., which is the lowest rate that has prevailed in this country for seven years. As recently as October last the rate stood at 6½ per cent., and since then seven reductions have been made, four of them this year. No further reduction, however, is likely to occur, for reasons which are explained in our City columns. The causes of the return to cheap money are not in themselves gratifying, though many people entertain the curious notion that cheap money means good trade and dear money the reverse, while some commentators have gone so far as to attribute our industrial difficulties largely, if not entirely, to dear money. If our industrial and trading difficulties could really be solved by the manipulation of money, it is safe to assume that the solution would have been applied long ago. Unfortunately, the truth is that these commentators have confused cause with effect. Cheap money is the result of a smaller demand for it. The cause of dear money last year was the "boom" in trade and industry, which was followed by an unprecedented volume of speculation in securities in the United States, where the gambling movement was carried to such lengths that the whole world was affected. High rates were established everywhere in an effort to check the flow of money to America, and one of the consequences of the excessive speculation was that gold exports from this country took place on an unprecedented scale. The collapse of that "boom" last autumn has entirely changed international monetary conditions. Everywhere money rates have fallen steadily. Yesterday, following the reduction in the London rate, the Bank of France reduced its discount rate from 3 to 2½ per cent., which, as our Paris Correspondent points out, is not only the lowest rate in Europe but also the lowest rate in France since 1898. To-day the New York rate will be reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The collapse last autumn in the security markets was caused primarily by the depression in trade in the United States after an unparalleled "boom" which had lasted for about seven years. The set-back in business began here before it started in America, and cheaper money would have come more quickly but for the disturbed and uncertain state of the international money markets. The reduction in the official rate for money has for some time lagged behind the fall in unofficial rates, though in ordinary circumstances these rates are the real indicators of the price of money, for in the main they determine the international movement of funds. Yesterday's movement would probably have taken place sooner had there not been an adverse movement of the foreign exchanges, which was accentuated by MR. SNOWDEN'S Budget. These exchanges have lately become steadier, and the Bank has been enabled to bring its rate into a more or less normal relationship with the open market rate. When money becomes dearer it will be one of the signs of improving trade.

The Land in Palestine

It is clear that the Government is watching the situation in Palestine closely. Yesterday it was announced that SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service with recent experience of the Nearer East, had been appointed to confer with the High Commissioner and to report to his Majesty's Government on the three most important and contentious questions which were raised in the report of the Shaw Commission. It will be remembered that SIR WALTER SHAW and his colleagues made recommendations on the subject of development, immigration, and land settlement in Palestine. These recommendations involved, *inter alia*, the devising of methods of regulating Jewish immigration with regard to the absorptive capacity of the country, and the examination by experts of the possibility of close settlement on the land and of proposals for the development of its agricultural resources. The question whether Palestine can maintain a larger agricultural population than it carries at present is of equal importance to the Mandatory Power, to the Zionists, and to the indigenous inhabitants of the country. Jewish immigration has merely precipitated difficulties which would have been presented a few years later by the natural increase of the Arabs. It is possible that improved methods of agriculture may solve the problem. Much depends upon the possibility—as to which local opinion is divided—of their introduction into Palestine. If there is no more room for "the "close settlement by Jews on the land" without prejudice to the rights and position of other sections of the population, for which Article VI. of the Mandate provides, and if there is no likelihood that room can be made for immigrants by a new agricultural technique, the consequences must be faced. Both the Mandate and the Zionists' programme may have to be revised. The appointment of an expert who has made a special study of a very similar problem in Greek Macedonia is a welcome indication of the desire of the Government to obtain the best available advice on a question of great political and international importance.

BERWICK AND BRUGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—That most interesting leading article on Belgian independence in *The Times* last Saturday recalls an incident in the stormy history of Berwick-upon-Tweed which shows the loyalty and bravery of the Flemings and the close connexion, lasting for centuries, between the Royal town of Berwick and the beautiful city of Bruges.

In a street still called the Woolmarket there stood in the thirteenth century the Red Hall, which was granted by the burghers of Berwick to Flemish merchant carrying on with Bruges a flourishing trade in wool from the famous Border sheep, much of which came from the rich flocks belonging to the monks of King David's four abbeys—Melrose, Kelso, Jedburgh, and Dryburgh. These merchants had the hall on condition that they would defend it against the English at all times.

On Good Friday, 1296, Edward I., marching against the Scottish King, John Baliol, who had failed to obey the Royal summons, took the town of Berwick. The burghers had burnt three of his ships, and from within their stockade flung taunts and curses at the King, and chanted ribald verses—still extant—about "Longshanks" and the fate that would befall him. The infuriated King set his horse to jump the stockade, and let his soldiers loose for indiscriminate massacre. The hideous slaughter lasted for a day and a half, 8,000 inhabitants were killed, and "their blood turned the mill wheels."

The gallant Flemings in the Red Hall, refusing to surrender, held out against their furious besiegers all through that terrible Good Friday ; but at night the hall was set on fire, and all its dauntless defenders perished in the flames. Thus did the Belgians of the thirteenth century take their share in the disasters as well as in the prosperity of the Scottish Borders.

Yours faithfully,

S. M. WATT.

LORD BEATTY ON AIR CONTROL

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SERVICES

A REPLY TO LORD TRENCHARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Trenchard's letter to *The Times* of April 25 is a continuation of, and supplementary to, his utterances in the House of Lords on April 9 last—a plea to justify a further extension of air control.

What does air control mean ? The most advertised example of air control and the financial saving effected by its adoption was the operations in Iraq in September and October, 1924. What did the forces consist of ? Twenty-four aeroplanes, 12 armoured cars, eight guns, 3,630 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. This is not air control any more than armoured car or artillery control. It was definitely military control, and the operations were military operations.

Fortunately the distinguished officers of the R.A.F. who were in command *were* soldiers. Whether the prospect, inevitable under the present régime, that in the future they will not have a soldier's training and experience can be contemplated with equanimity is another question.

Is it suggested that if these military operations had been carried out under a properly qualified military commander they would not have been as efficient and as economical ?

Lord Trenchard makes vague statements, such as "Air is the greatest civilizing influence these countries have ever known," and "Air methods are the reverse of the old punitive column." When examined, it is found that all that these high-sounding phrases really mean is that a political officer can do his work much more thoroughly and efficiently if he is provided with aeroplane transport than if he is without it. That is a truism, and nobody would contest it. Expedited transport of any kind assists control. Political officers were in existence before the advent of the air service, and our methods have always been "Prevention, not only of punitive action."

Lord Trenchard admits that when it is found necessary to take extreme measures the only method is that of "bomb and run away"—which, as pointed out by Sir Frederick Maurice, can achieve nothing permanent. In fact, the arguments in Lord Trenchard's letter are found to lead nowhere. A military force equipped with air weapons, although commanded by an R.A.F. officer, exercises military control and not air control. Air forces are an indispensable part of, and an adjunct to, fighting forces, whether sea or land, as Lord Trenchard admits. But those air forces are necessarily under the command of the Army or Navy commander, who alone can co-ordinate their activities with those of the other units composing the whole force. The efforts to discover an independent role lead inevitably to the adoption, as a basic war aim, of attack on enemy non-combatants. Many students of war are firmly of the opinion that this aim is fallacious ; that it cannot lead to victory ; that it is inexpedient, particularly for this country ; and that it is unacceptable to the great majority of Englishmen.

Lord Trenchard on April 9 in the House of Lords, in his endeavour to justify the existence of, and expenditure on, a separate Air Service, proposed taking over the peace duties of the Navy and Army. He suggested substituting Air for Navy in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Apart from the fact that the work and conditions are such as to make it unpracticable, no economies would arise. The strength of the Navy is based on war requirements and not on peace duties. If vessels were to be released in one sphere they would be utilized for services in other spheres where they are badly needed.

Sir, the Navy to-day is the most up-to-date and efficient navy in the world, except in one respect, and that is its air equipment. The air wing of the U.S. navy, owing to the single control exercised over the U.S. navy, is far ahead of our Fleet Air Arm. They carry out exercises on a scale quite impossible in our Fleet. Cooperation between their ship-borne and shore-based aircraft has reached a high state of efficiency ; with us it is non-existent. In common with Lord Trenchard I view with dismay the grim prospect of "superimposing expenditure for the Air Service on the already heavy expenditure of the Navy and Army." We are the highest taxed country in the world, and yet we commit ourselves to the extravagance of having three fighting Services. Reduce them to two and we should save millions of public money with greater efficiency as in the United States.

Lord Trenchard said in the House of Lords : "I shall not touch upon civil aviation at all." Surely it is a subject on which the public requires information and it is a branch of the air in sad need of support. The figures quoted in a letter to *The Times* of April 4 giving the number of miles of air routes developed by other countries and ourselves, and the number of commercial aircraft possessed by them and us, indicate that what is needed is a Department which will not concern itself with Navy and Army work, but will devote itself to the development of commercial aviation, in which we are the most backward among the great nations.

I am, &c.,

BEATTY.

Dingley Hall, Market Harborough, April 30.

DEATH DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not pretend to be an authority on taxation, but Lord Lothian's letter and your leading article in to-day's paper impel me to call attention to what I have always regarded as the unfair incidence of estate duty inasmuch as it is levied not on the estate that produces it but on the life of the owner of the estate for the time being.

Lord Lothian says that the estate to which he has just succeeded has been in one owner's hands for 30 years, and he is faced by a demand for £200,000 for death duties. Supposing, however, that a neighbouring estate of the same size and value had, as might easily have been the case, passed through three or four hands during the same period, three or four sets of death duties would have been paid and the estate would have been practically wiped out. In other words, the death duties are pure gambles on the lives of property owners, and are therefore unfair as between long-lived and short-lived taxpayers. It seems to me that a small property tax payable at stated intervals would not only be fairer to individuals but would be less likely to cripple the estates on which the capital levy called estate duty is levied.

I am yours faithfully,

FREDERICK MACMILLAN.

22, Devonshire-place, W., May 1.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am puzzled by a statement in Mrs. Drew's "Diaries and Letters" recently published. Writing on May 22, 1884, she notes in her diary :—"With Papa to St. Paul's at 12, just arriving in the offertory sentences, the services ideally beautiful, and he had never been before." My connexion with St. Paul's had ceased five years earlier, but I most positively remember Mr. Gladstone being present at a Sunday morning service in the late seventies. He left his seat under the dome with other intending communicants, passed between the two sides of the choir, and knelt at one of the chairs beyond the singers on the Decani side. Perhaps someone can confirm my recollection.

Yours faithfully,

C. SANFORD TERRY.

The Athenæum, S.W.1.

A UNIVERSITY SURVEY

FIVE YEARS IN REVIEW

WHERE THE ARTS PAY

(By the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher)

I wonder what Dean Gaisford would have thought of the Report of the University Grants Committee for 1928-29, which is issued to-day from the Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. His own University of Oxford admitting women and Greekless men, and receiving, together with 49 other institutions for the higher learning, the compromising benefactions of the State ; brewing seriously taught as a university subject in Birmingham ; an American oil magnate pouring millions into British education ; superb educational buildings, challenging the magnificence of Wolsey himself, lavished on the academics of Bristol out of the profits of a tobacco company ; the undergraduates of Oxford trebled in number, and drawn from every clime and creed, and more than 45,000 university or quasi-university students, male and female, in Great Britain.

Apart from the Parliamentary grant (to be raised this year, by an increment of a quarter of a million, to £1,800,000), what would certainly have struck Dean Gaisford as a surprising novelty is the fact that a body of gentlemen and ladies (for there is a lady on the Committee), mainly non-resident, should be required to present to the Treasury at quinquennial intervals a comprehensive report on the universities (Oxford included) and other institutions for the higher learning in Britain. Such a survey would have been impossible in the fifties of last century. Who then was thinking of the higher education of the country as a whole, of the connexion of science and business, of the interrelation of the universities of Britain and the Dominions, of an inter-imperial academic pension scheme, or of libraries for student unions in provincial towns ? No Oxford or Cambridge man then put to himself the far-ranging questions which come naturally to our modern Treasury Committee. What had Oxford or Cambridge then to do with training colleges or with securing business openings for their alumni ? Who was then endeavouring to measure whether there was, or was not, a plethora of pure chemists (estimated by business requirements) turned out by our universities ? Yet all these matters fall within the scope of the profoundly interesting and most able report which is now presented to the public by the University Grants Committee.

SIR WILLIAM MCCORMICK

A Treasury Committee distributing public money among academic institutions might very easily have struck a stiff bureaucratic attitude which would have alienated university opinion, always very suspicious of external pressure, and deprived its counsels of all weight and authority. But the University Grants Committee has never been a committee of Civil servants. Its members have been eminent academics, sympathizing with the academic point of view, understanding academic problems, and sensible of the great part which universities may play in the promotion of national welfare ; moreover, in that great public servant Sir William McCormick, whose recent death is so keenly deplored in the universities and university colleges of the country, the Committee possessed a chairman who, by a happy combination of personal qualities, was able to secure the affection and confidence of our academic leaders, without forfeiting the regard of his masters at the Treasury. To this genial and remarkable man his colleagues pay an eloquent and just tribute :—

To rich knowledge and rare experience he added an unfailing grasp of the true ends of university administration, serene impartiality, and a personal charm which few could resist. He never made any claim for himself or sought the limelight, and much of his far-reaching and beneficent influence was exercised behind the scenes. But every one who knew the inner history of our universities during the last 30 years was aware that in almost every important forward step Sir William McCormick was in some way intimately and honourably concerned. If the relations between the university and the State are now cordial and free from embarrassing suspicions, if a sincere and even jealous regard for the autonomy of the universities is now an accepted principle of Government policy, this is due to our late chairman more than to any other man.

One of the consequences of the generous and imaginative temper which McCormick and his colleagues have brought to their responsible work is that the administration of the Treasury grant has been made a means of helping the universities to help themselves. In its concern for the preservation of academic autonomy, the Committee has rightly set itself against *ad hoc* grants for specific purposes, so that, to take an example, however much it may desire to promote extra-mural studies, it gives no grant to that end, but leaves it to each university to finance or not to finance these activities. In the same spirit it welcomes the new constitution of London University under which the University Court takes over the responsibility of distributing the Parliamentary revenue available for the purpose among the various London institutions which have been accustomed to share it.

GENEROSITY ENCOURAGED

One apprehension commonly entertained by those who feared State assistance to the universities has not been realized. There has been no decline in private benefactions or local subsidies, nor any rise in the percentage of Parliamentary grants to local income. On the contrary, the Committee has come to the conclusion that "the large increase in the grants given by the State five years ago has served to stimulate rather than to discourage the generosity of other bodies and individuals to whom the universities have to look for support." This is a point of great importance, which receives abundant illustration in the pages of the report, and has doubtless been taken into full account by the Treasury.

While there has been no substantial increase in the total number of the university students during the last five years, the number of women students has slightly declined, a fact which may be due to general economic depression, for in times of financial stringency it is the education of the daughter, rather than that of the son, which goes to the wall. Another curious feature of the period is the swing over from science, technology, and medicine to the arts, a tendency noticeable everywhere, but specially noticeable in Scotland.

To what cause are we to ascribe this enhanced popularity of the arts in our scientific age ? Not, we regret to learn, to a wave of disinterested enthusiasm for the good, the true, and the beautiful. The Committee, with its eye on Scotland, looks rather to the pocket than to the heart for an explanation of this phenomenon. When business is depressed the prudent young Englishman, and more notably the prudent young Scot, turns to teaching as a safe career, and enters upon an arts course as the portico to the pedagogue's profession. A very backward Scottish student was once asked by an eminent professor why he had come to the university. "Well," replied the lad, "I found farming a wet job, and I was told that a university was a dry job." So it would appear that there are many to-day who find shelter in the school class-room from the uncertain weather of the business life.

A startling fact brought out by the report is the high proportion of full-time students needing and receiving financial help. Acting on the basis of information which is admittedly

incomplete, the Committee reaches the conclusion that the number of assisted students in British universities is little short of 50 per cent. of the total number. "If, therefore," proceeds the report, "the impression still lingers in any quarter that our university institutions are only accessible to young men and women in relatively easy circumstances, these figures may do something to remove it." The Commission now inquiring into the recruitment of the Civil Service might take note of this conclusion.

Generous as is the provision of entrance scholarships by local authorities, the scale should be raised in an upward direction, if necessary, at the expense of the number of scholarships offered. The Committee does not, however, recommend this; it recommends the establishment of post-graduate scholarships. This is a good suggestion, for experience would seem to show that there are strict limits to the amount of academic talent available in the country, and that funds are better expended upon the well-proved student than upon the encouragement of doubtful ability.

In previous reports the Committee has commented upon the altogether inadequate expenditure on books in the newer universities and upon the unduly low salaries of the middle and lower grades of university teachers. To these criticisms the Committee usefully recurs in its present report. The libraries are still far from adequate. The salaries of the main body of teachers are still far too low. It is to be hoped that some portion of the new Parliamentary moneys which will henceforth be available will be expended on the improvement of these stipends. There is no purpose to which they could be more usefully applied.

DEMAND FOR STUDENTS

In view of the services which the universities render to the nation, no one will pretend that a grant of £1,800,000 is an extravagance. The country needs the research which is carried on by the universities, and the training which is given in universities. "It was with the greatest satisfaction," observes the Committee, "that we found practically all the university authorities able to tell us that the demand for the services of their graduates was steadily increasing, and that in some departments it was considerably in excess of the supply. With the exception of the ministry of the Established Church, in which a serious falling off of candidates has been observed, the 'professions' maintain their traditional connexion with the universities in undiminished strength"; and again, "While the rapid expansion of the secondary school system has greatly increased the demand for the products of the arts faculties, there are few scientific faculties in the universities which now appear to find much difficulty in placing their students. There is evidence of an increasing range of demand for men who have had a good training in physics, geology, biology, and such applications of chemistry as chemical engineering or fuel technology"; finally, "Though the output of students in pure chemistry continues to be perhaps disproportionately large, it is now being successfully absorbed." Moreover, the demand for university graduates is now rapidly extending to the administration of industry and business generally No doubt this demand is more evident in the large organizations and combines than in smaller industrial and commercial concerns, where the yearly salary bill has to be more closely scrutinized. The Committee, however, is clear as to the general conclusion that "there is a much stronger general desire than has ever existed in this country before to see the university-trained mind more widely enlisted in the service of commerce and industry."

It is to be hoped that the closer understanding which has now been established between business and the universities will not lead the universities to establish "schools of business" as part of the academic curriculum. Whatever information a university student may require as a preparation for an office stool is best gained outside the university by a short course of special training organized by business men. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* The universities are always being asked to discharge duties which do not primarily concern them. Their burden is already formidable. Let it not, out of a precipitate surrender to the claims of the market-place, be increased in ways which may endanger the prosecution of research, or that broad and liberal culture of the mind which it is the peculiar function and glory of the universities to provide.

It can no longer be pleaded that we are insufficiently equipped with universities and other institutions approximating to university rank. The question is not how may we found more universities, but how may we equip and staff the 18 universities which are already founded? There is no indefinite number of men capable of rendering distinguished service as university teachers; and since a disproportionate share of the academic talent of the country is, and will continue to be, marooned in Oxford and Cambridge, the newer institutions are not as strong in *personnel* as their friends would wish to see them. The present report does not touch upon these delicate questions. Nevertheless the time has now come when the generous benefactor who desires to immortalize himself by the endowment of a new university or university college in his native city may reasonably be asked to consider whether liberality so applied is really to the advantage of university education.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MAY 1

The following degrees were conferred by the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke), in Congregation to-day:—

D.D.—R. N. Flew, Merton.
D.M.—R. A. Walsh, Magdalen.
B.M., D.M.—G. Macgeorge, Oriel; M. G. Pearson, Keble, B.A. (afterwards M.A.).—T. S. Gregory, New College; Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, Bt., L. H. Scott, Christ Church.
M.A.—R. P. Barbour (in absence), D. M. Murray-Rust, Balliol; R. G. C. Levens, Merton; C. G. Dawe, W. A. B. Gardener, J. A. Metherell, Exeter; D. A. Foster, W. G. Maclagan, Oriel; T. S. Gregory, New College; R. A. Walsh, Magdalen; J. A. Macfadyan (in absence), J. H. S. Wild, Brasenose; H. L. Braidwood, G. Fraser, M. Webb, Corpus Christi; C. H. Murray (in absence), H. J. Salwey, Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, Bt., G. G. Scott, L. H. Scott, T. B. L. Webster, Christ Church; L. S. Fisher, E. L. Mallalieu, A. J. W. Pritchard, G. F. Wood (in absence), H. G. Woods, Trinity; W. E. Norris, G. H. Vasey, St. John's; W. L. Evans, J. Griffith, J. T. Morgan, Jesus; L. A. Gabbard, L. St. B. Sladen, Wadham; J. F. Tait, Pembroke; E. W. Eardley, A. T. Lloyd-Jones, G. M. Smart, R. Sybil, Worcester; P. de H. Hardy, J. A. Toso (in absence), Hertford; A. B. Dee, St. Edmund Hall; N. Denham-Young, G. L. Goulder, Keble; J. J. Wiseman, Non-Collegiate; Joyce G. Hall, Mary I. Kitchin-Smith, Society of Oxford Home Students.
B.Litt.—A. C. Chodlige (in absence), Balliol; S. W. Bisson, Jesus; N. Denholm-Young, Keble; F. Machin, Non-Collegiate.
B.Sc.—J. T. Calvert, Christ Church; J. R. P. O'Brien, Pembroke; Elizabeth D. de Paravicini, Lady Margaret Hall.
B.A.—E. T. Benson, Merton; W. D. Hassey, Exeter; C. M. H. Millar, T. P. Williams, Queen's; J. S. Colman, the Hon. E. G. Younger, New College; Lord Aberdour, Magdalen; G. W. Gilmour, A. R. Plaunt, Christ Church; E. N. Dore, Trinity; R. E. Moore, R. Turner, St. John's; T. J. Jones, Jesus; G. E. L. Bant, Worcester; S. C. Crowther-Smith, W. Johnson, Hertford; J. C. Toland (in absence), St. Edmund Hall; C. L. Wright, Keble; Wilhelmina M. Hogan, Thirza M. Rose, Somerville; Ethel M. Ratcliffe, St. Hugh's.
Incorporation as M.A.—V. Belfield, Brasenose, from Trinity College, Cambridge.

A. H. Coxon (Oriel) has been elected to an Honorary Scholarship at Oriel College, not to an Honorary Lectureship, as stated yesterday.

Ernest Victor Steer, 37, carman, committed from Brentford on a charge of wounding, was at the Central Criminal Court yesterday found to be insane and unfit to plead. Mr. Justice Swift ordered him to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.

RURAL AMENITIES

GROWING INTEREST IN PRESERVATION

NEED OF LEGAL POWERS

The annual meeting of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was held yesterday at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Conduit-street. Lord Crawford and Balcarres, the president, was in the chair.

The report stated that the outstanding feature of the third year during which the C.P.R.E. had been in existence was the increase of public interest in rural amenities, culminating in the presentation to Parliament of Sir Edward Hilton Young's Rural Amenities Bill and the passing of its second reading without a division. The natural result of this widespread public interest had been a desire to establish some sort of representative organization in every county in England. This was a policy which the C.P.R.E. had encouraged from its inception, for it was essential that the majority of local problems should be solved on the spot, the council being ready to give its full weight in support of major issues and to carry out the research work and provide the machinery for local purposes. The council looked forward to the time when every country town and district would have its local preservation committee.

The other outstanding event of the year was the gift by Mr. Boies Penrose of £10,000 jointly to the C.P.R.E. and C.P.R.W. This was conditional on a similar sum being raised by subscription, and there was no time limit. The subscription lists were still open. The Carnegie Trustees had decided to provide a sum of £10,000 for the councils of England, Scotland, and Wales, in order to enable them to press forward with certain aspects of their work. This sum covered a period of five years from January 1, 1930. The council expressed their gratitude to the Carnegie Trustees and to Mr. Boies Penrose for these donations, which would go far to help the C.P.R.E. to establish its enterprise on a firm and, it was hoped, an enduring foundation. The council recorded their very sincere thanks to the Press generally, and to *The Times* in particular, for the invaluable aid and support which they had given to the movement, and to the B.B.C. for affording members and supporters of the C.P.R.E. many opportunities for broadcasting on various topics connected with their work.

ADVISORY PANELS

Lord Crawford said it was clear that the public were awakening to the dangers by which they were confronted. It was equally clear that the instruments at their disposal for meeting those dangers were seriously defective, and the future of a beautiful and undefiled England must rest in the hands of those who sympathized with them, and were prepared to give support to their growing movement. They hoped that in the course of time convenient sections of the whole countryside would each contain an honorary advisory panel of trained men, engaged in public life, to whom people could turn for technical advice on problems that were arising. That system of panels was receiving the official support of the Ministry of Health, and though at present the machine was quite inadequate for their purposes, there were the elements of a valuable instrument. If they could develop this educational respect of their work, he was confident that they would be well remunerated.

Sir Henry Newbolt, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was a record of very valuable work extremely well done. He emphasized the importance of the aims of the Society being widely known. He had noticed a deterioration in some of the habits of the people in the country. Food was brought in tins, and in gardens and hedges there were empty tins, broken crockery, and paper wrappers. With a population of 40 millions or more, they could not preserve rural England as it was with a population of eight millions. It was not the England of the past that they were going to hand down to posterity, but a new England that they had to make. They had to discover how it was that England of the past was beautiful, and how they could make the England of to-day and for the future beautiful. Future generations should be able to say that, though after the Great War the people had to build millions of houses, they built them in a charming and picturesque way.

PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that in the past year they had done something for England, but they had not done enough. They wanted power to do, as well as to undo. That necessary power could only come to them through adequate recognition of their efforts by the Government through a really comprehensive and far-reaching General Amenities Bill. If the law would only endorse ordinarily enlightened public opinion the fight for rural England would certainly be won. If it did not be forever defeat. The Minister of Health had promised a Government measure next year. Let them make it clear to him that they looked for something really effective, and do all in their power to arouse such a demand for it throughout the country that the Government would realize that the situation was indeed critical and deserving its most earnest and immediate attention.

The report was adopted, and the following were added to the executive committee:—Sir Arnold Wilson, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Mr. Boies Penrose, Mr. Frank Pick, Mr. H. H. Peach, and Mr. Kenneth Spence.

On the motion of Mr. E. Guy Dawber, the following additions were made to the list of constituent bodies:—The Oxford Preservation Trust, the Cambridge Preservation Society, the Pure Rivers Society, and the Design and Industries Association.

The President said the committee was interested in an appeal that was being made for a sum to complete the purchase of a magnificent cliff site at Polperro, Cornwall. A splendid effort had been made locally to carry out the scheme, and he commended the appeal to the meeting in order that the sum required for the acquisition of the property might be raised.

WALTHAMSTOW FACTORY FIRE

400 PEOPLE OUT OF WORK

Damage costing many thousands of pounds was caused by a fire which broke out yesterday morning at the factory of Messrs. Samuel Haskins and Bros., Limited, shopfitters' manufacturers, Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow. The outbreak was discovered by Mr. Stanley Powell, son of a watchman, and the Walthamstow Fire Brigade, called at 12.44 a.m., found the flames had involved the whole of the factory by the time that they arrived on the scene. The Leyton and Tottenham Fire Brigades, with the London Salvage Corps, quickly responded to calls for help, and their united efforts succeeded in isolating the building and preventing the flames spreading to adjoining business premises and to a small row of cottages separated from the burning building by narrow strips of garden. The alarm of residents in the neighbourhood was increased by two or three explosions of oil, paint, and varnish tins, and many of the people rushed into the streets in their night clothes, carrying some of their goods. It was not till 9 a.m. that the firemen departed, the building then being completely destroyed, with machinery and large quantities of material. About 400 people have been thrown out of employment.

A fire at the premises of J. H. Sims and Co., waste product merchants, of High-street, Stratford, yesterday, caused all the traffic going east and west to be diverted. The material chiefly involved was waste rubber. Flames shot 30ft. into the air, and a dense pall of smoke covered the district. Sixty firemen, with six motor pumps, subdued the flames after an hour's work.

INQUIRY INTO HAYDOCK PIT DISASTER

The Board of Trade inquiry was resumed at St. Helens yesterday into the disaster at Lyme Pit, Haydock, on February 26, when 14 miners lost their lives. Mr. Joseph Jones, representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, asked Spurgeon Green, a fireman at the pit, if most of the victims were working overtime the day of the disaster. Green replied that he did not know. Asked if little regard was paid to the Eight Hours Act, Green replied: "I only know I worked overtime to 'oblige my work.'" Thomas David Davies, junior inspector of mines, of Bolton, said that, in view of the opinion expressed by the Coroner's jury that the fireman had too large an area to cover, he made a trial inspection of the district in which the explosion occurred, and the time taken by him was two hours and 48 minutes. The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

Lady Desborough, who was accompanied by Lord Desborough, opened yesterday the new Hertford Grammar School for Boys, which has cost £50,000.

£6,000 STOLEN FROM CLERK

MAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN A TRAIN

Scotland Yard detectives were engaged with railway police last night in the investigation of the robbery, with violence, of £6,000 in wages which occurred yesterday in a first-class compartment in a train on the London and North Eastern Railway between Liverpool-street and Maryland Point Station, Stratford.

Mr. Arthur Dennis, aged 34, of St. George's-road, Brighton, a pay clerk in the service of the railway company, was in charge of the money, and was to distribute it for the payment of wages at various stations between Shenfield and Southend. He left Liverpool-street by the 9.55 a.m. train, which does not stop until it reaches Stratford. When the door of the compartment was opened, however, at Maryland Point, by the stationmaster, Mr. Dennis was found huddled on the seat. The wages of which he had been in charge had vanished, except about £10 in coppers. It was obvious that the man was injured, and he was taken to Queen Mary's Hospital, but later he recovered sufficiently to be able to go home.

In the carriage was a length of lead piping, with which it is presumed the thieves attacked Mr. Dennis, whose hat was crushed. The money was stolen from two locked wooden boxes, bound with steel, and they had been opened and left after being emptied, the keys being left in the locks. Each box with its contents weighed about a hundredweight.

The police have failed to find anyone who saw the thief or thieves leave the train. Whether the robbery took place before the train reached Stratford or between that station and Maryland Point has not definitely been established.

When the injured man was discovered the train was delayed for a few minutes until he had been removed. The carriage was locked and was allowed to proceed to Gidea Park. On its return railway detectives made a close search of the carriage, on the window of which they found a number of finger-prints.

After Mr. Dennis had been in hospital for a few hours he recovered consciousness and an examination by doctors failed to reveal any serious injuries, even when X-rays were used.

One theory is that he had been chloroformed, and his condition when discovered was consistent with that explanation. He was not able to give a detailed account of his experiences. All he remembered was that he was alone in the compartment when the train was in Liverpool-street. He sat in one corner reading a morning paper. Just as the train was leaving two men jumped into the carriage, but he did not take any particular notice of them, the only impression created in his mind being that although they had joined the train at the same time they were apparently strangers to each other. They did not sit together, but Mr. Dennis has no recollection of what happened afterwards.

TRAWLER SUNK IN FOG

CREW'S NARROW ESCAPE OFF ABERDEEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ABERDEEN, MAY 1

The crew of the Aberdeen trawler Ben Lawers had a narrow escape when their vessel was sunk in a collision with the Hull trawler St. Neots in a dense fog 20 miles south-east by east of Girdleness, off Aberdeen, last evening. They had only three minutes to clear off their vessel before it sank, but luckily the sea was calm and they managed to scramble on board the St. Neots, which stood by and brought them into Aberdeen this morning.

The Ben Lawers left Aberdeen yesterday afternoon for the fishing grounds, and was not long out of the port before it ran into the fog. In the evening, when it was making headway slowly, the St. Neots suddenly loomed out of the fog, and there was a loud crash as the vessel struck the Ben Lawers. Immediately the Aberdeen vessel began to sink.

It was obvious that the vessel was doomed, and for a moment or two there was a wild scramble to leave the sinking ship and get on board the St. Neots. The crew of the latter helped to pull the Aberdeen men to safety. Fortunately all nine men were got off in time.

The Ben Lawers plunged under the sea in scarcely more than three minutes after the collision. "It was a close shave," said one member of the crew. "We lost everything. It was lucky the sea was calm." The St. Neots was holed in her bows above the water-line. With the rescued crew she turned towards Aberdeen, and had to "feel" her way slowly to port through the fog. The distance was only about 18 miles, but it took the vessel seven hours to reach port.

DEATH OF MR. OTHO STUART

THE PRESENTATION OF GOOD DRAMA

Mr. Otto Stuart Andreae, better known as Mr. Otho Stuart, the theatrical manager, died at his house, 14, The Boltons, S.W.10, yesterday in his sixty-seventh year. A man of considerable means, his theatrical interests were directed not so much with an eye to immediate financial gain as to the presentation of good drama, and in him Shakespearian production and the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, of which he was a Governor, lose a warm friend.

Otho Stuart was originally intended for a commercial career, and with that object he acquired a knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, all of which he spoke fluently. In his early twenties, however, he decided on the theatre, and after studying under Hermann Vezin he joined Sir Frank Benson's company. After playing a number of small Shakespearian parts, he went with Mrs. Bernard Beere as her leading man during her Australian tour, and on his return to England again joined the Benson company. A few years later he married and withdrew from the stage. In 1904, however, he went into management, and, taking the Adelphi Theatre, produced a number of plays with Mr. Oscar Asche. In 1909 he again appeared on the stage with the Benson company, but it will be as a manager and producer rather than as an actor that he will be chiefly remembered. He sponsored a number of modern plays, but his main work was done with Shakespearian drama, and in this he consistently set and maintained a high level of production.

SIR BENJAMIN LONGBOTTOM

Sir Benjamin Longbottom, a vice-president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, died at his house at Totteridge yesterday, in his 54th year.

The son of Mr. J. Singleton Longbottom, of Gomersal, Yorks, he was educated at Heath School, and was trained for mechanical and electrical engineering. From 1922 to 1925 he was chairman of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and he presided in 1924 over the British National Committee of the first World Power Conference. He was a managing director of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors, Limited, the electrical apparatus manufacturers, of Manchester, and a director of Richard Johnson, Clapham, and Morris, Limited, iron and steel merchants and manufacturers. He was knighted in 1925. Sir Benjamin leaves a widow, but no children.

The funeral will be at Birstall Parish Church, near Leeds, on Monday, at 2.45.

TEACHERS' ATTEMPT TO SAVE SCHOOLBOYS

Two women teachers, in attempting to save two boys from injury in Harrow-road, near the Masons' Arms, yesterday, were themselves knocked down and all four were injured. Some schoolchildren were waiting for a tramcar when two brothers—George Cecil Field, aged 11, and James Joseph Field, aged 14, of Berry-street, Taylor's-lane, Willesden—ran into the roadway. The two teachers, Miss Kathleen Kemp, of Oldfield-road, Willesden, and Miss Clara Peasley, of Denby-road, Willesden, rushed after them, and all four were knocked down by a motor-lorry. They were taken by ambulance to Willesden General Hospital, where Miss Kemp was detained. George Field, who had a fractured leg and serious head injuries, was later transferred to Park Royal Hospital; while Miss Peasley and James Field were able to go home after treatment.

INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT

The Council of the Institute of Transport has elected the undernamed to take office at October 1 next:—

President.—Sir Arthur Stanley.
Past Presidents to serve on the Council.—Sir Henry P. Maybury, Colonel Sir Joseph Nall, Mr. R. H. Selbie, Mr. Roger T. Smith, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, and Sir Josiah C. Stamp, G.B.E.
Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. A. L. Barber, R. Bell, Sidney E. Garcke, E. J. Howley, J. H. Follows, and D. J. Owen.
Honorary Treasurer.—Sir Henry P. Maybury.
Honorary Solicitors.—Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Co.

CANADIAN BUDGET—continued from page 1, col. 4

[£450,167,467], of which $1,637,000,000 was payable in Canada and the balance almost equally in London and New York.

He had a less satisfactory story to tell about the Canadian National Railways. The financial drain of the railways on the Federal Treasury had been just short of $10,000,000 [£2,000,000], and it had been necessary to float new bond issues with a Government guarantee to the extent of $120,000,000 [£24,000,000].

Turning to the trade situation, Mr. Dunning said the year had witnessed a decline of $244,000,000 in exports, which totalled $1,145,000,000, and, as imports were valued at $1,248,000,000, there had been an adverse trade balance of over $103,000,000 [£20,600,000]. The trade balance with the United States had, however, shown an improvement, exports to that country increasing by $15,250,000 and imports falling by $20,500,000.

Mr. Dunning announced certain minor modifications in the income-tax, including exemption for cooperative companies and associations, donations to hospitals and churches, and the imposition of liability for tax upon non-resident shareholders in Canadian family corporations and directors, officers, and employees of Canadian firms residing abroad. There is to be a reduction of 1 per cent. in the sales tax and a cut in the taxes on the sale of low-priced stocks.

The coalmining industry receives assistance from a bounty of 49½ cents per ton on bituminous coal mined in Canada when converted into coke used for the production in Canada of pig-iron and steel. The bounty will be operative so long as the rebate of duty granted on bituminous coal imported for these purposes continues.

In closing Mr. Dunning said it was evident from a study of the trade situation that in view of the existence of special tariff privileges which were now being extended more British goods could undoubtedly be sold in Canada and that opportunities were available in many lines, but that the British seller even with the advantage of preference must seek the buyer through sales and service organizations comparable with those of his effective competitors.

Mr. Bennett (Leader of the Opposition), while reserving main criticisms until time was available to examine the schedules, congratulated the Government on its belated conversion to Conservative fiscal doctrines, but took exception to the principle of countervailing duties, and declared that the tariff policy of Canada, instead of being framed independently in the interests of the country, was being dictated by Washington. He declared, amid the applause of his followers, that the sooner the election came the better, and that it should be held before the Imperial Conference.

An address by Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, on the new American tariff and its effect on Canadian trade, is reported on page 13.

RISE IN WOOLWICH RATES

DISPUTE OVER CAUSES

On a requisition signed by every member of the Municipal Reform Party of the Woolwich Borough Council, the council met specially last night to consider a notice of motion standing in the names of the Municipal Reformers calling for the rescission of a resolution by which the council, which has a Labour majority, decided to issue to the ratepayers a leaflet ascribing the recent increase in the rates to the operation of the Local Government Act. A week ago the Municipal Reformers called a special meeting for this purpose, but not one of the 38 Labour members attended, and in the absence of a quorum no meeting could be held.

Last night Councillor Barefoot (Labour) moved that it be declared urgent business to receive a report of the Finance Committee held on April 28 so far as it related to the reasons for the increase in rates and to correspondence with the Minister of Health in relation thereto. It was obvious, he said, that the notice of motion standing in the names of the Municipal Reformers could not be fully discussed until the Finance Committee's report had been received.

After discussion the motion to grant urgency was defeated and Mr. Barefoot then moved that the Council adjourn. He said it would appear that all the talk of the opposition was mock heroics. They had an opportunity of having the whole matter thoroughly threshed out and they had thrown their chance away. The motion to adjourn was carried.

MR. THOMAS AND MOTOR INDUSTRY

EXPORT TRADE SCHEMES

At a meeting at the Treasury yesterday Mr. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, who was accompanied by Sir Oswald Mosley, continued the discussions which were initiated last October with a committee representing the various branches of the motor industry. This committee was appointed, at Mr. Thomas's suggestion, by the Executive Committee of the British Manufacturers' Section of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, in order to consider schemes for the development of the export trade in British motor vehicles. At yesterday's meeting it was decided that the motor industry should take steps to organize a representative exhibit of British motor products at the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires next year, in connexion with a combined effort in the South American markets.

Matters relating to the technical organization of the industry were also discussed, and, in particular, the steps to be taken to develop the policy of standardization and research. In this connexion reference was made to the fact that arrangements had now been concluded to place the plant of the Pressed Steel Company of Great Britain—the largest in the country—under British control and to make that plant available to all sections of the industry in relation to the development and production of steel motor bodies and pressings for motor-cars.

SUBURBAN BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

SALE OF 480 ACRES NEAR LONDON

Sir John Oakley (Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley, and Garrard) has just completed a contract for the sale of over 480 acres of building land between Elstree and New Barnet for a sum exceeding £100,000.

The sale of the Stanmore land carried out by Sir John Oakley on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital has just been completed. The purchase money in the principal transaction was for roundly £70,000, with an option over other land. The transaction results in a considerable increase in the income of the hospital.

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

The report for 1929 of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) records that a start was made with the work of extension and reconstruction. The numbers of out-patients and out-patient attendances were 51,924 and 126,918, compared with 50,641 and 121,804 in 1928. The year's working showed a deficit of £763. It is explained that one of the chief causes of this deficit was that the efforts of the appeal department were devoted almost entirely to raising money for the building fund, in order that the extensions now being carried out should be opened free from debt.

CONTRACTS FOR KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have, *Modern Transport* states, awarded the Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, Limited, of Saltley and Washwood Heath, Birmingham, and Nottingham, contracts for 200 four-wheeled all-steel covered goods wagons, and electrical equipment for saloon coaches for the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

AMERICAN GIFT TO RYE CHURCH

The renovation of a recently-discovered room over the vestry at Rye, Sussex, Parish Church has been completed through the generosity of Lieutenant-Colonel John Morehead, Mayor of Rye, New York. The room was brought to light by workmen during the installation of heating apparatus and is believed to be an old priests' chamber. Colonel Morehead gave sufficient money for the completion of the work in commemoration of his visit to Rye last year.

POLO

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH

The International trial match played on the grounds of the Beaufort Polo Club at Norton, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Hurlingham team, which is the provisional British side, over the Beaufort team by seven goals to six. It was an exciting game to watch, for, though the Hurlingham team were leading by six goals to two at the end of the fourth chukker and seemed to have the game well in hand, the Beaufort team suddenly began to play with such power and telling effect that, but for a penalty hit, which had to be taken twice to give a goal against them, they would have drawn the match. The last two chukkers were almost entirely theirs; in the fifth they scored three goals within a few minutes of the start to make the score six goals to five against them. In the sixth they got an early goal, the finest of the whole game, and were on the attack from that time right up to the end.

As a trial match it was rather a disappointing affair. The Hurlingham side started well, and for the first two chukkers they were clearly the better side, but during the remainder of the game they gradually fell off, and in proportion as they deteriorated so did their opponents improve, till at the last they almost dominated the play. There was no such superiority on the part of the Hurlingham team as might have been expected. They had no advantage over their opponents such as they had in the first trial match last Saturday, but the Beaufort team had been altered for yesterday's game and was considerably strengthened by the inclusion of A. Roark, who has just come from California, and has not played in this country before.

Captain C. H. Tremayne, the captain of the team, was perhaps the most even player in the side. The others could not maintain a uniform pace or standard. They did things that were wonderful in their way, but failed in others that seemed to be quite ordinary. Major G. H. Phipps Hornby, at No. 1, played well in the first two chukkers, but fell away most unaccountably towards the finish. Captain C. T. I. Roark, at No. 2, made some fine hits and rode well at times, but at others he was slow and allowed himself to be overtaken and ridden off. H. P. Guinness, at back, played a bright and dashing game, and much of his play was as confident as it was brilliant, but he followed the wrong tactics in being tempted to go up too often and too far. He frequently left the way clear for the other side, and once when the ball was hit over into the centre close in front of the goal two of the Beaufort team were lying there unmarked.

On the Beaufort side G. Balding was the one who kept up an even standard of play, and it was a very high standard indeed. He was in brilliant form all through the game. The others were slow in starting, but once they got going there was nothing to hold them back. A. Roark was the most uncertain at the start, but he gained great confidence as the game went on. Major E. G. Atkinson's experience and skill began to tell after two chukkers and in the fifth he was playing at his best, and then he was probably the best player on the field. S. Sanford, by his dash and daring at No. 1, was most effective, especially when his hitting both at the goal and to the centre became very accurate late in the game. There was little effective combination on either side. Captain Roark was the only one to try it properly, and he was little supported in his efforts.

The ground was firm and dry for so early in the year and well suited to a fast game. Play was kept at a good pace from the start and continued so to the end.

The Play

The Beaufort Club started well, but it was only a brief attack, for play was soon at the other end, when Guinness just missed the goal with a long hit. Sanford got away, but only for a moment. Hurlingham came back, and Phipps Hornby and Guinness scored. In the second chukker Sanford just missed the goal, and at the other end Phipps Hornby hit too far ahead, and found himself in an impossible position. Beaufort were awarded a penalty, but Captain Roark hit the ball out, and then Captain Tremayne scored with a fine shot. In the third chukker the Beaufort Club played better. They scored the only goal through Major Atkinson, when the ball was hit across, and two of the attacking team were left unmarked close in straight in front of goal. Balding made some spirited rushes, and his passing to the centre was well placed and accurate. Sanford just missed the goal as the chukker ended. Hurlingham scored three times in the next period. Guinness first hit a fine clean, hard drive from a long way out, then Phipps Hornby scored after Guinness had taken the ball down the field, and missed his shot. Major Atkinson then got a goal for the Beaufort Club, and Captain Roark hit the sixth for Hurlingham with a fine back-hand drive. The score was then six goals to two in their favour.

In the fifth chukker the Beaufort Club began to assert their superiority. That was due chiefly to the fine play of Balding, which had been maintained all through, but then became even more brilliant, and his combination with Sanford, on some of whose ponies he had been mounted, together with the fine support of Major Atkinson, who was then at his best. Three goals were scored for them in rapid succession by Balding, Sanford—who got clean away—and Major Atkinson, who rode up and shot after Balding had missed a fine hit across from Sanford. A penalty against Beaufort gave a seventh goal to their opponents. Captain Roark took the hit and missed, but another was allowed since the defence had crossed the line too soon, and from that he scored. Captain Roark got away with a long lead, but was caught up and ridden off by Major Atkinson.

There was but one event in the final chukker. Sanford got away and far down the field, but to the right. It seemed that he had gone too far and that it would be impossible to shoot at such a small angle, but he did it, the finest shot of the match. Beaufort pressed the remainder of the time.

The teams were:—

HURLINGHAM.—Major G. H. Phipps Hornby, No. 1; Captain C. T. I. Roark, No. 2; Captain C. H. Tremayne, No. 3; and H. P. Guinness, back.
BEAUFORT POLO CLUB.—S. Sanford, No. 1; G. Balding, No. 2; Major E. G. Atkinson, No. 3; and A. Roark, back.

POLO PONY SHOW

In the morning there was a Polo Pony Show on the ground. The Championship was won by Mr. Sanford's chestnut gelding Jupiter, of which mention has been made above, and other ponies from his stud gained places in each class, so that he may fairly be said to have swept the boards. The awards were:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT PONIES.—Major R. Benson's ch. gelding, YSERBURY, 1; Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Y. Bingham's ch. mare, POEM, 2; Mr. S. Sanford's b. mare, LADY SLAVE (Argentine), 3.
MIDDLE-WEIGHT PONIES.—Hurlingham Club's br. mare, WHITE SLAVE, 1; Mr. S. Sanford's ch. mare, NONE SO PRETTY, 2; Mr. Sanford's bay mare, BRIDESMAID, 3.
HEAVY-WEIGHT PONIES.—Mr. S. Sanford's ch. gelding, JUPITER, 1; Mr. Sanford's b. mare, JUDY, 2; Hurlingham Club's br. gelding, FINDENNIS, 3.

There was a parade of the international ponies and of the ponies of the Goulburn Club from Australia before the trial match.

BILLIARDS

The game between Newman and Inman in the semi-final round of the Professional Championship has been so one-sided that the result of the match has been a foregone conclusion for some time. Newman had outplayed his opponent to such an extent that when play was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday he was leading by 9,493. The winner of this game will meet Davis, the holder, in the final heat, which will be begun on Monday.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (in play), 18,541; Inman, 8,186.

Newman increased his lead in the evening to 10,951, scoring 1,011, while his opponent scored 415. Newman played well, making breaks of 154, 115, 221, 413, and 51 (unfinished), while the highest runs by Inman were 214 and 87.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 19,552; Inman, 8,601.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

LEAGUE.—SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
Bristol City	1	*Hull City	0

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

Port Vale	2	*Doncaster Rovers	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Ilford	1	Tufnell Park	0
Wimbledon	3	*Leytonstone	1
St. Albans City	3	*Tufnell Park	2
*Ilford	3	Tufnell Park	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

Kingston.—Kingstonian v. Wimbledon (6.30).
Nunhead.—Nunhead v. Ilford (6.30).

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY

The annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Professor Henry Louis, the president, was in the chair.

Sir Charles P. Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, proposed the toast of "The Institute."

The President, in reply, said that industry in this country was the most heavily taxed in the world. That being so, the iron and steel trades necessarily found serious difficulty in providing against obsolescence and the alterations obsolescence brought with it. Unfortunately their industries were not receiving proper consideration from those responsible for the national finance.

Sir Hugh Bell, submitting the toast of "The Guests," said that there was an inclination on the part of some people to imagine that the iron and steel trades in this country were at an end. That was far from being the case, and he did not consider that we had any need to be afraid of the future.

The French Ambassador acknowledged the toast.

Mr. Eugene Schneider, past president, proposed the toast of "The Iron and Steel Industries." He remarked that if progress was measured by production they saw that world production had reached 119,000,000 tons in 1929, an increase of 60 per cent. on the figures of 1913. It was evident that one was witnessing an economic revival, the importance of which it would be childish to deny, and it was not unreasonable to presume that the world's potential demand was far above the production figure of 1929.

Sir W. Peter Rylands, president of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, in reply, said that there appeared to be no limit to possible developments in the use of iron and steel. Experience in the past would seem to suggest that the world's consumption of steel might reach during the next 20 years a figure of stupendous magnitude. In Britain steelmakers were full of optimism.

Those present included:—

Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir Frederick Mills, Mr. W. W. Grierson, Sir Joseph Petavel, Sir William Larke, Dr. C. Loevenstein, Sir Henry Walker, Mr. Frank W. Harbord, Mr. A. W. Johns, Mr. Benjamin Talbot, Mr. L. Pendred, Sir Francis Ogilvie, Mr. Barrington Hooper, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Dr. Walter Rosenhain, Sir William J. Berry, Mr. George Hatton, Dr. Richard Seligman, Mr. H. Eustace Mitton, Mr. E. H. Sanker, Mr. D. P. Pye, Mr. R. D. Kitson, Mr. C. J. Kavanagh, Mr. H. E. Carter, the Comte and Comtesse de Cossé-Brissac, Sir Harold Carpenter, Sir W. Charles Wright, Brigadier-General Magnus Mowat, Mr. G. Shaw Scott, and Colonel J. B. Neilson.

THE CADET FORCE

REPRESENTATIVE DEPUTATION TO MR. SHAW

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

Every effort is being made to ensure that the deputation which is to wait upon Mr. Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, next Wednesday to protest against the withdrawal of Government recognition from the cadet force shall be representative of every interest concerned with the welfare of the movement. Commander Southby, M.P., will introduce the deputation, which will include the following:—

Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association.—Lord Allenby (president), Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wight (chairman of council), Lieutenant-Colonel J. Huck (secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlestone Jones.

Territorial Cadet non-school or working-boy units.—Colonel Philip Carlebach, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Lieutenant-Colonel C

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, MAY 1

King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto, visited Princess Christian's District Nursing and Maternity Home, Windsor, this morning.

Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge have succeeded Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram as Equerries in Waiting to The King.

The Lady Joan Verney has succeeded the Lady Katharine Hamilton as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at the Final Match for the Cleevedon Football Charity Cup, which was held on the Millwall Football Ground, New Cross, to-day.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 1

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Hon. R. R. Bruce (Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia) and Sir William Morris, Bt.

Violet Duchess of Rutland expects to return to London to-night from Belvoir Castle.

The Venezuelan Minister expects to return to London on Thursday, May 8, from Switzerland.

The Danish Minister has returned from the Continent. He is accompanied by his daughter, Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have returned to London from Chorley Wood.

Countess Fitzwilliam and Viscount Milton have returned to Wentworth Woodhouse from the West Indies.

The Dowager Countess of Harewood returned to 13, Upper Belgrave-street on Wednesday from Burwarton Hall, Bridgnorth.

The Dowager Countess of Bradford has left Castle Bromwich to visit her son, Colonel the Hon. Henry Bridgeman, in Northumberland, and will be away all May.

Lord Cushendun will return to 18, Cadogan-place on Sunday from Cushendun, Co. Antrim.

Lord and Lady Swansea have taken 17, Eaton-square for the season, and will arrive there with the Hon. Ursula Vivian on May 7.

Lord and Lady Dynevor and the Hon. Imogen Rhys have returned to London from South Wales.

Lady Ludlow will return to 82, Piccadilly to-morrow from abroad.

Lady Ashburton will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Majestic from New York.

Lady Tollemache gave birth to a daughter yesterday at Peckforton Castle, Tarporley, Cheshire.

Sir Evelyn Cecil will leave to-day for the International Railway Congress, which opens at Madrid next Monday, of the permanent commission of which he is a British member. He is accompanied by the Hon. Lady Cecil.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams will return to London about the middle of this month from the Continent.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton returned to 35, Belgrave-square yesterday from the South of Spain.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Fortescue and Miss Lilah Fortescue are returning to Annes House, Pitsford, Northampton, early next week from Paris.

The Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Asquith expect to return to London on May 13 from Brazil.

The Hon. Stanhope and Mrs. Tollemache arrived at 78, Cadogan-square yesterday from Bentley Manor, Suffolk.

Sir Stephen Killik, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Stanley Greenland, has left London for Madrid, to attend the Railway Congress. He will return in about a fortnight.

Major and Lady Margaret MacRae and Miss Gwendolen MacRae have arrived at 44, Park-lane, W.

Captain and Mrs. Charles Aubrey Cartwright have returned from the South of France, and are at 28, Curzon-street.

Mrs. Meyer Sassoon has arrived from abroad at 6, Hamilton-place, W.1.

Mr. Adolph Ochs will arrive at Southampton to-day in the Majestic from New York.

Princess Marie Louise has signified her intention of attending the service at Westminster Abbey on May 12 commemorating the 30th anniversary of the League of Mercy. As already announced Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Helena Victoria will also be present on this occasion.

The Countess of Carlisle held a committee meeting yesterday at 6, Upper Belgrave-street for her *matinée* performance in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will attend on May 12 at the London Pavilion. Among those present were:—Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, the Marchioness of Cambridge, Lady Baron, Lady Dunn, Lady St. John of Bletso, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. E. E. Wills, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Mrs. Andre Reise. Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Wellesley-Colley, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Miss Hogg, and Lady Bowden. Lady Bowden promised to take a box.

Lady Bowden received the guests at the Sports Ball, organised by the Women's Automobile and Sports Association, which was held at the May Fair Hotel last night. Lady Segrave was president of the organizing committee, of which Lady Iris Capell was deputy chairman and Mrs. Neven-du Mont vice-chairman. The Embassy band played. During the evening a motor *cabaret* was given, and there was also an exhibition of boxing. The prizes were presented by Captain C. R. Birkin.

A concert in aid of the Pettit Farm Social Centre was held yesterday at 25, Park-lane (lent by Sir Philip Sassoon). Lady Newnes acted as concert-president, and the artistes who gave their services were:—Mr. Paul Robeson, Miss Gladys Behrens, Miss Viola Clarke, Miss Marjorie Clarke-Jervoise, Miss Evelyn Arden, and Mr. T. C. Sterndale-Bennett.

SERVICE DINNER

MILITIA CLUB

The fifty-seventh dinner and meeting of the Militia Club was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night, when the president, Colonel Lord Ampthill, presided. Colonel G. C. Stubbs, The Suffolk Regiment, was the guest of the evening, and gave an address on the forces in Australia, which are maintained on a Militia basis. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General Sir George Cockerill; Colonels the Earl of Selborne and Sir F. Carne-Rasch; Lieutenant-Colonels C. J. Fox, R. Forestier-Walker, W. Heath, and G. L. Unlacke; Lieutenant-Commander R. Vigne; Majors A. Gardner, A. Huntington, O. Lecky-Thompson, L. Marx-Isaacs, L. F. Ricardo, C. S. Sebastian-Smith, J. P. Smartt, and H. A. Stewart; Flying Officer I. Greenshields; Captains C. P. N. Harris, Lionel Lindsay, R. Tomlin, and J. H. Vigne; and Lieutenant the Hon. L. Hermon-Hodge.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR THOMAS G. DEVITT, BT., AND MISS J. M. FREEMANTLE

The marriage of Sir Thomas Gordon Devitt, Bt., and Miss Joan Mary Freemantle will take place on June 21 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. C. W. TREVELYAN AND MISS M. D. DIXEY

A marriage has been arranged between Charles William Trevelyan, of Wellington College, son of the Rev. John C. Trevelyan and Mrs. Trevelyan, of St. Veep, Kennington, Oxford, and Maud Dorothe Dixey, daughter of Dr. F. A. Dixey, F.R.S., Emeritus Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and the late Mrs. Dixey, of 33, Museum-road, Oxford.

MR. E. MCDONALD AND MISS GETHINGS

The marriage arranged between Earl McDonald, R.E., son of James McDonald, O.B.E., Annan, and Georgina May, daughter of the late Edward Gethings, Killoughram, Wexford, will take place at St. Columba's, Church of Scotland, Pont-street, on Monday, May 5.

MR. S. SUMMERS AND MISS J. PICKERING

The marriage arranged between Mr. Spencer Summers and Miss Jean Pickering will take place on Monday, June 2, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, at 2.15 p.m. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. F. J. TOLLIT AND MISS M. K. E. ALLIES

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in June, between Francis John Tollit, third son of Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Tollit, of Wychelm, Wallingford, Berks, and Mary Kathleen Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Allies, of Innishbofin, Ireland.

MR. K. J. CALCUTT AND MISS E. A. TASSELL

The engagement is announced between Kenneth J. Calcutt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Calcutt, of Four Wents, Cranbrook, and Eileen Audrey (Biddy), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tassell, of Westfield, Marden, Kent.

MR. A. B. DAVIES AND MISS T. LLEWELLYN

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. B. Davies and Miss Thora Llewellyn will take place at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Thursday, June 12, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. T. L. GREENIDGE AND MRS. PFEIL

The engagement is announced between Mr. Terence Lucy Greenidge, younger son of the late Dr. Abel Greenidge, of 32, Doughty-street, W.C.1, and Mrs. Nora Kathleen Pfeil, of Cairo.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Allan Titterton and Miss Jayne Gilmer will not take place.

The marriage arranged between the Rev. A. Lloyd Phillips and Mrs. Devitt will not take place.

MARRIAGE

MR. J. G. HART AND LADY COWARD

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, of Mr. James Geoffrey Hart, of Isfield Place, Sussex, to Dorothy Lady Coward, widow of Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.

MARRIAGE RECEPTION

A reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown on Wednesday afternoon, at the Basil Hotel, Knightsbridge, after the marriage of their daughter, Helen Easdale, to Wilfrid Hampden Dimsdale. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Marcus Dimsdale, the Misses Diana, Rosemary, and Betty Dimsdale, Mr. Neville Brown, Viscount and Viscountess St. Davids, the Hon. Vestyn Philipps, and the Hon. Lolgarde Philipps, Major-General Sir Owen Philipps, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsden, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Mrs. Bertram Philipps, Mr. Hanning Philipps, Mr. J. Philipps, Miss C. A. J. Dimsdale, Mrs. C. P. Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. Keynes, Dr. Langdon Brown, Mr. Kenneth Brown, Dr. Alice Brown, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Dr. Eleanor Lowry, General and Mrs. Lyons, Miss Ursula Dimsdale, Miss Cecilia Dimsdale, Mrs. and Miss Blackburn Smith, Mr. John and Mr. George Burnett, the Hon. Margaret Best, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Godsal, Miss Grace Godsal, Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Hill, the Misses Hill and the Masters Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Keynes, Master Keynes, General and Mrs. Quayle Jones, Mrs. Henry Dimsdale, Mr. Luke Dimsdale, Mrs. Birchenough, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wethered.

Mrs. Assheton, the Misses Assheton, Mrs. W. Benson, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. de Bunsen, Mr. Charles de Bunsen, Mrs. Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Burkitt, Miss Courthope, Miss Daphne Courthope, Lady Crewe, Miss Sybil Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Edminson, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Harding, Miss Harding and Mr. Tom Harding, Miss Hartley, Sir A. A. Haworth, Mrs. Alfred Haworth, Miss Margery Haworth, Mr. F. C. Hinde, Mrs. Ings and Miss Inge, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Mrs. Langley and Miss Langley, Mr. Lenz, Major and Mrs. Lewin, the Misses Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Fletcher, Miss Peggy Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ogston, Miss Ogston, Sir Douglas and Lady Powell, Miss Powell, Dr. Blake Pritchard, Sir Humphry and Lady Rolleston, Dr. F. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schuster, Mr. and Mrs. Seton, Miss Seton, Mr. J. Seton, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. J. S. Stephen, the Rev. G. H. Stodart, Mr. R. Stone, the Misses Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Mr. Robert Tunstill, Lady Walker, Lady Walston and Miss Walston, Lady Wilson, and Sir Robert and Lady Witt.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sainsbury took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on April 30. The Rev. Vivian Keelan officiated. The child was named Simon David Davan, and the godparents were Miss Kathleen M. Crispe, Mr. Robert Bernays, and Mr. Peter Adams.

FUNERALS

COLONEL H. T. FAITHFULL

The funeral of Colonel Henry Turner Faithfull took place at Frimley yesterday. The officiating clergy were the Rev. J. W. Partridge (the rector), the Rev. Geoffrey Basset, the Rev. D. G. Legg, and the Rev. F. W. Eddison. The chief mourners were Mrs. Faithfull (widow), Mr. H. C. T. Faithfull, Mr. P. K. T. Faithfull, and Mr. W. McT. Faithfull (sons), Mrs. Shiress and Miss O. E. T. Faithfull (daughters), Mrs. Stillwell (sister-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stillwell, Miss M. Stillwell, Miss M. L. Tindal, Captain J. H. D. Faithfull, Mrs. Monck Mason, and Major and Mrs. L. E. Travers. Others present included:—

General Sir Henry Watkis (representing the 31st Punjabis), Captain T. Loman (the British Legion, Camberley Branch), Alderman W. Sparvell and Mr. N. Varran (the Surrey Constabulary), Mr. Stewart Le Maddox (chairman), Colonel F. W. Foley, Mr. W. Reginald Davies and Miss Atkinson (representing the Camberley Bench of Surrey Magistrates), Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. Birchal Wood, Colonel T. Hume Henderson, Colonel A. B. Longden, Colonel H. M. Marshall Harris, of The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), Mr. H. Dalrymple, Major and Mrs. Pachelli, Captain J. C. Newland, and representatives of the Camberley Urban District Council and other local public bodies, and the Church of England Men's Society.

MAJOR C. L. A. WARD-JACKSON

The funeral of Major C. L. A. Ward-Jackson took place yesterday afternoon at Guisborough. The chief mourners included Mrs. Ward-Jackson (widow), Major Treherne (father-in-law), Mr. G. Ward-Jackson, Mr. W. A. Ward-Jackson, Mrs. Ralph Ward-Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jackson.

Among others present were:—

Lord and Lady Gisborough, the Dowager Marchioness of Zetland, Lord Grimthorpe, Major the Hon. Thomas Chaloner, the Hon. Bruce Chaloner, the Hon. Ursula Chaloner, Sir Arthur Dorman, Colonel Tollemache, Sir Alfred and Lady Pease, Sir Guy and Lady Graham, Major E. B. Turton, Lady Marjorie Beckett, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncombe, Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, Miss Myra Swan and Mr. J. Swan, and Dr. W. Stainthorpe.

Mr. W. G. Richards (representing the 66th Squadron, Imperial Yeomanry), Mr. C. W. Cockerstill (chairman), Mr. R. Leslie and Mr. W. Hingo (representing the Normanby Hall Cricket Club), Mr. C. T. S. Maskell (representing the Cleveland Unionist Association), and among the members of the Eston Urban Council present were Councillor W. Evans and the Clerk.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY HENRIETTA TURNOR

A requiem High Mass was sung yesterday morning in the St. Joseph's Chapel, Brompton Oratory, in memory of Lady Henrietta Turnor. Father K. Dale Roberts officiated, and the chief mourners were Captain and Lady Enid Turnor (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. McNamara (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Barneby (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Diana Barneby, and Mr. Christopher Barneby. Others present included:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Turnor, Viscountess Encombe, Lady Countess of Galloway, Lady Gloria Fane, Mrs. Reginald Turnor, Miss Joan Turnor, Captain the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Somerset, Miss R. Turnor, the Hon. Blanche Tollemache, Lady Capel Cure, Captain and Lady Edith Ferguson, Mrs. Cameron Head, Lady Radcliffe, Mr. Charles S. Orde, Mrs. Firench Davies, Mlle. Valentine Sommermont, Mlle. Louise Sommermont, Mrs. Walter Maxwell-Lyte, Mr. Shane Chichester, Mrs. Ivor De la Rue, Miss V. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whately, Miss Mildred Spensing, Miss Ethel Heron-Maxwell, Miss Margaret Chichester, Miss Kathleen Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril FitzRoy, Mrs. Essex Reade, Miss Reade, Major and Mrs. Hubert Fyers, the Misses Fyers, Captain Arthur Fyers, Miss Speirs, Miss Gell, Mrs. Arthur FitzRoy, Mrs. Bernford Melville, Mr. Wilfred Miall, Mr. and Mrs. Roché Cheetham, Miss Thyne, Miss Chapel Hodge, Miss L. Gould, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. George Morgan, and Mrs. Peck.

The funeral of Lady Henrietta Turnor took place at Stoke, Lincolnshire, yesterday, after the requiem Mass at Brompton Oratory. Father L. A. Arendzen officiated. The chief mourners were:—Captain and Lady Enid Turnor (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. McNamara (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Barneby (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. De la Rue, Miss Vera Stewart, Miss Spedding, the Hon. Blanche Tollemache, Miss Turnor, the Hon. Mrs. Fane, and Mr. Letroy.

RECEPTIONS

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise honoured the Austrian Minister with their presence at a reception which he held last evening to meet the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober. A programme of music was given by Miss Daisy Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Gerald Moore, and Mlle. Maria Olczewska, with Herr Bruno Walter at the piano.

The other guests included:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquess de Merry del Val, the German Ambassador and Frau Schamer, the French Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido Zichy, the Yugoslav Minister, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aranayo, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Nabavi, Herr and Frau Dieckhoff, Graf Albrecht Bernstorff, Herr Ernst Baetzer, Fuerst, and Fuerstin Otto Bismarck, Herr and Frau Feine, Dr. von Halem, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Count Joseph Potocki, Jonkher W. F. Roell, Baron and Baroness Gyllenstierna, Herr von Bardossy, Marigraf Pallavicini, M. Vilem Cerny, Dr. Sibe Milichitch.

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Thomson, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. George Lansbury.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Dowager Duchess of Montrose and Lady Helen Graham, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Marquess of Reading, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Earl and Countess Buxton, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, Countess Howe, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Viscountess Sandhurst, Viscountess Chaplin, Viscountess Chelmsford, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord and Lady Carson, Lord Ebury and the Hon. Elizabeth Grosvenor, Lady Forres, Lady Queenborough, Lord Revelstoke, the Dowager Lady Rosemore, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillett.

The Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. J. C. C. and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury Williams, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Robert Vansittart, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duff, Mr. G. Mounsey, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. Walford Selby, Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Sir John and Lady Pedder, Mr. R. C. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Leeper, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Norton, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Picton Barge, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Gallop, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Waley, Lady Phipps, Lady Leslie, Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Maurice and Lady de Hamen, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer, Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, M. and Mme. Peter Bark, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Sir Roderick and Lady Jones, Mr. C. F. Whigham, Lady Keppel.

The Princesses Marie, Antoinette, and Mathilde Windisch-Grätz, Gesandter Dr. Emil Junkar, Frau Elisabeth Schumann, Countess Elisabeth Seefried, Countess Louise Marie Schönborn, Count Thurn, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Edward Boyle, Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. John Drinkwater, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Leslie, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare, Mr. and Mrs. Laszlo de Lombos, Sir William Goode, Sir Kay and Lady Muir, Major John and Lady Gwendeline Spencer-Churchill, Colonel and Mrs. R. L. Strutt, Mr. Thomas Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Henrik Loeffler, Miss Elise, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Frau L. Fanta, Mr. and Mrs. von Portscher, Herr Ernst von Roretz, Herr M. Rosenauer, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Crasford Price, Dr. and Mrs. Maximilian Bach, Dr. Egon Wertheimer, Dr. Einzig, Dr. Fritz Heinsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fachiri, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Sir George Broadbridge, Colonel and Mrs. Eustace Blois, Mrs. A. M. Samuel, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Professor and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Konody, Mr. S. Pascall, and Mr. E. H. Spicer.

THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS OF ST. MARYLEBONE

The Mayor and Mayoress of St. Marylebone (Councillor S. G. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph) held a reception yesterday at the Portman Rooms to meet the Lord Mayor of London, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs of the City of London, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and the mayors and mayoresses of the Metropolitan boroughs. There was a large attendance present, including members of the Diplomatic Corps.

DINNERS

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, gave a dinner last night at the Foreign Office in honour of Dr. Schober, the Austrian Federal Chancellor.

The following guests were invited:—

The Austrian Minister, Dr. Junkar, the Speaker, the Prime Minister, Mr. Phillip Snowden, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. William Graham, Mr. George Lansbury, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Montagu Norman, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir William Beveridge, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rawson-Royds, Sir Edward Crowe, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Mr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., Dr. Engerth, Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Victor Wellesley, Sir Hubert Montgomery, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Professor Noel Baker, M.P., Mr. R. C. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Charles Whigham, Mr. Norman Kendall, Sir Arthur Willert, Mr. C. F. Duff, Mr. Picton Bagge, Mr. Sargent, Mr. W. Selby, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. O'Malley, and Major Crankshaw.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT BAR MESS

The annual dinner of the Central Criminal Court Bar Mess was held in the Connaught Rooms last night, Mr. Harold T. Wright being in the chair. Among those present were:—

The Lord Mayor of London, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Mr. Justice McCardie, Mr. Justice Humphreys, the Attorney-General, Mr. Percival Clarke (Chairman, C.C.C. Bar Mess), the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.), Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., Major R. F. Tasker (Chairman, L.C.C.), Mr. Alfred Short, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phene Neal, Mr. Sheriff Bowater, Mr. Wilfrid Nopp (the Clerk, Central Criminal Court), Sir Ernley Blackwell, Mr. Deputy Newson-Smith (the Chief Commoner), Sir Leonard Kershaw (Registrar, Court of Criminal Appeal), Mr. E. H. Tindal Atkinson (Director of Public Prosecutions), Mr. R. F. Graham-Campbell (Metropolitan Police Magistrate), Mr. R. E. Dummett (Metropolitan Police Magistrate), Sir Cyril Cobb (L.C.C.), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull (Commissioner, City Police), Mr. Anthony Pickford (the City Solicitor), Sir William Willcox, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., Mr. Lewis Beeston (Guildhall Justice Room), Mr. Silvester Richards (Mansion House Justice Room), Captain Stevenson (Governor, Brixton Prison), Dr. Watson (Senior Medical Officer, Brixton Prison), Dr. Morton (Governor, Holloway Prison), Mr. Deputy and Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness, Sir William Raw (L.C.C.), the Rev. Cyril Moore, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mr. C. G. Austin, Mr. P. H. Atkin, Colonel R. J. Blackham, Mr. R. C. Blundell, Mr. R. H. Blundell, Mr. J. H. Bowman, Mr. C. L. Burgess, Mr. L. A. Byrne, Mr. Malcolm Carter.

Lord Carnock, Major R. S. S. Chapman, Mr. W. D. Coleridge, Miss Constance Colwill, Mr. E. H. Coombe, Mr. Gerald Dodson, the Hon. Edward Duke, Mr. Henry Elam, Mr. J. F. Vesey FitzGerald, Mr. A. T. Forman, Mr. W. Guy Fossick, Mr. Julian Fuller, Mr. Eustace Fulton, Mr. Bertram Galer (L.C.C.), Mr. Marston Garsia, Mr. E. H. Goodman-Roberts, Mr. Temple Grey, Mr. Cecil Haddon, Mr. G. E. Hellbuth, Mr. John Horridge, Mr. H. E. V. Hugrett, Mr. Christmas Humphreys, Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. Harry Infield, Mr. I. Ivanoff, Mr. S. T. T. James, Mr. Granville Kenyon, Mr. C. D. B. Leggatt, Mr. F. D. Levy, Mr. Stewart Liberty, Mr. James Little, Mr. H. F. Lofts, Mr. P. L. Lofts, Mr. A. M. Lyons, Mr. G. B. McClure, Mr. St. John McDonald, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mr. Syed A. Majid, Mr. C. Matthews (L.C.C.), Mr. L. Morgan May, the Rev. F. Hawtrey May, Sir John Mitchell, Mr. J. B. Montagu, Mr. Beaufoi Moore, Mr. C. R. Morden, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. L. Westerooff, Dr. Pallicia (Legal Adviser, Italian Embassy), Mr. Grahame Petrie, Mr. Frank Powell, Mr. W. B. Purchase, Mr. R. H. Reece, Miss Rita Reuben, Mr. Joseph Ricardo, Mr. G. D. Roberts, Mr. J. H. S. Roberts, Mr. R. M. H. Rodwell, Mr. H. D. Roome, Mr. C. T. Samman, Mr. W. Hornby Steer, Miss Venetia Stephenson, Mr. Robert Stevens, Mr. J. Avory Tickell, Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, Mr. Russell Vick, and Mr. Albert Crew (Secretary).

MR. HARCOURT JOHNSTONE

Mr. Harcourt Johnstone entertained at dinner in the Ritz Restaurant last night the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Brograve and Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, Sir Delves and Lady Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. de Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Tufton.

DANCE

MRS. GEORGE HAY WHIGHAM

Mrs. George Hay Whigham gave a dance last night at 6, Audley-square for her daughter, Miss Margaret Whigham. Ambrose's band played, and the house was decorated with yellow and white lilies, daffodils, narcissi, and other spring flowers. Dinner-parties for the dance were given by Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, the Countess of Portarlington, Mrs. Frederick Menzies, the Marchioness of Queensberry, Mrs. William Darell, and Baroness de Worms. Among the guests at the dance were:—

General Sir Robert and Lady Whigham, Miss Anne Whigham, Mr. George Whigham, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whigham, Captain and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Ruth Nicholson, Mr. Charles Whigham, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. F. M. Hannay, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Mr. Jack Tredcroft, Miss Barbara Daniell, Mr. P. Ross, Mr. Ian Ritchie, Miss Sonia Converse, Mr. Reginald Sheffield, Miss Dawn Gold, Mr. Michael Gold, Cathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, Viscount Moore, Mrs. Reginald Beaton, Miss Beaton, Miss Baba Beaton, Mr. Cyril Beaton, Mr. Geoffrey Raphael, Miss Beaumont, Miss Bridget Beaumont, the Hon. Patrick Balfour, Mr. Ian Erskine, Miss Carita Uriburu, Mr. G. Uriburu, the Marquess of Donegall, the Misses Sandeman, Mr. Angus Menzies, Mr. Michael Menzies, Miss Muriel Bowden, Colonel Sir Gordon Carter, Miss Stephenson, Captain Geoffrey Buxton, Mr. Patrick Buxton, Miss Theresa Jungman, Mr. B. Wignall, Colonel and Mrs. James Attenborough, Miss Rita Layton, Baron Chadacrè, Mrs. Woodroffe, Miss Woodroffe, Miss Diana Woodroffe, Mr. Derrick Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ridpath, the Hon. Anthony Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greig, Miss Daphne Wedekind, Mr. Geoffrey Wedekind, Mr. Leslie Dawson, Miss Betty Cambie, Mrs. William Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Lorraine Johnson, Mr. F. R. Reedham, Miss Honour Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sterne, Mr. and Lady Phyllis Allen, Captain de Laguil, Miss Chandos-Pole-Gell, Mr. Roger Seymour, Miss Chandos-Pole-Gell, Mr. Roger Seymour, Miss Childs, Mr. Malcolm Gladstone, Mr. Frederick Menzies, and Dr. Maxwell-Simpson.

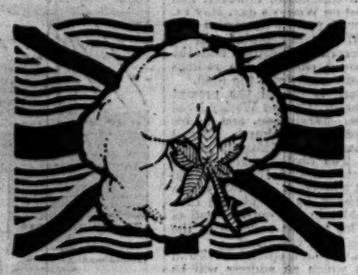
(Continued at foot of next column)

Mr. Ewen MacPherson, Miss Molly Vaughan, Mr. Evan Jack, Mr. and Lady Doria Childe, the Misses Edgerton, the Misses Archer-Shee, Mr. David Fullerton.

The Earl of Portarlington, Miss Diana Gilbey, Mr. Clarence Moore, Mr. Lloyd Moore, Miss Rosemary Coke, Captain Rodney Byke, the Countess of Rosslyn,

WOMEN'S GOLF AT SUNNINGDALE: AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH

ON THE TENTH GREEN.—The Ladies' Open Golf Championship will be begun at Formby on May 12, and yesterday a British and a United States team, captained by Miss Molly Gourlay and Miss Glenna Collett, the American champion, respectively, met at Sunningdale in foursomes and singles. In the foursomes the teams finished level, each winning two matches, and the fifth being halved. Our photograph was taken during the match in which Miss Gourlay and Miss Enid Wilson beat Miss Collett and Miss M. Bennett by four holes up and three to play. Miss Bennett is seen putting on the tenth green, and Miss Collett is standing on the left. Miss Gourlay is seen to the right of the picture, and her partner, Miss Wilson, near the caddies.



COTTON
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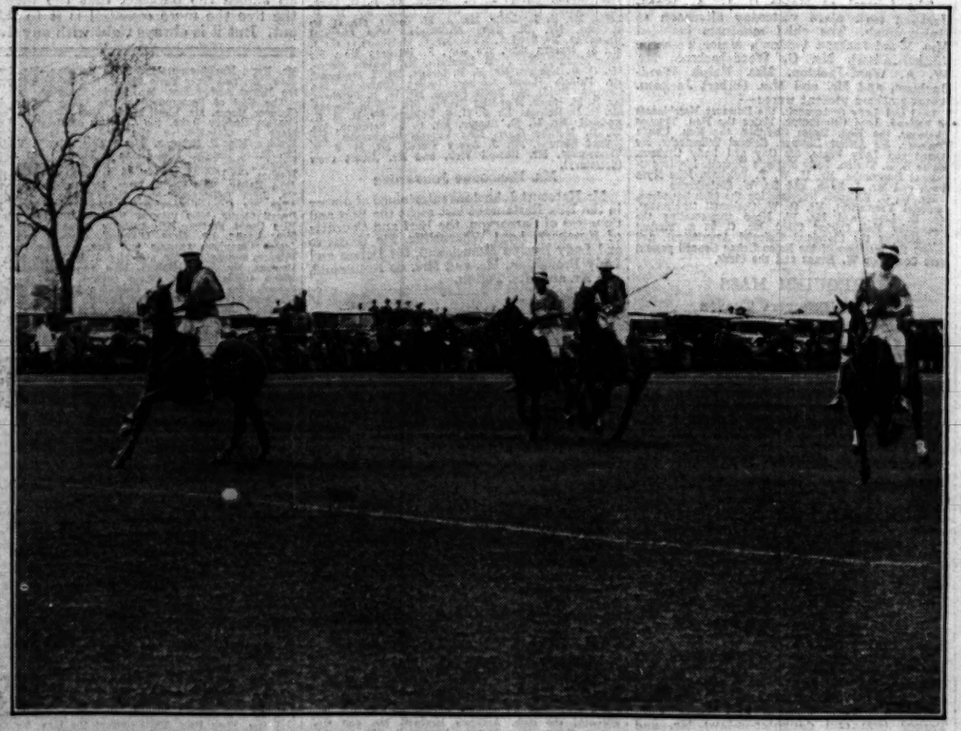
WATCH YOUR DRAPER'S WINDOW

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK
MAY 5 to MAY 10

BUY BRITISH

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday. A photograph of him taken a few days ago in the garden of his Riviera home, the Villa les Bruyères, Cap Ferrat.

"GRIGLANS."—Mr. Ivor Innes, the "Griglan" artist, has begun work upon an elfin oak in Kensington Gardens. Above is an example of Mr. Innes's work—an elf on a toadstool who has captured a fairy. An article appears on page 17.



INTERNATIONAL POLO TRIAL MATCH.—The second International Polo Trial Match was played on the grounds of the Beaufort Polo Club at Norton, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire, yesterday, when teams representing Hurlingham (in light blue) and the Beaufort Club (blue and buff) were opposed. The Hurlingham side was that provisionally chosen to go to America to challenge for the Westchester Cup. An incident in the match.

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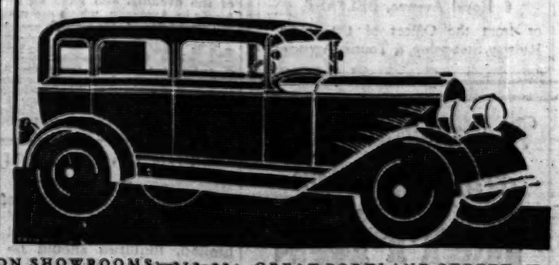
Deep soft seats to lap you in comfort. Unbroken support from shoulder to knee. Thick carpets on a padded floor to damp out the last faint tremor. Sumptuous fittings — arm-rests, foot-rest, rug-rail — smoking-set, vanity-set, roof-lamp, window-curtains—at hand for your convenience.

Thrilling speed without vibration. Six cylinders, seven crankshaft bearings. Over rough roads, steadily, surely—new rubber mountings for wide-set springs. Up frowning hills, silent, unfaltering—multi-range gears, noiseless, changed at a touch. Down steep descents gliding surely and safely—hydraulic brakes, internal-expanding, sure on the wettest day.

A CHRYSLER 77 Saloon — wider, loftier, roomier than ever. Beautiful, silent, responsive. Luxury that welcomes, rests and refreshes you—absolute peace of mind.

SEE THREE TYPES OF CHRYSLERS IN YOUR DEALER'S SHOWROOM NOW. Chrysler 77 with Chrysler multi-range gears, prices from £600. Chrysler 70 with Chrysler multi-range gears, prices from £480. Also the Chrysler 66, prices from £370. Each type has a full series of open and closed bodies to choose from.



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Obituary

MR. RICHARD BELL

EARLY DAYS OF LABOUR MOVEMENT

Mr. Richard Bell, J.P., who died yesterday at his home in Palmers Green, after a long illness, at the age of 71, was for 20 years a prominent figure in the trade union movement, and one of the first members of the Parliamentary Labour Party. He sat in the House of Commons for 10 years as member for one of the divisions of Derby, holding the seat now occupied by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who also succeeded him in the leadership of the railwaymen's union.

Mr. Bell had the distinction of being not only the first direct representative of the railwaymen in Parliament, but was one of the only two Labour members returned to the House of Commons at the General Election of 1900, when the Labour Party fought its first battle as an independent party. The other Labour member was the late Mr. Keir Hardie. Mr. Bell retired from active work in the Labour movement in 1910, and entered the Civil Service to become an officer in the Employment Exchanges Branch of the Board of Trade, later transferred to the Ministry of Labour, from which he retired about five years ago.

Born at Merthyr Tydvil in 1859, Richard Bell did a great deal of trade union work in South Wales, where he found employment under the Great Western Railway, and eventually became a head guard stationed at Swansea. He left the railway service in 1891 to become Organizing Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and later General Secretary, resigning that position a couple of years before the society was amalgamated with two other railwaymen's organizations. As the principal administrative officer of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Mr. Bell was intimately identified with the events leading up to both the Taff Vale judgment and the Osborne judgment, which produced the important changes in trade union law embodied in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 and the Trade Union Act of 1913, and affected so profoundly the development of the political Labour movement. Mr. Bell condemned the unauthorized strike of the employees which produced the Taff Vale dispute, but took a leading part in the legal proceedings both in this and in the Osborne case some years later, and in the subsequent efforts made by the trade union and Labour movements to secure alterations in the law governing the action of the unions in trade disputes and the expenditure of their funds on political objects.

Mr. Bell was a member of the Southgate District Council and a J.P. for Middlesex. For a number of years he was chairman of the bench of magistrates for the district, and also took a keen interest in the local hospital. He retained an active interest in the trade union and cooperative movements, and was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Cooperative Printing Society.

The funeral will be in Southgate Cemetery on Monday, at 3 p.m.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. J. WYNDHAM

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Wyndham, late of the Royal Irish Rifles, died at his residence, Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, Sussex, yesterday, at the age of 85.

Colonel Wyndham, who was the fourth son of Colonel Charles Wyndham, of Rogate Lodge, Sussex, and the nephew of the first Lord Leconfield, was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1865. During his career he served in Gibraltar, India, Natal, and Egypt, and took part in the Nile Expedition of 1882. He retired from the Army in 1893, and for many years had taken a prominent part in the public life of his county, for which he was a Justice of the Peace. Colonel Wyndham was a director for Sussex of the British Red Cross Society from 1910 to 1917, and his services were recognized in 1918 in his appointment as C.B.E. He was married, but leaves no children.

The funeral will be at Woolbeding to-morrow at 2.30.

MR. G. E. FAIRFAX

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Geoffrey Evan Fairfax, whose death was announced from Sydney on Monday, was the senior director of John Fairfax and Sons, Limited, proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Sydney Mail*. He was a man of many interests, but his main interest was the conduct of those newspapers on the highest possible plane.

The second son of the late Sir James Reading Fairfax and elder brother of the late Sir James Oswald Fairfax, Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax was born in Sydney in 1861. He received his preliminary education at the Sydney Grammar School, and then proceeded to England with the late Sir James Fairfax. The brothers graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, read law, and together were called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1886. The lives of the late Sir James and Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax ran on curiously parallel lines. They returned from England to Sydney in company, at once began to immerse themselves in the intricate details of newspaper management, and were admitted as partners in the firm of John Fairfax and Sons on the same day in 1889. Both married daughters of the late Captain Hixson, R.N. An innate modesty that he seemed never to have tried to overcome but that was never able to hide the real value of his character caused Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax to stand apart from public life, so that the circle of those who knew him as a strong personality was restricted. He belonged to the old Australian school that believed in journalistic anonymity.

Mr. Fairfax always, though quietly, played a leading part in the affairs of various institutions established for public welfare, without regard for sect or party. These activities included the Sydney Sailors' Home, the New South Wales Bush Nursing Association, the Australian Trained Nurses' Association, and the Navy League. He was a trustee of the Royal Naval House, a member of the board of directors of the Carrington Centennial Home for Convalescents, and was prominently identified with the Boys' Brigade, which his father founded and of which the late Sir James Fairfax was chairman for many years. He was interested in welfare work generally, particularly that designed to improve the conditions of boys in the poorer areas of Sydney. For several years he was hon. treasurer of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

In 1920 Mr. Fairfax was appointed chairman of the Australian delegation to the second Imperial Press Conference, held in Canada in August and September of that year. The honorary degree of LL.D. was on that occasion conferred on him by the Toronto University. After Sir James Fairfax's death in July, 1928, Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax became chairman of the Australian section of the Empire Press Union, but did not seek re-election to that office last year, when his health began to fail. Mr. Fairfax was for several years a director of the United Insurance Company and of the Australian Gaslight Company. He served on the Australian directorate of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. Golf, lawn tennis, and motoring were until recent years his principal recreations. He was an ardent yachtsman in his younger days, and was an enthusiastic member of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.

Mr. Fairfax was a widower, his wife having died while with him on a visit to the South of France in 1926. He had no children. Mr. Fairfax's other brothers are Mr. C. B. Fairfax, who lives in London, Mr. Hubert Fairfax, of Cambooya, Queensland, now visiting England, and Dr. Wilfred Fairfax, of Sydney. His sister is Miss Mary Fairfax, of Bellevue Hill, Sydney.

MR. ALBERT BALL

A correspondent writes:—

A large number of friends will have read with sorrow the news of the death, at the age of 68, of Mr. Albert Ball, a charming and interesting personality, well known in certain circles of London society. He was the younger son of John Ball, the well-known authority on the Alps, and one of the founders of the Alpine Club, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1855. Albert Ball's mother was a daughter of the Nobile Alberto Pavolini, a well-known naturalist and a member of a distinguished Venetian family, and in appearance the son followed the mother's race. He was educated first in Germany and afterwards at Trinity, Cambridge, where he took a good degree, and played for his college in the cricket eleven and in the football team. Like his father, he knew the Alps from end to end. He entered the Civil Service in the old Local Government Board, and having reached the position of Principal Clerk he retired under the age limit about 1923.

His official career is, however, by no means indicative of Ball's personality. His early Continental education laid the foundations of a wide knowledge of Continental politics and social conditions, and as a linguist he was equally at home in English, Italian, German, and French. In his earlier years he had acted as London correspondent for several Italian newspapers, and he had written reviews generally of books dealing with Italy. At one time he owned an estate in Venetia, and up to recent years he was a well-known figure every autumn on the Piazza in Venice; the present *régime* in Italy was, however, uncongenial to him, and having sold his property his visits there were latterly less frequent. But it is as an ever kindly and interesting companion that Albert Ball will be missed by his friends, especially at the Savile Club, where, being a bachelor, he had regularly dined several days a week for nearly half a century, and at the Athenaeum, of whose executive committee he was a member at the time of his death. His acute intelligence and wide sympathy with all sorts of conditions and men made his conversation a perpetual delight, and in many lives he leaves a gap that it will be difficult to fill.

THE REV. J. M. WILLIAMS

The Rev. John Morgan Williams, Congregational Minister of Penygroes, Carnarvonshire, died in London on Wednesday. He came to London last week to fulfil a series of engagements, and preached on Sunday at the Welsh Tabernacle, King's Cross. He was apparently in excellent health, and the news of his death came as a great shock to those who heard him on Sunday and others who had met him during his visit to London. He was in his sixty-second year.

Mr. Williams was educated at the Independent College, Bangor, and was ordained in 1894. He had been pastor of the churches at Llantrisant, Towyn, and Clydach before settling at Penygroes in 1914. Two years ago he preached one of the official sermons of the Congregational Union of Wales.

COLONEL F. M. RUNDALL

A correspondent writes:—

Colonel Rundall was an accomplished Persian scholar, having passed the High Proficiency Examination in 1882. In 1920 he published "Selections from the Rubaiyat and Odes and Hafiz" rendered into English verse, concealing his identity under the pseudonym of "A Member of the Persia Society of London." This work, to which he had devoted many years' careful preparation, was very well reviewed and has proved of great assistance to advanced students of the Persian language. He was also the author of the first Manual and Dictionary of the Chin Language (Siyin Dialect).

Colonel Rundall married in 1876 Emily Rosa, daughter of the late Dr. E. H. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter. She died in 1925, but he is survived by two daughters, of whom one is the wife of Mr. H. J. Craig, formerly Liberal M.P. for Tynemouth. His two sons both joined the Indian Army, one serving in Colonel Rundall's old regiment, the 4th Gurkha Rifles, the other in the 1st Gurkha Rifles. Both accompanied their battalions to France with the Indian Expeditionary Force in 1914, and both were killed in action at Festubert on December 19, 1914.

NEED OF THE CHURCH OVERSEA

ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

Referring to the annual report, a volume of nearly 300 pages, he said he noticed that in the Diocese of South Tokyo, owing to the inevitable reduction of the grant from the society, the Bishop was obliged to close a new station opened most hopefully only last year, and that he must find some other place of work for four members of his already small staff. He would like supporters of the society to think of the reductions in the grant in the terms of the way in which those things ate into the hearts of the men sent out to carry on the work in the oversea dioceses.

The Archbishop reviewed the work of some of the dioceses mentioned in the report. Referring to the work of the Church among the urbanized natives in some of the chief centres of South Africa and Rhodesia, he said he noted how great was the demand for workers in what he described as "that almost pathetic field" among the natives who had lost touch with the life of their ancestral villages, and who had so scantily generous treatment meted out to them by the white people. How much more might be done, he asked, if there were more women who could go out there to work among the native women and girls. He would like the motto of the society for this year to be: "No more reductions." At the same time he would like supporters and friends of the society to ask themselves just where, how, and to what extent they could deliberately increase the support they were already giving to the society. He would also ask local friends to do their best for the dioceses in which they were specially interested, and to realize what depended upon the solid background of the society's block grant. He hoped the Bishops who were coming to the Lambeth Conference this year would be able to return to their work cheered and encouraged by finding the Church at home standing solidly behind them.

The Rev. Stacy Waddy (secretary) said that by the present method of appeal they were not getting the money they needed, and he was looking for a lead from the Church in South Africa during the discussions at Lambeth in June. The vital problem was how to put the appeal of the Church overseas more strikingly before the Church at home, especially by closer partnership between the Bishops, the society, and the home associations. In a breezy account of his recent tour in South Africa and Rhodesia, Mr. Waddy said that he spent 200 hours in motor-cars, and a circus rider going through hoops was child's play compared with the bumping over broken road in the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia's motor-car, appropriately named "The Yellow Peril." (Laughter.)

The Rev. F. G. Swindell, lately Archdeacon of Singapore, said that the Eastern races were closely watching the white man and the effect of religion on the lives of the people to whom they looked up.

ENGLISH MARTYR'S RELICS

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL CEREMONIES

The body of the Blessed John Southworth, who was put to death by the order of Oliver Cromwell, was yesterday conveyed from the Cathedral Hall, Westminster, to the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in the Cathedral amid scenes of great pomp. In the morning at 10.30 there was High Mass, at which Cardinal Bourne was present. This was the beginning of a Solemn Triduum.

Outside the Cathedral the banner of the martyr was hung yesterday morning. It shows him drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn with contumely, in contrast to yesterday's scenes when some thousands of people came to Westminster for his translation. At 3.15 the Cathedral was thronged with poor and rich for the homecoming of one who 300 years ago was called the "parish priest of Westminster." The ceremonies began with solemn vespers in which the Cardinal, Hierarchy, Metropolitan Chapter, and representatives of the secular clergy and the famous orders—Benedictines, Franciscans, and Jesuits—took part.

These then went in procession from the Cathedral to the Cathedral Hall. There the relics, in a casket with glass sides and covered with a white silk cloth with gold fringe, were raised on the shoulders of eight clerics, who, preceded by the Bishops and followed by the Cardinal, went in procession through the grounds into the Cathedral and laid the casket in the small Chapel of St. George. The silk cloth was withdrawn, and, within, the body of the martyr could be seen clad in his vestments and with the face covered. With the passing of the Cardinal and the Hierarchy an immense crowd surrounded the chapel, hoping to touch the casket, where the remains lay, with rosary or scapular. But the crowds were so great that they had to be kept before the barrier and slowly moved on. At 8 p.m. there were devotions and benedictions, preceded by a sermon by the Right Rev. Abbot Butler.

During the outbreak of plague in Westminster in 1636 Father John Southworth tended the sick poor. His activities attracted attention. He was arrested, indicted, and arraigned, and finally executed at Tyburn, after being apprehended three times. His body was obtained by the Howards, embalmed, and sent to Douai, where, during the French Revolution, it was buried in the college grounds. There it was discovered in July, 1927, and brought to England, where it was taken to St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Ware, the successor in the South of England of the college where Southworth was educated. Thence it was brought to Westminster.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

AN ACCOUNTANT'S ESTATE

Mr. Edward Joseph Townsend, of Brondesbury-park, Kilburn, N.W., and of Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C., accountant, of Messrs. Townsend and Ridsdel, who died on January 27, aged 69, left estate of the gross value of £105,159, with net personalty £84,079.

Mr. Henry Twitchin, of Portland-place, W., formerly of Western Australia, who died on March 19, left property in England of the gross value of £56,148, with net personalty £54,382. He also left considerable property in France, whose value is not stated on the documents of the English probate. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Incorporated), of Perth, Western Australia, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

£10,000 to Maude Fenwick de Pledge (daughter of his friend Thomas de Pledge, of Yourey Station, Western Australia); £1,000 each to Major Leonard Darwin and Sir Ernest King Allen, ex executors.

All other his property (including his property in France) to the Eugenics Education Society, of 52, Upper Bedford-place, W.C., with the request, but creating no trust in the matter, that this should form a permanent fund, of which the income is to be applied in the furthering of the objects of the society and in the support of its branches, but stipulating that no part thereof should be used to assist any branch of the society operating in the United States of America, as he considered that any funds required for that purpose should be found within the United States.

The exact sum available for the purposes of the residuary bequest is not yet ascertainable, but, as stated in *The Times* of April 5, it is thought that the amount will be about £100,000 net.

Mr. William Simmons, of Leighton Mill, Leighton Buzzard, miller, who died on December 8, left estate of the gross value of £84,588, with net personalty £65,633. He left:—

A sum sufficient to provide from the income £5 a week for life for the benefit of his housekeeper, Louisa Horn, and on her decease the capital sum so set aside for distribution equally between the Aylesbury Infirmary, the West Hertfordshire Infirmary, and the Bedford County Hospital.

Mr. Edward Thomas Burr, of Oakley Lodge, Clarendon-road, Watford, who died on March 8, aged 87, left estate of the gross value of £29,323, with net personalty £27,279. He left:—

£1,000 to the rector and churchwardens of the Priory Church of St. Peter, Dunstable, Beds, the income to be applied for the benefit of the poor, and to the said church a model of the old church before the restoration thereof, such model to be placed in the church; portraits of John Parry, by Maclise, and of Charles Matthews, sen., by A. E. Chalon, R.A., to the National Portrait Gallery; paintings in oil (not otherwise bequeathed) to Watford Public Library, and 300 books to be chosen by the librarian and two of the committee; £500 to the Peace Memorial Hospital, Watford; £100 to the London Orphan School at Watford.

£1,000, a picture and two books to his late servant, Sarah Jane Faulkner, and known in the household for nearly 50 years as "Emily"; £500 to his gardener, George Cutler; and £300 to his maid, Ada Elizabeth Robinson, if in his service at his death, "in recognition of her exemplary character and the great attention shown to my wants."

Mr. Frederick Topp, J.P., of The Rothwells, Little Hulton, near Bolton, cotton spinner, who died on February 4, aged 86, left £28,081, with net personalty £27,694. He left:—

£100 each to the Albert-road Congregational Church and Dixon Green Congregational Church; and £50 to Peel Church, Little Hulton.

£300 to his gardener, Stephen Barnes, if still in his service.

Mr. James Woodward, B.A., B.Sc., of Coventry-road, Ilford, late superintending analyst, Government Laboratory, London, who died on March 16, aged 73, left £13,530, with net personalty £12,440. He left:—

£1,000 to his housekeeper, Robina Cowie, if in his service at his death.

Mr. Joseph Adlistone, of Davigdor-road, Hove, who died on January 25, left £8,716, with net personalty £2,716. He left:—

£1,000 to the Royal Sussex County Hospital; and subject to a life interest, the residue of the property to the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Atkins, Mr. Edward Louis, of Borough Green, Kent, grocer, draper, and outfitter (net personalty £5,502)	£10,193
Carrington, Mr. William Edward (79), of Cale Green, Stockport, chairman of S. R. Carrington and Sons, Limited, hat manufacturers (net personalty £47,480)	47,776
Hardy, Major George Hurlstone (85), of The Old House, Park-road, East Twickenham, Middlesex (net personalty £1,938)	3,806
Heaton, Mr. Ralph (65), of Garthaway, Chipping Campden, Glos, late managing director of the Mint, Birmingham, Limited (net personalty £19,015)	21,959
Kenwood, Mr. Thomas Rogers (87), of Banbury-road, Oxford, retired farmer (net personalty £12,058)	13,300
Lury, Mr. Samuel Harford (73), of Deerings-road, Reigate, chairman of Morris Ashby, Limited, metal refiners, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4 (net personalty £16,139)	21,537
Sealy, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Edward, Indian Army, retd., of Springfield, Budleigh Salterton, Devon (net personalty £3,213)	3,251
Seidehouse, Mr. John, of Rothesay, Sedgley-road, West Tipton, Staffs, wine and spirit merchant and brewer (net personalty £3,958)	6,861
Shepheard, Major Alfred, of Brynteirion, Penarth, Glamorgan (net personalty £14,323)	14,458
Smith, Canon William Kerr (76), of The Vicarage, Catterick, Yorks (net personalty £5,830)	5,913
Sunderland, Mr. Arthur, of Grafton Villas, Grafton-road, Keighley, technical chemist (net personalty £6,642)	7,450
Turnbull, Mr. Benjamin (43), of Crosmoor, Stubbins, near Ramsbottom, Lancs, a director of Turnbull and Stockdale, Limited (net personalty £15,722)	16,557

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Chichester writes in the *Chichester Diocesan Gazette*:—"I rejoice to say that Bishop Southwell, who has for many years given indispensable help to the diocese in all sorts of ways and has had a general Commission, has consented to accept a new Commission as assistant Bishop. He has given manifold episcopal assistance ever since he ceased to be Bishop of Lewes, and has now accorded me the privilege of allowing me to claim him as in name, as well as function, assistant Bishop, and to turn to him for his help in additional special departments."

The Bishop of Llandaff has instituted the Rev. T. O. Thomas to the rectory of Sully, Cardiff.

The Bishop of Southwell has appointed Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Southwell, in place of the late Mr. A. T. Lawrence, K.C.

The Rev. O. E. Butterfield, vicar of St. Stephen's, Upton Park, has been elected as a Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Chelmsford, in place of the Rev. H. V. Eardley-Wilmot.

The Rev. A. Ainley, vicar of St. Bees, Cumberland, has been appointed Rural Dean of Whitehaven.

NOTES

In view of the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral next month Canon Alexander will give an address at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, at 1 o'clock next Wednesday, on "St. Paul's and the People."

The Master, Wardens, Court, and Liverymen of the Loriners' Company will attend service on Tuesday, June 3, at 5.45 p.m. at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry. They will afterwards dine at Guildhall.

The anniversary meetings of the Church Missions to Jews will be held in the Church House, Westminster, on Thursday, at 11 and 7.30. Mr. S. H. Gladstone will preside at the morning meeting, at which Lord Brentford will speak.

The Bishop of Chelmsford announces that he has received an anonymous gift of 1,000 guineas as a thank-offering. This will form the nucleus of a fund to be known as "The Bishop's Discretionary Fund," and at least a portion of it will be used for the assistance of clergy in times of distress and difficulty.

The advowson of Bradwell-on-Sea being for sale, the patrons have agreed to sell it to the Chelmsford Diocesan Board of Finance in order that the patronage may be in the hands of the Bishop. The board is advancing the money for the purchase, but invites gifts towards the repayment of the amount.

The Chapter of Carlisle has accepted the offer of Canon Saunders to furnish a chapel in the north choir aisle in the Cathedral as a memorial to Mrs. Saunders. The Bishop will consecrate the altar on Sunday, June 1.

Midday services for the Federation of London Christian Unions (comprising the Lawyers' Prayer Union, the Civil Service Christian Union, the London Banks' Christian Union, the Insurance and Shipping Christian Union, the Stock Exchange Christian Association, the L.C.C. Staff Christian Union, the Accountants' Christian Union, and the Railway Service Christian Union) are held at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, on Tuesdays from 1.25 to 1.55 p.m., and at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on Wednesdays from 12.30 to 1 p.m. The services in both churches are open to all.

The annual conference meetings of the Baptist Union of Wales will be held at Portmadoc on September 22, 23, 24, and 25. About 400 delegates will attend.

BISHOP OF CROYDON CONSECRATED

SERVICE IN THE ABBEY

In Westminster Abbey yesterday morning Canon Edward Sydney Woods, vicar of Croydon, was consecrated as Bishop-Suffragan of Croydon.

The Suffragan Bishopric of Croydon has been in abeyance since the resignation in 1924 of Dr. Pereira, who died four years ago, and during the interval the Bishop of Dover (Dr. Macmillan) has included Croydon within his general jurisdiction. Now a scheme has been evolved under which Croydon becomes an ecclesiastical unit in itself, and the Bishopric has been revived under conditions differing from those which obtained before 1924. Whereas Dr. Pereira, on becoming Bishop of Croydon, resigned the vicarage of that parish, and gave general assistance within the diocese of Canterbury, the new Bishop will remain vicar of Croydon. He will also be the first Archdeacon of Croydon, and will devote himself almost entirely to the Croydon area.

There was an exceptionally large congregation at the consecration, including the Mayor and Corporation and a large number of the parishioners of Croydon, and many friends from Cambridge, where the Bishop-designate was for some years vicar of Holy Trinity Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) conducted the service, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. F. T. Woods), a brother of the Bishop-designate, the Bishops of Leicester (Dr. Bardsley), Chichester (Dr. Bell), Gibraltar (Dr. Hicks), and Dover (Dr. Macmillan), Bishop Taylor Smith, formerly Chaplain-General of the Forces, Bishop Eyre Chatterton, Bishop A. M. Knight, and Bishop Bury. The Archbishop was attended by Mr. H. T. A. Dashwood, Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, Mr. G. D. Heath, Acting Apparitor-General (in the absence in New Zealand of Sir John Hanham, Apparitor-General), and by the Rev. Alexander Sargent, Resident Chaplain, who carried the Archiepiscopal Cross.

The service of Holy Communion was sung to the setting of Merbecke. The Bishop of Leicester began reading the epistle, but was taken ill and had to resume his seat, and afterwards left the Abbey. The Bishop of Chichester finished the reading. The gospel was read by the Bishop of Winchester.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mervyn G. Haigh, Chaplain to the King, and Principal Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He said that there were times when their fellowship one with another in the Church was warmed and enriched by the link of personal friendship and affection. That was such an hour. They were met as friends to be with a friend of theirs at a great moment of his life. There were gathered together members of the family of the Bishop-designate, of the congregation which he at present served, friends from Cambridge, representatives of the Diocese of Canterbury, and of the civic life of Croydon, and, not least, clergy of the Croydon Deanery who would be receiving as their Bishop one who had shared and would still share with them the joys and difficulties of parochial work. The call had come to the Bishop-designate to take a larger share as an administrator and a counsellor and in the leadership of the diocesan life, and to give help to the Archbishop himself, directly and indirectly in the life of the Church at large.

The King's Mandate for the consecration was read by Mr. Dashwood, and the Bishop-designate was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of Winchester and Dover. After the customary formalities had been completed, the Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the act of consecration, all the assisting Bishops, except the Bishop of Leicester, joining in the laying on of hands. The Bishop of Croydon then joined the other Bishops within the sacrarium, and the Archbishop concluded the service of Holy Communion. The offertory was given to the Croydon Church Extension Fund.

THE BISHOP OF KILMORE

The Venerable Arthur William Barton, Archdeacon of Down since 1927, was consecrated in Armagh Cathedral yesterday as Bishop of Kilmore and Elphin and Ardagh by the Archbishop of Armagh (Dr. D'Arcy). The Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and the Bishop of Tuam were also present. Canon Hayes preached.

THE SALE ROOM

CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS

Old English and French furniture, objects of art and tapestry, from various sources, brought £16,554 at Christie's yesterday.

The chief general feature consisted of some fine Chippendale mahogany chairs, for which high prices were paid. A pair of chairs, the property of Colonel Liddell, of Trench Hall, Ravensworth (in whose family they appear to have been since the time they were made), the backs pierced and elaborately carved with knots-of-riband, started at 400 guineas, and fell at 1,900 guineas to Messrs. Mallett. Mr. W. J. Holt's set of 10 Chippendale chairs and two armchairs, with interlaced backs carved with foliage and scrollwork, exhibited at Lansdowne House last year, brought 1,300 guineas (Thomson). Another set of 12 chairs and two armchairs, the backs pierced and carved with vases, realized 470 guineas (M. Harris). Some furniture and decorative objects, the property of Major J. A. Morrison, formerly of Basildon Park, included a Boulle commode, inlaid with a Berainesque design of figures, flowers, &c., arabesques in tortoiseshell, mother-o'-pearl, and coloured ivory on brass ground, 4ft. wide, illustrated in Lady Dilke's "French Furniture," fetched 550 guineas (Semail Moens, of Paris); and a Chinese 12-leaf lacquer screen, decorated with landscapes and hunting scenes in black and gold, 8ft. high—120 guineas (Touzain).

Five lots the property of Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther, of Carmichael House, Thankerton, included a pair of panels of Aubusson tapestry, with pastoral scenes, figures, animals, and birds, 6ft. by 9ft., eighteenth century—1,350 guineas (H. Simmons); two Chippendale gilt torcheres designed as scrollwork, 50in. high—580 guineas; and eight William and Mary walnut chairs with high backs carved with foliage—680 guineas (both bought by Mr. M. Harris).

Lord Fortescue's set of five panels of Flemish tapestry, woven with the story of Tobit and the Angel, seventeenth century, brought 520 guineas (Wilson); from another source three panels of Brussels tapestry with Roman battle scenes, and the initials of the weaver, F. V. H. —230 guineas (Clark); and four panels of Mortlake tapestry, with classical subjects and landscapes, seventeenth century—300 guineas (Camerons). Two lots the property of Sir Austen Harris were a pair of Chinese egg-shell plates, enamelled with a boy and girl and wreath of flowers, 8¼in. diameter, Kien-Lung—260 guineas; and another plate, enamelled with a lady, children, &c., 8¼in. diameter, Kien-Lung—235 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Mallett). From anonymous sources six Louis XV. fauteuils, with gilt frameworks, upholstered with *petit-point* needlework, fetched 1,160 guineas (Spanish Gallery); and a pair of Dresden groups of horses and negro and Turkish grooms, 12in. high—280 guineas (Hallyn).

Exceptionally high prices were realized at Messrs. Foster's, 54, Pall Mall, yesterday for Benin bronzes, and ivory and wood carvings from the walled city of Benin, West Africa, the property of the late Mr. G. W. Neville. The day's total was £5,600. The collection was noticed in *The Times* of April 7. Among eight bronze casts of human heads used as stands for the carved ivory tusks which were the Ju-Jus in Benin city was one with negroid features, three tribal marks over each eye, with reticulated headdress with feathers at sides, projecting base with leopards, human heads and arms, frogs, and fish in relief, 21in. high, which sold for 470 guineas (Permain). A very fine pair of massive bronze figures of leopards, incised in circles, 20in. high, fetched 750 guineas; a plaque, cast in relief, with three figures of princes, their hair dressed in conventional bands, 14¼in. wide, 19¼in. high—300 guineas (Permain); and a circular Ju-Ju stand surmounted by two figures of elephants with leopards, &c., 13in. diameter—130 guineas (Ratton).

Among the ivories an old tusk, carved with numerous figures of chiefs and warriors, 67in. long, sold for 120gns., and another, carved with warriors, boys, fish, birds, &c., 67in. long, 120gns. (both bought by Mr. E. Permain). Another carved ivory tusk, the property of Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, and removed by him from Benin City when it was captured in 1897, 69½in. long, brought 140gns. (Ratton). Two other lots, the property of Colonel R. J. F. Taylor, who was a member of the Benin Punitive Expedition, were a fine bronze cast of a human head, with negroid features, three tribal marks over each eye, with reticulated headdress with feathers at sides, 16½in. high, 380gns.; and another with negroid features, projecting base with heads of oxen, reclining leopards, &c., in relief, 14½in. high, 200gns. (both bought by Mr. Moffatt).

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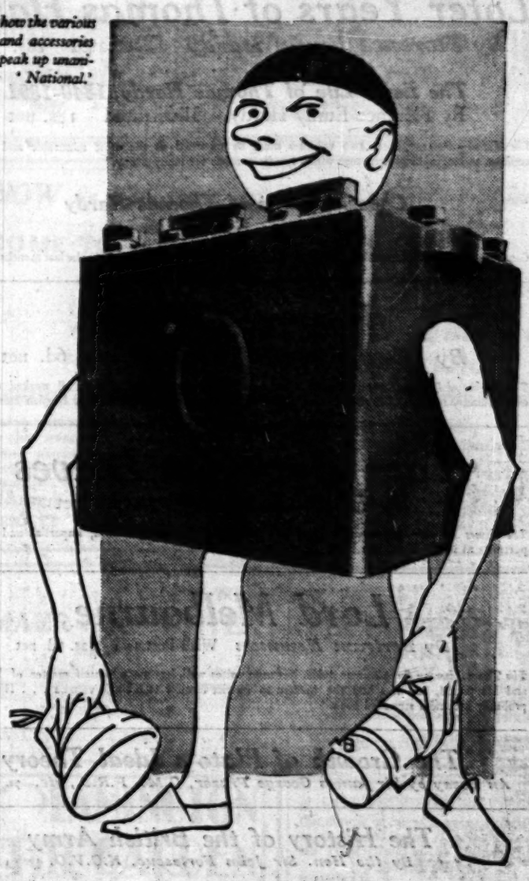

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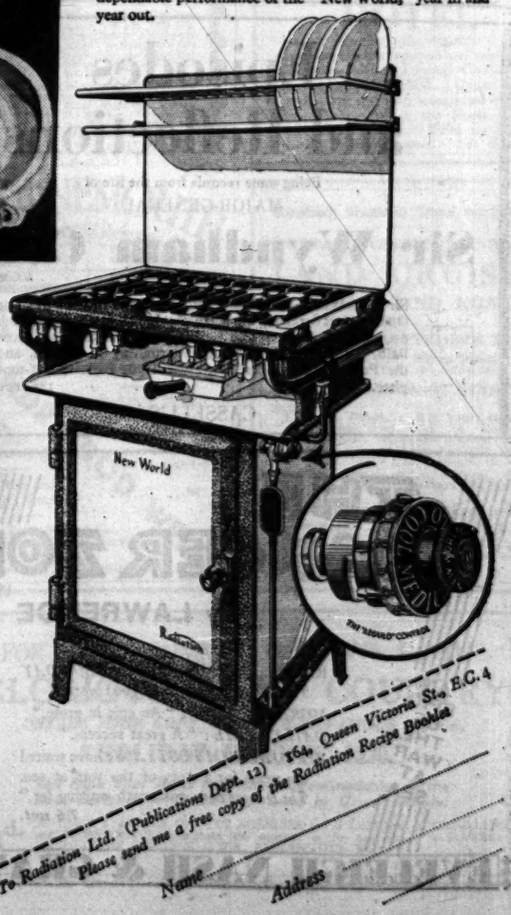

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Books of the Week

LETTERS TO SCOTT

THE ABBOTSFORD MSS.

The Private Letter-Books of Sir Walter Scott. Selections edited by Wilfred Partington. (Hodder and Stoughton. 30s. net.)

Here is a rich treasury for all lovers of Walter Scott and students of the period, literary and social, in which he lived, for it may be assumed to represent the cream of the "long row of bulky Letter-Books"—23 in number—which remained in the Scott family at Abbotsford until 1921, only Lockhart and a few other privileged biographers, according to the editor, having had access to them for limited reference. That the best part of their contents should now be published is due primarily to Mr. Hugh Walpole, who, in a romantic "letter to the reader," explains how it came to his knowledge that these Letter-Books were about to be sold; how he was determined to acquire them; how he went to Sotheby's with the necessary funds (£1,500 in fact) and became their happy owner; how he has resolved ultimately to present them intact to the National Library of Scotland; and how he put them into the hands of Mr. Wilfred Partington to edit, with the results which are to be seen in this volume, the fruit of six years' work.

It is truly a great find, for, though some of the letters (which must be understood to be letters written to Scott and kept by him) have seen the light before, the mass of them are given to the world for the first time, and are the pick of nearly 6,000 documents in all. As a whole, they give an astonishing idea of the daily contents of Scott's letter-bag during the latter half of his life; not only friends and acquaintances wrote to him, as might be expected, in styles corresponding to the degree of their intimacy with him, but all kinds of strangers were wont to address themselves to him as the chief figure in literature if not as a universal friend of humanity; he was indeed the hero of many who were not in the least likely to set eyes on him, but his character, known or divined, was such as to give them confidence.

It would be impossible here to give anything like a complete idea of the contents of Mr. Partington's volume; but it should be said at once that as an editor he has done well to sort the letters out under different subjects, and to introduce each section with a particular preface, while he adds notes and other explanatory matter, a full index, and a certain number of portraits and photographs. Under his guidance perusal becomes easy, and the reader has only to forge ahead. Mr. Partington and Mr. Walpole are unquestionably right in emphasizing the social value of the letters, for, though literature and the affairs of literary men are abundantly represented by letters of Wordsworth, Southey, Campbell, Moore, and a host of others, and the tragedy of Scott's last years of toil is plainly revealed, some of the sprightliest pieces of reading arise out of the current talk and gossip of the day as they were purveyed to Scott by a miscellaneous company of correspondents. Two such purveyors are particularly persistent—namely, Lockhart, and Morritt, the racy owner of the Rokeby Venus, a lady whom we see being hung for the first time over the mantelpiece of Morritt's drawing room. Morritt writes in the freest manner of close friendship about himself, his doings and his family. Walter Scott the younger contributes several filial letters from Berlin, Brighton, and elsewhere; but there can be no enumerating all the writers' names. There are some who seem to be writing on purpose to give Scott materials for his imagination to work upon, as when, for instance, he receives details about Napoleon on the way to Elba, or noteworthy incidents in Scottish history or in humbler life; there are the unfortunate, like Hogg, the unsuccessful farmer, and Haydon, the disappointed artist, who write as to one who may relieve their necessities; there is a schoolboy from Colchester who aspires to verse writing; there is a shepherd who has read most of Scott's works and presents their author with what is in effect a review of them; there are ladies of fashion, like Lady Alvanly, and of learning, like Miss Seward, whose pens deliver themselves in accordance with their genius; and it is hardly necessary to say that there are up and down the whole book plenty of allusions to Scott's own works as they come out and references to the great Waverley mystification. Intelligence of all kinds poured into Abbotsford on all subjects; the editor has managed to include a section on life and letters on the other side of the Atlantic.

It was on a fair August day in 1827, Mr. Partington reminds us, when Scott, with heavy clouds hanging over him, decided, at Huntly Gordon's suggestion, to assemble these letters and to have them bound up; it was a sad task, as he wrote in his diary; how many dead, absent, estranged, and altered! but it would be a good job done. A note written by him on one letter seems to suggest that there was a reason for preserving everything; but this particular letter, from the pompous Sir John Sinclair, though "too impertinent," might be kept "to show how folly and vanity can dance jigs in an empty pate." "My dear Sir," runs the baronet's private and confidential suggestion:—

> I can see no reason if a Countess Dowager of Warwick married an author, Mr. Addison, *why the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh should not marry Sir Walter Scott.* She is really a most valuable woman, and would make any man happy who had the good fortune to obtain her hand. I have no doubt also that you would not only make her an excellent husband, but that you would be of great use to her son, the young Duke, by a system of Education that you would recommend to his guardians and the advice you would give to himself.

"As a friend to both parties," the baronet proceeds to indicate how "the plan may be accomplished"; Scott's wife had not been dead four months, and Sinclair on receiving Scott's refusal still seems to have expostulated. Little could he have foreseen how Scott would punish his tactlessness.

SOME NEW BOOKS

My Recollections, 1848-1914. By Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. (Chatto and Windus. 16s. n.)

The Peninsular Journal of Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, 1808-1817. Edited by I. J. Rousseau. (Longmans. 21s. n.)

The Cabinet Council of England in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Vol. I. By Edward Raymond Turner. (Milford. 35s. n.)

Liberty in the Modern State. By Harold J. Laski. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d. n.)

The Story of a Surgeon. By Sir John Bland-Sutton. (Methuen. 12s. 6d. n.)

France in Tunis and Algeria. By W. Basil Worsfold. (Brentano's. 5s. n.)

The Life Story of Brigham Young. By Susa Young Gates. (Jarrolds. 18s. n.)

Cogitans Cogitata. By Herbert Wildon Carr. (Favil Press. 6s. n.)

Chambers in the Temple. By C. P. Hawkes. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

The Bridle of Pegasus. By Warren R. Dawson. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

Cecile. By F. L. Lucas. (Chatto and Windus. 8s. 6d. n.)

Tales Told by Simpson. By May Sinclair. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. n.)

ENGLAND'S HERITAGE

A SUGGESTED BOARD OF SCENERY

National Parks and the Heritage of Scenery. By Vaughan Cornish. (Sifton Praed. 5s. net.)

The conditions which determine scenic beauty, Dr. Cornish avers, should be discovered and defined if guidance is to be given on measures for the preservation of the landscape. But this may concede too much to what otherwise might be denounced without compromise as vandalism. What if it be true that beauty is the creation of the observer and does not exist as an absolute apart from his thoughts? This is a consideration most devastating to pious minds; yet (if destruction is inevitable in the progress of industrialism) it may not be without consolation for those anguished by the passing of the English scene. A field of corn, after all, is as utilitarian as a tin bungalow; is it only thinking that makes the one a picture of loveliness and the other an outrage of ugliness?

The poet of a future generation who stands tip-toe upon the last unbuilt-on little hill, will his heart leap up when he beholds the symmetry and colour of a field of petrol pumps? Then we may destroy what is left of our heritage of Arcady with a will. But Mr. Cornish has been engaged for ten years upon an inquiry into the conditions upon which scenic beauty depends, and he is too forthright to pay the least regard to such curious speculation. The doubt whether scenic beauty is an absolute would never enter his mind. Scenery, by which is meant the general view, is, he states with a brusqueness that annihilates the sceptic, less dependent for beauty upon the character of its features than upon their harmonious combination. That is one important principle upon which he builds his illuminating lesson on the way to save our land. The other principle is more recondite: it is subjective and relates to a technique or discipline "for the attainment of the state in which the beauties of scenery sink into the soul and fill the heart with joy." In our walks abroad, it seems, we must abandon thought and let the receptive mood have full play: "the emotions aroused by scenic harmonies are far from being merely primitive: they result not only from inheritance but from the sum of all past feeling, thought and action of a man's own life." The danger of agreeing to such doctrine is that it exposes us to the retort of the sceptic that beauty is just where we are able to find it: in the homely farmlands of East Anglia, the wild, untouched moors, or the harmony of pylons and chimney-stacks.

On the whole, it is safer to believe in our heritage, and to stick to that as an argument of patriotism, if nothing more, against those who are laying unthoughtful and despoiling hands upon it. Then it must be agreed that Dr. Cornish's case for national parks is the strongest yet advanced: it is so practical and so precise. The terms of reference to the National Park Committee state that the national parks of Britain are for preservation of natural characteristics and for public recreation. Dr. Cornish feels that the parks should be situated in unenclosed country because there the natural character is still intact and because it would be useless to concentrate people for recreation in any agricultural area of fenced fields and standing crops, since free wandering of any large number of persons is there impossible:—

> It follows, that areas suitable for the dual purposes of a national park must mainly be sought in the west and north of Britain, the lowlands of England being for the most part excluded. The latter area, however, the Arcadia of Britain, is the part of the island which has most scenic importance in the estimation of persons of taste in all countries but our own, for, whereas every feature of wild landscape in Britain can be matched or excelled in other countries, the unspoilt parts of agricultural England have a beauty which is unique in the scenery of civilization. Here it is not the formation of national parks but an extension of the rural planning movement and the constitution of a Government Board of Scenery charged with the duty of initiating schemes which is required.

Dr. Cornish's is one of the most thoughtful contributions to what is becoming a great national debate that has been made since the menace to the English scene became evident. The threat to our heritage disturbs now even the minds of the reckless, who find they are destroying what they thought to pursue in their trains, their bicycles and their motor-cars.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are Seven, Bobsworth, by J. D. Beresford (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d. net); Europa's Beast, by R. H. Mottram (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d. net); and Out of Step, by Derek Walker Smith (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. J. D. Beresford gives us a sharp satire, but the point is softened a little by his constant sense of fun. Bobsworth was a garden city promoted by an ambitious financier, Sir James Cobbold, and a thrusting newspaper proprietor, Lord Grout, both determined to reap for themselves the fruits of philanthropic notoriety. The name of the site was an initial stumbling-block; Sir James wanted to call the city "Elysium," but came to agree with Lord Grout that "some of the other papers are sure to get hold of the right name and make a joke of it, say we're getting our Bobsworth or something, you understand; and if that joke's going to be made, as he says it will, his opinion is that we'd better make it ourselves to begin with and get it over." But a worse trouble was the invasion of the rising city at its top end by a swarm of "cranks," holding strange faiths, practising strange diets, and wearing strange clothes, or, worse still, no clothes to speak of at all. Bobsworth had to be purged, if respectability was to make a home there and rents to soar becomingly, so Mr. Fiddler, a journalist of few scruples, was sent to live among the "top-enders," at No. 7, Firstway, and inspire the campaign for freezing them out. There follows a kind of burlesque epic, describing the war of the "top-enders" with the "desirable" tenants, the evolution of Bobsworth on lines of impeccable squareness (architectural and moral), and finally Mr. Fiddler's heroic end amid the ruins of his mansion—a new enemy arrived after the War and wanted the land of No. 7 for industrial development. Mr. Beresford keeps up the joke with unfailing vivacity, and never lets it for a moment droop or turn to monotony.

Mr. R. H. Mottram's story resuscitates Geoffrey Skene, first known to us from "The Spanish Farm." It is not at first obvious what the fantastic title can have to do with so worthy, so stoical, and so resignedly unsatisfied a man. About Skene's actions as architect to the municipal housing committee of Easthampton there is anything but a bull-like quality, and in the end he is practically dismissed for paying too little attention to his work. The real reason, however, was that his attentions to Olive Blythway were too obvious to please her father, the chairman. We come to see that Skene's taurine capacities were only metaphorical, relating to Olive alone, and more passive than active. Olive had been unsatisfactorily married: her young airman-husband—a case of arrested development owing to wounds—had hardly roused her sleeping nature. Skene, fascinated by her exquisite line, senses in her the waiting Europa. Mr. Mottram, albeit with considerable deliberation, disposes of the husband as he had previously disposed of a coming baby. Skene carries off his widow Blythway when he finds her in a Cornish village: her surrender is as perfect as Europa's in the Veronese picture that supplies the guiding image. It is a pretty image, but the preparations for its exhibition are rather laboured.

It is time another Public School novel was written, and the question in heavy black type on the jacket of Mr. D. W. Smith's story, "Have the post-War Public Schools 'learnt nothing and forgotten nothing'?" has a certain pertinence. Mr. Derek Walker Smith answers the question in a direct and an indirect way which flatly contradict each other. "Yes," argues Mr. Smith directly, "they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing," for here is my hero, Colin, on page 231, after five years at Ormond, agreeing that the Public School system is designed to curb the spirit of the individual, but, up to page 231, Mr. Smith has been busy showing how a determined and belligerent individualist like Colin can win not only tolerance for himself but popularity. Colin, with his intellectual precosity, may have found many of the rules he was forced to keep irksome and paltry, but he was allowed to run the School Debating Society before he had any position of authority even in his house, and his notion that "in the opinion of this House, the British Empire has outlived its usefulness and should be disintegrated" was lost by a majority far smaller than he had expected. The truth is that, however much Mr. Smith may hold up Colin as a rebel "going down scornful against many spears," the spears were little more than toy lances, which do the useful work of pricking immature conceit. In spite of himself, in fact, Mr. Smith has made Colin the hero, not of a hopeless cause and a losing battle, but of a battle that has been already won, and on nearly every page, in the conversations on politics, in the descriptions of discussions with masters, in the comparative neglect of athletics, Mr. Smith supplies evidence for the conclusions he is so curiously unwilling to draw.

SHORTER NOTICES

Dr. Robert Dean Frisbie is a South Sea trader who found sanctuary from a civilization not much to his taste on an island in the Pacific, and is aware of his good fortune. He hunted long for this island, and has no intention ever to leave it. He writes with the vigour of enthusiasm and knowledge of his delightful land in The Book of Puka-Puka (Murray, 10s. 6d. net). Puka-Puka is the native name of Danger Island. By diligent search it can be found as a dot on some of the maps. It comprises a reef six or seven miles in circumference, three small islets threaded on this reef, and a lagoon "so clear that one can see the submerged coral ranges ten fathoms below." Life goes on serenely, excitement breaking in once a year or so by the arrival of a trading schooner. The natives are still in the Arcadian state described by the early voyagers to the South Seas, uncorrupted by the white man and unspoiled.

The Life Story of Brigham Young, by Susa Young Gates (Jarrolds, 18s. net), is written by a daughter of the Mormon leader. Mrs. Gates was the first of Young's children to be born in the Lion House which he built in Salt Lake City to accommodate his large family of wives and children. To Mrs. Gates her father and Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, are great and good men. Those two men, she writes, possessed the gift of leadership "which drew people not to themselves as super-men, but rather to God and Christ, whom they worshipped and served, and whose humble instruments they were." Mrs. Gates speaks of her father's work of community founding in what had been a desert with fiery enthusiasm. Her zeal apart, she has written an important chapter of history in her accounts of the daring trek of the Mormons across the desert, their struggles with the natives and with Washington, and the building of the settlements. Interesting light is thrown on the manner of life in polygamous households.

The President of the German Republic is the subject of another biography. Hindenburg: The Man and the Legend, by Margaret Goldsmith and Frederick Voigt (Faber and Faber, 12s. 6d. net), endorses and emphasizes a remark made by Hindenburg in his memoirs, which appeared before the War, that the decisive factor in his life and actions was not desire for applause but his convictions and a sense of duty. He was popular among the men and officers of his command, but had reached the age of 67 before Germany at large heard of his existence. The authors show him not as a strong man carving his way to a goal, but as an intelligent, unassuming man whom Fate twice dragged from his retiring place to help his country out of the predicaments into which the clever and the scheming had led her. His character, his imperturbable composure and stolid calm, created confidence wherever he went and whatever position he handled. The moderates admire him and the extremists of both sides respect him. He stands for pacification. Under his presidency the Republic has consolidated. "A return of the Hohenzollerns or of any monarch to the throne," conclude the writers of this excellent biography, "is hardly to be as much as thought of. Hindenburg is ruling in their stead."

The House of Hapsburg has furnished more sensational memoirs than most families. Its stories can furnish book-makers for centuries. They will find plenty of material in the latest addition: My Life Story: From Archduke to Grocer, by Leopold Wölfling, ex-Archduke Leopold of Tuscany (Hutchinson, 21s. net). The author is the eldest son of Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph, by his marriage with Princess Alice of Parma.

Parachutes for Airmen, by Charles Dixon, an ex-observer of the Royal Air Force (Pitman, 7s. 6d. net), may seem a purely technical volume, but actually it is an exceedingly readable account of a fascinating subject. Much of the glamour, however, is destroyed by the description here given of parachutists' experiences, and most people will be surprised to learn that there is nothing terrifying in falling through space, and that there are no physical ill-consequences. The actual shock of impact as the parachutist touches the earth is no more than that of a jump from a 10ft. wall. Some personal experiences of Royal Air Force pilots who have saved their lives by parachutes add to the human interest of the book.

A second edition containing a new preface is published of Canon Alexander's little book on The Safety of St. Paul's (Murray, 2s. 6d. net), in which is described the work done on the fabric of the Cathedral since 1913. St. Paul's now stands firm for centuries to come, but since there must always be an element of weakness in the soil on which its shallow foundations rest, Canon Alexander pleads for consideration being given to a scheme of forming a sacred area round the Cathedral in which excavations should be forbidden.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

STEEL PROPS IN COALPITS

Much attention is being devoted at the present time to the question of substituting steel for timber in the underground workings of coalmines. Colliery managers who are intending to give steel props a trial will find useful information in a report on about 13 different types, rigid and yielding, just published by the Safety in Mines Research Board. The Support of Workings in Mines Committee has investigated the use of steel props and recorded experience at a number of mines, and the present report ("Steel Pit Props," by T. Ashley, S. M. Dixon, and M. A. Hogan, price 1s. net) combines these records with information obtained from mechanical tests of the props made on behalf of the Committee at the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, and a general discussion of the conclusions to be drawn from the underground experience and the laboratory tests. The report may be obtained from the Stationery Office directly or through any bookseller.

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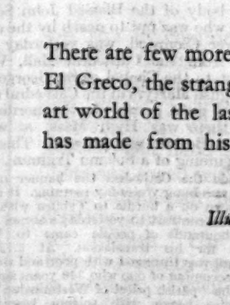
ALFRED NOYES' POEMS



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¶ *A Library List*

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Books of the Week

(Continued from page 20)

DESERT ISLANDS

MR. DE LA MARE'S DREAMS

DESERT ISLANDS. By WALTER DE LA MARE. With Decorations by REX WHISTLER. (Faber and Faber. 21s. net.)

Mr. de la Mare has traced an original line in his new book published to-day. His "desert islands" are not for the geographer nor for the student of savage ethnology. They are islands of reverie, in plain fact the island where Crusoe was hermit and the other islands of fantasy that have risen on the horizon of story-tellers since his sojourn there. You do not reach Mr. de la Mare's islets by sea or air, nor even by atlas. You are winged thither on his imagination, and, as a proper prelude to the voyage, you consider the spiritual meaning of "adventure" and of "romance," that "battered term" which the author is too prudent to define, but round which he plays with delicate gleams, remarking, for instance, that it is "perhaps most effective when it is most unexpected; then a mere relish, a mere glint of it may redeem a situation which otherwise would be commonplace." From "romance" to "solitude" is an easy stage of the journey—solitude of the soul and solitude of the body—and lo! the desert islands are suddenly unveiled in a passage of poet's prose, to avoid the term "poetic prose," which has gained a bad meaning:—

Short of the subterranean, the submarine, and the wild vacancies of space . . . the conditions of an ideal retreat from the tumult, and artificialities of man are fulfilled—solitude, danger, strangeness, the unknown, the discoverable, the eventual means of escape—if our hermitage is an island. An island volcanic or coralline, an island that out of the mists of daybreak, or in the cheating lights of evening, lifts itself from the snows of its surges, severe, strange, aloof in its forlorn beauty, dumb clock of countless ages, the haven of a few birds and roving brutes, the kindly nursery of seal and sea-lion, and green with palm and tamarisk.

Before Crusoe came Alexander Selcraig, or Selkirk, his real-life forerunner, and even an imaginative and literary study must pause and take account of this rather grim intruder from the real, who after his four years and four months' solitude on Más-a-tierra had almost lost the use of words. But Mr. de la Mare can make amends for that, sketching his history, more mournful on the whole than romantic, in a few brilliant pages:—

Twice he narrowly escaped death, the first time from a fall of a hundred feet—he lay unconscious for three days and nights, a period which he afterwards computed by the appearance of the moon; and the second time from voyaging Spaniards, who, sighting his fire at sea, landed and pursued him. He hid himself in a tree-top and listened to them talking beneath. But rats were his worst enemy; they gnawed his calloused feet and his clothes, until he had bred up cats to teach them manners. These would "lie about him in hundreds." Thus best we picture him, praying aloud, singing and dancing with his kids and cats in the flames and smoke of his allspice wood, and the whole world's moon taunting and enchanting him in her seasons.

Thus we arrive at last at Robinson Crusoe, and the essay, following with delightful curves every breeze of fancy, becomes for a while a warm and sympathetic study of the genius of Defoe. When he has said what he wants to say upon that, Mr. de la Mare considers the "imitators" or successors of Man Friday's master. He considers those minor Robinsons, the "Swiss Family," with great leniency, although their "desert island" was but a palm-shadowed Selfridge's store; but he is, we think, rather chilly towards "Masterman Ready." Perhaps he is too painfully embarrassed by the dominating presence of Mr. Seagrave, the awesome *pater familias*, who buffets his way through storm and surge with his top-hat unwrinkled and his store of moralities as drily preserved as if no salt spray had dashed them. But it is a workmanlike story and we seem to handle the very cocoanuts as we read. There is rather curt shrift, too, for "Treasure Island"—and suddenly Flaubert's St. Anthony, solitary but not insular, crosses the stage. Mr. de la Mare's pleasant caprices are inexhaustible.

At the end of his essay he turns us over to a great mass of notes, considerably larger in bulk than the text. But we need not let our hearts sink. The documents have Mr. de la Mare's annotations and some of the happiest and most amusing passages in the book can be delved for there. (Did Mr. de la Mare think it would be a good joke to set us to this Crusoe-like task of digging for our sustenance and for hidden treasure?) In the notes, for instance, the question is raised: Could there be a female Crusoe? The author recalls some half-forgotten tale, but he shakes his head:—

My impression is that it was of feminine workmanship; and the possibility of that sets one speculating whether small *girls* and their elders ever share the odd infatuation of small boys and *their* elders for desert islands and Crusoes. One cannot escape the misgiving that really "sensible" women at any rate might deal with all this trash about islands much as if it were the rubbish left behind him by a schoolboy gone back to school. Women are not only less solitary beings than men, but far less likely to see any use in the useless.

But are there no women explorers? And is not Robinson always a girl—and most convincing, nevertheless—in the pantomime? Mr. de la Mare is for once too pessimistic. His readers will not be all of one sex.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"DIE WALKURE"

Act III. of *Die Walküre* will be relayed from the Covent Garden Opera House and broadcast to-night at 9.45 from the London Regional transmitter. At 9.40 p.m. the National station will transmit a symphony concert, to be conducted by Sir George Henschel, with Miss Fanny Davies (pianoforte) as the soloist. The programme will include Beethoven's Overture, "Die Weihe des Hauses"; Schumann's Concerto in A; and Mozart's Symphony No. 38 in D.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 2, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—A Present for the New Baby, by Mrs. St. Aubyn. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12:—Boris Pecker (violin); Kathleen Cooper (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Recital, by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—See Midland Regional programme. **8**:—A Song Recital, by John Coates (tenor). **8.30**:—Biochemistry—1, What it is, by Dr. Joseph Needham. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5**:—A Request Programme of Gramophone Records, arranged by Christopher Stone. **9.30**:—Weather; News. **9.45**:—Die Walküre, Act 3, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. **10.50-12**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Leonard Gordon (baritone). **1.15-3**:—See London Regional programme. **5.15**:—Children.—The Whimsical Doings of Henry Hedgehog, by Anthea North. Songs by Hilda Blake (soprano). All on a blue Day, a Travel Talk, by Frances Pearman. Sidney Hull (banjo). **6**:—See London Regional Programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Hilda Blake (soprano), Henry Bentley (violoncello). **8**:—See London Regional programme. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (Violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **9.30**:—Weather; News. **9.45-11**:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Organ Recital. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.15**:—Dance Music. **5**:—Harold Makinson (pianoforte). **5.15**:—Children. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—The Chorus and Symphony Orchestra, conducted by R. Godfrey Brown; Muriel Brunskill (soprano), Clifton Hellwell (pianoforte); May Leitner (contralto solo).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1.30**:—National programme. **2.30-11**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **9**:—Mr. Irving Gass—A Reading from Barnes. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **5**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.33**:—Talk on Gardening. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—M. Bradbury and Mlle Vige, Pianoforte and Violin Recital. **8.25**:—Frank Cowle (baritone). **8.35**:—C. C. Dawson and Percival Thornton, Tenor. **8.55**:—Mrs. A. Heffernan (soprano). **9.5**:—The Station String Orchestra. **9.30**:—Violet Mackinnon and the Rev. A. H. MacPartlin—Humorous and Dramatic Recital. **9.45**:—Vocal and Instrumental Selections from the works of German and Calller, by the Station Orchestra and Elizabeth Meliar (soprano). **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Travellers' Tales of Border Lands—3, Miss Marion K. Thomas: Madras. **2.50**:—Music. **3.55**:—My Day's Work—1, Mr. Allan Martin: As a Miner. **5.10**:—Music. **5.15**:—A Concert for Schools arranged by Percy Scholes. **6.15**:—Children's Hour. The Octet; Dan Seymour (tenor); Toni Capaldi. **8.15**:—Children. **8.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **9**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organisations. **9.10**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **4.15**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Sallie Taylor and Bertha Jackson. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—A Naturalist in the North: The Rev. G. H. Carpenter, Eastern Invaders. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.), 8kw.—7.30:—News and Trio Music. **9.30**:—Elementary French Lesson. **10**:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Orchestral Music. **10.30**:—Trio Music. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Literary Selections. **11.15**:—Orchestral Concert from the Café Español, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6:—Talk for Tourists. **7.20**:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—National Songs. **8.30**:—Recital of Rathonian Songs. **9**:—Time and News. **9.15**:—Concert of Chamber Music.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 36kw.—4.30:—Programme from Leipzig. **5.30**:—Talks. **6.40**:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.5**:—Talks. **7.45**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.35**:—Vocal Quartet, Concert—Unsterblichen Liebe (Lowe, arr. Silcher); Two Songs (arr. Silcher) (a) Alexis frass Reinecke; (b) In einer kühlen Grunde (Gheck); (Scottish) Wie kam mir von hier (arr. Silcher); Folk Song (arr. Silcher) Rosekock, Hoiderlbl01; Der Mai ist gekommen (Lyra); Rosinen, wollen wir tanzen (arr. Silcher). **9.45**:—Programme from Stuttgart, followed by News and Sports. **10.45**:—Lesson from Berlin (Witzleben). **11**:—Concert from Budapest.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6:—Programme for Young People. **6.30**:—Talks. **7**:—Programme of Bavarian Music. **7.55**:—Labour Market Report. **8.30**:—Concert of Operetta Music on the occasion of the Sixtieth Birthday of Franz Lehar, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Lesson in Bridge. **11**:—Concert from Budapest.

BRNO (683m.), 1.5kw.—7.55:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Orchestral Talk. **8.30**:—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schandl. **9**:—Song Recital, followed by Selections by the Pro Ferdo Mazoline Band in Gautsch. **9.40**:—Orchestral Selections. **10**:—News and Weather. **10.15**:—Talk for Tourists and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (276m.), 12.5kw.—4.30:—See Prague. **6.35**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—6:—Talks. **7.3**:—Weather. **7.7**:—Concert of Light Music. **8**:—Weather. **8.2**:—Talk. **8.25**:—The Woman of Every Man's Dreams—Comedy (Hirschfeld). **9.40**:—Weather Message.—Pianoforte Recital: Hans Sorg, Op. 107, A Cycle of Thirteen Characteristic Pieces (Niemann); Prelude, Intermezzo and Fugue (in classical style), Op. 72. **10.25**:—News. **10.35**:—Shorthand Lesson.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—4.20:—See Prague. **6.35**:—Tales of a Grandmother. **7**:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Chamber Music. **6**:—Readings. **6.15**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert; Overture, Zamba (Hérold); Selection from François les Bas Bleus (Messager). **8.30**:—Talk. **8.40**:—Concert (continued): Ballet Egyptien (Luigini); Scenes; Selection from La Bohème (Puccini); Songs; Ballet Suite (Foy); Songs; Selection from Herodiade (Massenet). **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—4.35:—Reading. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Hochzeit in Fraschitz—Opera (Foldini), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4.20:—German Language Lesson. **4.50**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.16**:—Press Review and Review of Politics for the Month of April. **7.45**:—Talk. **8.15**:—Concert from the Axelberg Studio; Part I.: Programme of Classical Music; Overture, Sant'Elena al Calvari (Leo); Sonata for 'Cello and Strings in B flat major (Vivaldi); Songs: (a) Arzarilli (Caccini); (b) Ouella Bamma (Marcello); (c) Bel nume che adore (Cimarosa); Sonata for 'Cello and Strings in D minor (Vivaldi); Sinfonia for Strings and Horn in G major (Pergolesi); The Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F major for Violin, Flute, Oboe, Trumpet, and Strings (Bach). Part II.: Programme from the Works of Offenbach; Overture, La Princesse de Trebizonde; Aria from The Tales of Hoffmann; Ballet Music from Les Brigands; Barcarolle from The Tales of Hoffmann; Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld. **10.15**:—News and Report of the Christian Lehmann Pockett. **10.35**:—Dance Music. **12 (midnight)**:—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—6.45:—Miscellaneous Items and Sports Notes. **7.10**:—Agricultural Report. **7.25**:—The Letter Box. **7.50**:—Time Signal. **8**:—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church. **8.15**:—Concert from Warsaw, followed by News and Relay of Foreign Stations. **12 (midnight)**:—Bugle Call, from St. Mary's Church.

FRAUKFURT (390m., 2kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.5:—Talk. **6.35**:—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (456m.), KIEL (240m.).—6.40:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.5**:—Talks. **7.50**:—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **8** (from Bremen):—An Evening Entertainment with Worspwede Artists, relayed from Worspwede. **9.30**:—Organ Recital. **10.30**:—Talks, News, Weather Reports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.50**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 2kw. *After* **6.40 p.m. on 1071m. 10.40 a.m.**:—Time Signal. **10.41**:—Daily Service. **12.40**:—Concert by the Radio Quintet. **2.45**:—Transmission for Schools. **3.25**:—Gramophone Records. **3.40**:—Talk. **5.10**:—Gramophone Records. **5.40**:—Talk. **6.10**:—Concert. **6.40**:—Time Signal. **6.41**:—Concert. **7.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **7.25**:—Spanish Language Lesson. **7.55**:—Talk. **8.25**:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.41**:—Programme in Commemoration of Guido Gezelle, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam—Organ Music by Jan Nieland; Opening Address; Speech by Cyriel Verschoave; Gezelle, the Child of Western Flanders; Selections by a Boys' Choir, conducted by Hubert Cuypers: (a) Song to Words by Guido Gezelle; (b) 't waren twee Coningskinderen; (c) Sinte Cecilia; (d) 't Lied van de Kwezel, followed by Concert by the Wireless Orchestra. **10.30**:—Concert by the Brussels String Quartet; String Quartet in F major, Op. 96 (Dvorak). **11**:—Weather and News. **11.10**:—Concert. **11.40**:—Concert of Records for the benefit of Dutch and British Listeners.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—11.10 a.m.:—Programme for Hospitals. **12.10**:—Religious Programme. **12.41**:—Police Notes. **12.55**:—Trio Concert. **1.55**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Gramophone Records. **3.55**:—Programme in Commemoration of Guido Gezelle by the Flemish Dutch Guido Gezelle Society, relayed from the University of Amsterdam. **5.40**:—Concert by the Amsterdam Vocal Quartet. **7.10**:—Gramophone Records. **7.40**:—Talk. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Talk. **8.55**:—Violin Recital. **9.30**:—Talk. **10.10**:—Violin Recital.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 45kw.—4.15:—Talk. **6.40**:—Violin Recital, relayed from Helsingfors (221m.). **7**:—Dramatic Programme. **7.30**:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert, relayed from Helsingfors. **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—5.30:—Talk. **6.50**:—Topical Talk. **7**:—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—English Conversation. **7.40**:—Technical Talk. **8**:—Franz Baumann Song Recital, with the collaboration of the Station Orchestra, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Hanns Dussedorf.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30:—Concert by the Symphony Orchestra—Humorous March (Clemens Schultze-Biesantz); A Spring Festival, Op. 19 (Felix Gotthelf); Algerian Suite (Saint-Saëns); Polonaise in A flat major (Chopin). **5.55**:—Economic Notes. **6.5**:—Talk in Esperanto. **6.20**:—Weather and Time. **6.40**:—See Königswusterhausen. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Symphony Concert by the Weimar Municipal Orchestra, relayed from the German National Theatre, Weimar: Coriolanis, Op. 62 (Gruenert); Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra in D major (Haydn); Concerto in B flat major for 'Cello and Orchestra (Boccherini); Symphony No. 19 in E flat major (Mozart). **10**:—Topical Talk, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.30**:—Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.J7 (424m.), 2kw.—6:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **9.35**:—News. **11**:—Chimes, Time Signal, Exchange Quotations, and 'Cello Recital by Rafael Lanes. **1 a.m.** (Saturday):—Chimes, News, Programme Announcements, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (50[m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.30**:—Theatre Notes. **8.36**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Symphony Concert—Overture, Medea (Cherubini); The Italian Symphony (Mendelssohn); Symphonic Variations for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Franck); Prelude to Isaiah (Mancinelli). **11.30**:—News, followed by Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (346m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.); NUREMBERG (239m.).—5.15:—Talks. **7**:—Sports Review. **7.30**:—Concert of Eastern Music. **8.15**:—Concert by the Prolsatno Male Voice Choral Society.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Sports Notes, News, Government report, Press Review and Harbour Notes. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Programme from Rome. In the Interval, Sports Notes. **10.50**:—News.

OSLO (493m., 60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (346m.); HAMAR (585m.); NOTODDEN (445m.); PORSGRUND (463m.); RJUKAN (445m.).—5.40:—French Language Lesson. **7.15**:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—English Language Lesson. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Symphony Concert from the Logen Hall. **9.35**:—Weather and News. **9.55**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Talks.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Dvorak, in the intervals at 1 p.m.:—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange Market Prices. **3**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selection; Danse les nids cachés (Hermann); 'Cello Solos: Four Popular Armenian Songs (Dran-Alexianan); Orchestral selection; Scènes d'amour (Roubaud); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Prelude in B flat Minor (Debussy), (b) Rondo brillant (Weber); Violin for Violin (Leclair); Orchestra selection from Isori (Pierné-Mouton). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Talk by Contemporary Russian Music, with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30**:—Sports Review. **8.45**:—Concert—Two Scenes from Pelléas and Mélisande (Debussy); Vocal and Orchestral Selection: Lamento from Arianna (Monteverdi); L'incoronazione di Poppea (Monteverdi), for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra. In the Interval at **9.15**:—Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Agricultural Report. **6.10**:—Talk for Workers. **6.30**:—Lesson in Czechoslovakian. **7**:—Time and News. **7.5**:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **7.30**:—Il Re—Opera ((Giordano) and Le precieux ridicule—Opera in One Act (Vellos Lattouda), relayed from the German Theatre. **10.45**:—News.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw. 8.15:—Giornale parlato, Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30**:—Weather, News and Press Review. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—The Red City—Operetta in Three Acts (Rannalo). In the intervals: Topical Talk and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw. and MOTALA (1,935m.), 30kw. BODEN (1,200m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (257m.); OSTERSUND (177m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7:—Song Recital. **7.15**:—Humorous Talk. **7.30**:—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Malmö (231m.). **8**:—Swedish Red Cross Programme, relayed from the Concert House of Kyrie from the Mass in C major (Beethoven); First Part of a Cantata (Alfven); Second Part of the Cantata (Alfven); Soprano (Stenhammar). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **10**:—Road Report by the Royal Automobile Club. **10.5**:—Gramophone Records.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—5.45:—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **6.3**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Concert of Czech Music—Overture, The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra in B minor (Dvorak); Serenade for String Orchestra (Suk). **8.45**:—A Dog and Cat Wireless Sequence with Music in the intervals. **10**:—Wireless Cabaret with The Great Attraction, comedy in one act (Laszlo Vadnay). **11.30**:—News and Sports Notes.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6.50:—Market Prices. **7**:—Music. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Selections by Vijemuse Orchestra, followed by Military Band Music. **8**:—Exchange Quotations. **8.15**:—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25**:—Songs from Operas, comiques and Operetta, Romeo and Juliet (Gounod); La Bohème (Puccini); Les Dragons de Villars (Maillart); Rose-Marie (Friml); Yes (Yvain). **9**:—Concert. **10.15**:—(In an interval) North African News.

TURIN—Call 1 TO (291m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert—Overture, Coriolanus (Beethoven); Berceuse (Taneieff); Prelude and Claire de lune, from Werther (Massenet). **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Theatre Notes. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Orchestral Concert. **11.30**:—News, followed by Concert.

VIENNA (516.3m.) 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (341.5m.).—6.25:—Weekly Sports Report. **7.30**:—Italian Language Lesson. **7.55**:—Time Signal and Weather. **8**:—Viennese Vaudeville Programme, followed by Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—9.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE.—Call HBJ (440m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 p.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 20kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11.30 p.m.
6 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (370m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1830. Price 7d.

The bill for the relief of the Jews stands for a second reading this evening. Had this bill been introduced to Parliament by any member less distinguished for gravity and conscientiousness than Mr. R. Grant, we should have conceived the object of its proposer had been either a burlesque of the great measure of last session, or an invidious attempt to detract from its merits by a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*. . . . It is true that, from the very nature of all civil government, the Jews, who reside in any country, are entitled to the protection of those laws which they are bound to obey: if, instead of mere residents, they become natural-born subjects, they would, according to the fair and liberal construction of the best rules of political administration, be entitled to *all* the privileges of native citizens. What, then, excepts the Jews from the advantage of this general principle? Themselves alone: their own institutions alone. The Jews, if there be any truth in their traditions, any validity in their scriptures, must be strangers and aliens in every land, but one, which they inhabit. . . . What can the Jew care about the cause for which "Hampden bled in the field, and Sidney on the scaffold?" What recollections, what associations can give him even a momentary interest in our glorious revolution?

[The debate was postponed, and when at last a division was taken the Bill was lost.]

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾ to ¾.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

BOYS' SEA TRAINING

The training and drafting of boys in the Third Battle Squadron, which was recently withdrawn from the Atlantic Fleet and based on Portland for reasons of economy, is the subject of a new Fleet Order. All boys, on leaving the training establishments, are to be drafted direct to this Squadron to undergo a further training period of at least three months. All boys required as part complement for ships commissioning or recommissioning for service in the Atlantic Fleet or abroad are to be demanded by drafting officers direct from the Squadron. Drafting officers are to inform the Rear-Admiral, Third Battle Squadron, in advance, of commitments to be met during any period in which the Squadron is away from Portland, in order that the required number may be withdrawn before the Squadron sails. On the other hand, any boys due to leave the training establishments when the Squadron is cruising away from Portland are to be retained until the ships return.

In the Third Battle Squadron the boys, and ordinary seamen not trained, are given instruction in seamanship, school subjects, and physical training. Instruction is not given in gunnery or torpedo. As much instruction as possible in all sections of the seamanship syllabus laid down in King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions is given, but three months does not admit of the completion of the syllabus. Boys are examined, therefore, only in section VIII., "boat work," and certificates are given them on the result.

CAPTAIN SUTER RETIRES

The retirement is gazetted, at his own request, of Commander R. N. Suter, D.S.O., with the rank of captain. Entering the Service in 1898, Captain Suter became a lieutenant in 1905, and when the War broke out was lieutenant-commander and physical training officer in the SWIFTSURE, flagship of Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse in the East Indies. In November, 1914, he took command of the Royal Indian Marine ship LAWRENCE, as acting commander until confirmed in that rank in June, 1918. He was appointed D.S.O. "in recognition of the zeal and ability displayed by him as Flag Commander to the Rear-Admiral, Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia, from June, 1917, to May, 1918." The official record added that Commander Suter had served in the trying climate of this station for five years, and took part in many actions while in command of H.M.S. LAWRENCE. From August, 1918, he commanded the sloop CRANOTHUS. He became executive officer of the IMPREGNABLE training establishment, Devonport, in January, 1922, and in 1924-26 commanded the sloop LUPIN in the East Indies. His last post, in 1927-29, was that of Commander for R.N.R. and Mercantile Marine duties at Liverpool.

Captain Suter is interested in the evolution of naval costume, and lectured on the subject in January, 1921, at the Royal United Service Institution.

THE ROYAL YACHT

The officer selected for appointment to the Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT is Lieutenant P. G. Agnew, and not an officer of the same name of lieutenant-commander's rank, as announced in the official list yesterday. Lieutenant Peter Garnett Agnew has served during the past two years in H.M.S. QUEEN ELIZABETH, late flagship of Admiral Sir Frederick Field in the Mediterranean. He became a special entry cadet in April, 1919, from Repton School, and a year later joined the HOOD as midshipman on her first commission. From August, 1923, he was sub-lieutenant and lieutenant of the BLUEBELL in China; and in 1928-27 was a lieutenant of the RENOWN. He is due for promotion to lieutenant-commander in April next.

CRUISE OF THE CORNWALL

H.M.S. CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding, concluded on Monday her visit to Kobe, and continuing her cruise in Japanese waters is expected to-day at Chemulpho, to remain until Monday. From May 6 to 9, she should be at Dairen, and is then to go to Wei-hai-wei. The CORNWALL is in the last few months of her present commission. She is due to leave on November 1, to arrive home on December 15, and to leave again for the Far East on March 1, 1931.

SURPLUS PETTY OFFICERS

An echo of the reductions in *personnel* which are taking place in the Royal Navy on account of Fleet retrenchment is afforded by a new Fleet Order in regard to surplus petty officers and leading rates. While any port division is overborne in seamen petty officers or leading seamen, states the Order, every second vacancy for these ratings, from whatever cause arising, which would normally be filled from the port division advancement rosters, will be left unfilled. Advancement to chief petty officer and "ship advancements" to seaman petty officer and leading seaman will proceed on normal lines.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BERESHAVEN, April 30.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
DEVONPORT, April 29.—Kennet left for Portland.
GIBRALTAR, April 28.—Lunar Bow arrived, left, and returned April 29.
HONG-KONG, April 29.—Thracian arrived, and Bruce left on patrol.
INVERGORDON, April 29.—Seabreeze, Halo, Coltsmap, Harmatian, and Sheen arrived. April 30.—Snapdragon and St. Cyrus arrived.
KHARTOUM, April 29.—Ladybird left for Hankow.
LOCH EWE, April 28.—Cornwall left for Chemulpo.
NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Durban left.
PORTLAND, April 29.—Kennet arrived. April 30.—Concord left for Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, April 30.—Ark Royal and Concord arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—Seawolf arrived.
STORNOWAY, April 30.—Flinders and Rosemary left.
SYDNEY, April

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RETAINED AS SPECIAL RESERVE	£203,629
SURPLUS NOW DIVIDED -	£803,474

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CITY NOTES

THE REDUCTION IN THE RATE

LEVER MEETING

Although the reduction from 3½ to 3 per cent. made yesterday in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount took most members of the money market by surprise, the movement was not by any means unexpected. For some weeks past the open market rate has been much below the official rate, and though there was a temporary hardening after the introduction of the Budget, owing to the weakness of the principal foreign exchanges, the anomaly of an ineffective Bank rate has prevailed for a long time. It was only because a reduction was not made when the exchanges were more favourable than they are to-day that many people had thought that the Bank rate might be maintained until they had once more swung in favour of sterling. Fortunately this week there have been several indications that the international money market was likely to develop an easier tendency. For instance, the weekly reports from our New York Correspondent had clearly shown that there were no signs of a general recovery in business in the United States. On the contrary, the recession in business there continues, and it is unlikely, therefore that an important speculative movement can be successfully engineered. Therefore no monetary menace need be looked for from that quarter. The reduction in the Belgian Bank rate on Tuesday, although a small straw, indicated the direction of the international monetary wind, and yesterday, following the reduction in the London rate, the French Bank rate was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. Last evening it was announced that the New York rate would be reduced to-day from 3½ to 3 per cent. Thanks to these more favourable developments in the international field it has been possible to bring the Bank rate into line with domestic conditions and to put an end to the anomalous position which has prevailed for some time.

Further Reduction Improbable

That the reduction in Bank rate is but a readjustment to actual domestic conditions is apparent from the very slight effect of yesterday's movement on the open market rate. It is true that this rate is nearly ½ per cent. below the official rate, but there are various reasons for believing that the open market rate, far from weakening further in anticipation of a still lower official rate as it has hitherto done, will gradually move into a closer relationship with Bank rate. Down to the end of March the supply of Treasury Bills was steadily diminishing owing to the ingathering of the taxes, which gave the Treasury a surplus of revenue over expenditure. This reduction in bills naturally weakened the rate. But this position has now been reversed. It is usual in the first quarter of the financial year for expenditure to exceed revenue, and for the issues of Treasury Bills to be larger than the amounts which mature. The increased supply of bills is bound to cause a hardening of the rate, and this will be accentuated if, as is not unlikely to happen, the supply of commercial bills increase under the stimulus of low rates. Another reason for thinking that a further reduction in Bank rate is improbable is the influence of foreign borrowing on the exchanges. A certain amount of oversea borrowing has already been arranged, and it is well known that a number of oversea borrowers contemplate making an appeal for capital in this country. A 3 per cent. Bank rate last prevailed from July, 1922, to July, 1923, when it was advanced to 4 per cent. Then, as now, the main reason for a low Bank rate was trade depression, which caused a decline in the demand for money for trade purposes. Short of some unforeseen development dearer money is not likely to recur until trade recovers once more and the demand for bankers' credit increases.

The New Zealand Loan

The instalments on the £5,500,000 Five per Cent. New Zealand loan to be offered for subscription next week will be payable as follows :—5 per cent. on application, 44 per cent. on May 26, 25 per cent. on June 23, and 25 per cent. on July 21. We understand that underwriters of the £8,000,000 San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee Realization Loan have been left with about 87 per cent. of the amount.

New Capital in April

New capital issues made last month amounted, according to the customary table published by the Midland Bank, to £21,271,000. For the corresponding month of 1929 the output was £34,767,000, but this was an exceptionally high figure, the average total for April during the last five years being just over £22,000,000. In both March and February of the current year issues exceeded £26,000,000. The feature of last month's borrowings was the increased amount taken for foreign centres, the total being £9,264,000, against between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 in March, 1930, and in April, 1929. For this increase the loan raised for San Paulo is mainly responsible. Loans raised last month on behalf of Dominion borrowers were almost negligible, while the amount credited to borrowers in the United Kingdom was £11,890,000, which compares with £16,948,000 in March and with £28,756,000 in April last year. Taking the first four months of the present year the issues made have totalled £90,735,000, which compares with £149,014,000 in the corresponding period of 1929 and with an average over the similar period of the last five years of £111,691,000.

Speculation on Tokyo Exchange

Speculation in shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Company recently produced a position which the Japanese authorities considered so dangerous that the Tokyo stock markets were closed on the morning of April 30. A compromise between the interests concerned in the speculation was reached in the afternoon, and the market reopened. The decision to close the Stock Exchange, together with the fact that the shares which had been the subject of wild speculation were those of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Company, may have given rise to a fear that a widespread crisis had arisen on the Japanese stock market. The trouble, however, was of a purely local character and in no way reflected upon the general business of the Stock Exchange or of the position of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Company. Moreover, the authorities in Japan can and do order a cessation of business on the exchange if in their opinion speculation in any direction has reached dangerous limits.

Lever's Profits from Oversea

A very informative speech, which might well be imitated by other company chairmen, was delivered by Mr. F. d'Arcy Cooper (the chairman) at yesterday's meeting of Lever Brothers. He gave some interesting figures showing how large a proportion of the company's profits is derived from oversea. The oversea profits in 1929, as in 1928, accounted for 32 per cent. of the total profits of the company ; if the export trade, the Niger Company, and Candles, Limited, were included, the total profits drawn from oversea would amount to £2,637,913, or 42 per cent. of the entire profits. Profits from the Continent of Europe increased from £216,813 to £350,699 ; in Australasia there was a decline from £341,099 to £275,304 ; and in India and China a fall from £218,587 to £202,091. The United States, South America, the Philippine Islands, and Canada had provided £988,370, against £710,536. The chairman referred to the "astonishing progress" that Lever's were making in the United States ; the turnover there in 1914 was £187,923, whereas last year it had increased to £8,036,127. Lord Leverhulme (governor of the company) dwelt on the results of the last five years, which he said could be looked upon as a period of wise consolidation and prudent finance. Many unproductive assets had been written down or eliminated, and this policy had been followed without any departure from that programme of progressive development in the soap trade all over the world which had been perhaps the most outstanding feature of the business since its inception over 40 years ago. The board rightly deserves to be congratulated upon the conduct of the business in recent years.

London Housing Company's Success

The first report issued by the Metropolitan Housing Corporation makes a favourable comparison with the estimate published in the prospectus issued in March, 1929. It was calculated that in a full year the company would earn a net revenue of £66,000, equal to 11 per cent., and that it would declare an initial dividend of 7½ per cent. The net revenue actually earned is just over £70,000, and a first dividend is declared of 8 per cent. Moreover, owing to the fact that the last call on the capital issued last year became due only on July 1, and that part of it remained on deposit until November before employment was found for it in the company's business, the profits as shown represent little more than six months' actual working on the present issued capital. That the company has made so good a start is especially gratifying because of the contribution it is making towards solving the problem of London housing. As the owner of large blocks of residential property inhabited by the industrial classes the company's programme has included not merely the reconditioning of its properties, but work of a social and educational character, carried on at welfare centres, and the securing of a better class of tenants. The company, in fact, has set out to prove that by studying the interests of its tenants and ensuring their cooperation it will obtain its reward through a minimum of expense in the collection of rents, cost of repairs, and other overhead charges, and, therefore, the maximum return on capital.

Rubber Profits and Dividends

The latest series of rubber plantation reports reveals encouraging results. As will be seen from the following table, three out of the six companies have increased their dividends, while the others have reduced their distributions :—

—	1929 Net profits	1929 Dividend	1928 Net profits	1928 Dividend
	£	%	£	%
Bagan Serai	10,779	4	14,296	8
Chulsa	9,546	8	5,368	7½
Dinding's	13,389	10	8,769	7½
Henwood Tin and Rubber	11,382	10	19,965	17½
Lukut	6,636	6	2,215	5
Straits	88,291	6	83,948	7½

Where profits have increased a considerably larger crop is usually responsible. Thus the Straits Company, one of the larger producers, obtained a crop of 3,861,664lb. for 1929, compared with 3,044,209lb. for 1928, and its net profit per mature acre increased from £7 3s. 10d. to £7 11s. 2d. Doubtless the decision of the directors to lower the dividend is a precautionary step prompted by the low level to which the price of rubber has recently fallen. Chulsa, an F.M.S. company formed as recently as 1923, gives its shareholders a more complete picture of the year's results than the others in that its report provides particulars of sale price and costs. The former was actually .05d. per lb. higher at 8.60d. per lb., while costs were reduced from 5.86d. to 5.29d. per lb. As the crop increased from 559,328lb. to 806,000lb., the company experienced quite a favourable year. It evidently benefited from forward sales, and has sold 280,000lb. forward for the current year at an average price of 1s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f., New York.

Alliance Assurance Accounts

Accounts of the Alliance Assurance Company for last year show that the net new life business was greater by £104,760 at £3,027,438 and that in every main department there was some expansion. The fire premium income was higher by £17,030 at £2,059,809, and the underwriting profit at 16.09 per cent., although not equal to the exceptionally good percentages in the previous two years, yet represents easily the most favourable percentage of any company whose results have been issued this year, and is hardly likely to be equalled. The premium income in the accident and miscellaneous accounts was also higher by £173,562 at £1,227,737, and the percentage of profit at 7.3 per cent. was also one of the best recorded this year :—

Department	1929	1928
LIFE	£	£
New business (net)	3,027,438	2,922,678
Average amount per policy (net)	672	706
Single premiums (net)	222,817	220,082
FIRE		
Premiums	2,059,809	2,042,779
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	331,548	447,360
Percentage of profit	16·09%	21·9%
ACCIDENT AND MISCELLANEOUS		
Premiums	1,227,737	1,054,175
Underwriting profit after allowing for unexpired risks	89,792	105,417
Percentage of profit	7·3%	10%
MARINE		
Premiums	587,551	555,442
Underwriting balance to profit and loss	9,286	7,377
	(1927 acct.)	(1926 acct.)
Fund at end of year	1,165,956	1,102,703

The marine premium income at £587,551 was increased by £32,109, and the underwriting account for 1927 has been closed with the transfer of £9,286 to profit and loss. The sum of £25,000 has been set aside for future claims, and forms part of the reserve for previous years. The fund at the end of the year stood at £1,165,956, which is large in proportion to a premium income of very moderate proportions.

Increase in Interest Receipts

Total premiums of the Alliance were bigger on the year by £222,701 at £3,875,097 and, after allowing for profit and loss expenses, the underwriting profit was £347,936, as compared with £503,513 in the previous year :—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex life and sinking funds)	3,875,097	3,652,396
Profit and loss expenses not charged to other accounts	82,690	56,641
Net underwriting balance	347,936	503,513
Taxation	92,511	106,655
Total interest for year (ex life and sinking funds)	360,215	338,074
Dividend :—		
Per share for year	18s.	18s.
Cost for the year	499,187	506,637

Total interest earnings at £360,215 were higher on the year by £22,141, and fall

(Continued at foot of next column)

short of the cost of the dividend by £138,972, as compared with a difference of £168,563 in the previous year. The business of the Alliance is, however, of such a high standard that, from the shareholders' point of view, the position may well be quite as satisfactory as the case of a company whose dividends may now be covered by the interest earnings, but whose underwriting does not yield similar results. A year ago, after a quinquennial valuation of the business of the life department of the Alliance, £250,000 was set aside to form the foundation of a reserve fund for the provision of pensions to retiring members of the staff. This year £50,000 is transferred from profit and loss to this fund, £15,000 is added to the general account (Widows' and Orphans' Fund) and £50,000 is transferred to the reserve.

BANK RETURN

Currency has come back from circulation after the Easter holidays, and the weekly Bank of England statement made up to April 30 shows a reduction of £3,362,528 in the note circulation. As there was an addition of £440,576 to the holding of coin and bullion the Reserve has increased by £3,803,104 to a total of £65,461,916, and in spite of an increase in the deposits its "proportion" has risen from 51½ to 52¾ per cent. In addition to the effect of the increase in the reserve, deposits have expanded as a result of an advance of £1,185,000 in the Government Securities, and the Public Deposits have risen by £3,688,000 and the "Other" deposit accounts by £782,000. The return is appended :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£358,821,877	Other Govt. securities	232,897,880
In banking department	64,520,087	Other securities	11,628,274
		Silver coin	4,458,737
		Amount of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	163,341,964
	£423,341,964		£423,341,964

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£59,237,829
Rest	3,163,274	Other securities—	
Public deposits*	21,002,374	Discounts and advances	28,755,228
Other deposits :—		Securities	9,988,830
Bankers	66,162,239	Notes	64,520,087
Other accounts	36,561,007	Gold and silver coin	941,829
Seven-day and other bills	11,709		
	£141,453,603		£141,453,603

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,163,274	+ 42,004	+ 47,406
Public deposits	21,002,374	+ 3,688,809	+ 10,065,122
Other deposits—			
Bankers	66,162,239	+ 151,481	+ 5,473,413
Other accounts	36,561,007	+ 781,821	+ 1,912,830
Govt. securities	59,237,629	+ 1,185,000	+ 13,885,774
Other securities—			
Discounts and advances	6,755,228	— 49,264	— 2,530,584
Securities	9,998,830	— 275,146	— 5,785,115
Reserve	65,461,916	+ 3,803,104	+ 8,067,092
Note circulation	358,821,877	— 3,362,528	— 2,549,462
Coin and bullion	164,283,793	+ 440,576	+ 5,517,630
Proportion	52⅞%	+ 1½	+ ¾

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

A total of £879,659,000 is shown by the London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week to April 30—an increase of £12,094,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £15,153,365,000, being £239,608,000 less than for the period to May 1 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

1930	Town clearing	Metropolitan clearing	Country cheque clearing	Total
Apr. 24	£159,334,000	£5,432,000	£8,151,000	£172,917,000
,, 25	131,464,000	6,176,000	9,347,000	146,987,000
,, 26	79,199,000	5,758,000	9,074,000	94,031,000
,, 28	127,993,000	6,506,000	8,819,000	143,318,000
,, 29	95,598,000	5,624,000	9,099,000	110,021,000
,, 30	197,610,000	5,025,000	9,750,000	212,385,000
Week	£790,898,000	£34,521,000	£54,240,000	£879,859,000

1929	Town clearing	Metropolitan clearing	Country cheque clearing	Total
Apr. 25	£139,935,000	£5,853,000	£9,137,000	£154,925,000
,, 26	109,758,000	6,052,000	9,217,000	125,027,000
,, 27	81,368,000	5,567,000	8,764,000	95,634,000
,, 29	134,121,000	6,581,000	9,167,000	149,869,000
,, 30	170,514,000	5,920,000	10,173,000	186,607,000
May 1	141,371,000	5,379,000	9,753,000	156,503,000
Week	£777,002,000	£35,352,000	£55,211,000	£867,565,000

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, May 1.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.30 (previous closing, 87.05) ; 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.45 (103.35) ; 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.45 (101.40) ; 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.97 (99.90) ; 5% Rentes, 1920, 153.20 (153.50) ; 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.95 (104.35) ; 6% Rentes, 1927, 104.45 (104.80) ; 5% Credit National, 1919, 625 (616) ; 5% Credit National, 1920, 558 (550) ; 6% Credit National, 1921, 553 x.d. (567) ; 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526 (526) ; 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 554 (552) ; 6% Credit National, 1924, 557 (557) ; 4% Egyptian Unified, 391 (393.50) ; 3½% Italian Rentes, 94.40 (92.50) ; 5% Russian, 1906, 7.75 (7.60) ; 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.60 (3.60) ; 4% Turkish Unified, 66.40 (66.50) ; Banque de France, 24,270 (24,200) ; Banque de Paris, 3,140 (3,100) ; Banque Parisienne, 2,115 (2,095) ; Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,970 (1,960) ; Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,700 (3,720) ; Credit Lyonnais, 3,125 (3,110) ; Banque d'Orient, 348 (341) ; Banque Ottomane, 1,192 (1,182) ; Suez Canal Shares, 18,225 (18,100) ; Chargeurs Reunis, 725 (728) ; Messageries Maritimes, 228 (225) ; Transatlantique, 936 (984) ; Raffinerie Say, 1,957 (1,965) ; Sucreries d'Egypte, 879 (888) ; Wagon-Lits, 634 (636) ; Thomson Houston, 1,104 (1,080) ; Lautaro Nitrate, 437 (432) ; Ford of France, 291 (295) ; Rio Tinto, 5,110 (5,100) ; Thanas, 555 (560) ; De Beers, 1,137 (1,123) ; De Beers Preferred, 1,550 (1,548) ; Jagersfontein Estate, 239 (239) ; Central Mining, 2,225 (2,245) ; Chartered, 231 (231) ; Brakpan, 407 (402) ; Crown Mines, 416 (417) ; East Rand, 65 (63) ; Geduld, 429 (429) ; General Mining, 91 (89) ; Consolidated Goldfields, 265 (267) ; Johannesburg Consolidated, 259 (257) ; Randfontein Estate, 38 (37) ; Rand Mines, 383 (380) ; Tanganyika, 317 (315) ; Transvaal Consolidated, 200 (196) ; Union Corporation, 455 (448) ; Mozambique, 76 (76) ; West Rand Mines Consolidated, 41 (40) ; Caoutchoucs, 215 (211) ; Eastern International, 153 (149) ; Gula Kalumpong, 185 (186) ; Kuala Lumpur, 254 (250) ; Malacca, 250 (253) ; Mexican Eagle, 169 (167) ; Royal Dutch Petroleum, 42,500 (42,450) ; Shell Transport, 605 (605) ; Platine, 1,950 (1,95.) ; Oceana Consolidated, 16.25 (17) ; Exchange on New York, 25.49⅛ (25.48⅜) ; Exchange on London, official average, 123.93 (123.92½) ; Cheques, closing market rate, 123.92 (123.93) ; Private Discount rate, 2¼ per cent. (2½ per cent.) ; Short Money, 2¼ per cent. (2½ per cent.).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, May 1.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 102²⁹/₃₂ (previous, 102¹⁵/₁₆) ; 5% Dutch, 101½ (101⅝) ; 2½% Dutch, 62⅞ (62¼) ; 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (77¼) ; 4% Brazilian, 1889, 51½ (51⅝) ; Peruvian, 11⅞ (11⅝) ; Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 52⅛ (53) ; New York Ontario, 14¹³/₁₆ (14⅝) ; United States Steel, 182½ (184¼) ; Union Pacific, 224 (218) ; Royal Dutch Petroleum, 412 (410) ; Anaconda, 124¼ (124¾) ; Dell Batavia Rubber, 95 (96) ; Dell Batavia Tobacco, 358 (356) ; Amsterdam Rubber, 145½ (142¾) ; Margarine Unie, 336¼ (336) ; Philips Lamps, 463 (472) ; Exchange on Berlin, 59.31 (59.31½) ; London, 12.07⅞ (12.07⅝) ; New York, 2.48⅞₁₆ (2.48⅞₁₆) ; Paris, 9.74¾ (9.74¾).

BERLIN, May 1.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 102.75 (previous, 101) ; Kali Industrie Kassel 201.50 (200) ; Salzdetfurth A.G., 400.50 (396.50) ; Rheinbraunbohlen, 228.50 (—) ; Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 183.10 (181).

Reuter's quotations :—German Liquidation Loan Debt, 11.37 (previous, 11.37) ; Reichsbank, 298 (294.25) ; Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 176.25 (175.25) ; Commerz and Privat Bank, 152 (151.50) ; Darmstadter and National Bank, 228 (226.75) ; Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 151.75 (151) ; Dresdner Bank, 144.80 (144) ; Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 138.25 (138.50) ; Harpener, 125 (125) ; Allgemeine Elekt., 173.60 (170.25) ; Farbenindustrie, 180.25 (176.10) ; Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 110 (109) ; Hamburg Amerika, 110.25 (108.75) ; Norddeutsche Lloyd., 110.25 (108.75) ; A.K.U., 113.60 (113.25) ; Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 96.25 (96.10) ; Svenska Tandsticks, 349 (348) ; Polyphon, 289.25 (285.25) ; Siemens and Halske, 247.50 (241.50) ; Schuckert, 193.50 (185.25). Exchange on London, 20.36 (20.36) ; Paris, 16.43½ (16.43½) ; Amsterdam, 168.57 (168.55) ; New York, 4.18⅞ (4.18⅞). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅛% (4⅛%) ; long term (55-90 days), 4⅛% (4⅛%) ; call money, 5½%-7½% (5½%-7½%).

VIENNA, May 1.—The Bourse remained closed to-day.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝	1¼-2
New York	3	2¾-2⅝	4
Paris	2½	2¼	2¼
Berlin	5	4½	5½-7½
Swiss Bank places	3	2½	—
Milan	6	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2¹³/₁₆	3
Brussels	3	2¹⁵/₁₆	2¼

MONEY MARKET

BANK RATE REDUCED

FRENCH RATE LOWERED

The Bank of England yesterday reduced its minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Although the reduction came as a surprise to Lombard-street, market rates had so completely lost touch with the official minimum that the 3 per cent. rate caused but minor alterations in market quotations. Brokers generally quoted 2 5-16 per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills, but business was reported below this rate, and there was general expectation that to-day's Treasury Bills would be allotted at a lower quotation. Before the Bank rate announcement clearing banks bought July and June bills at 2 11-32 per cent. and 2 3-16 per cent. respectively. "Hot" Treasury Bills were dealt in at low rates, the market reporting sales at 2½ per cent. in the morning. Early in the afternoon news was received of a reduction in the Bank of France rate to 2½ per cent., and there was general anticipation that the New York Federal Reserve rate would be lowered to 3 per cent. immediately. Money was in ample supply. Old day-to-day loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent., and fresh advances were obtainable at from 1½ per cent. down to 1½ per cent. The clearing banks have now reduced their advertised London deposit rate to 1 per cent. Sterling was fairly steady in the foreign exchange market in spite of the lower Bank rate, but it declined in terms of French francs notwithstanding the reduction in the French Bank rate.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 6 months
1¼–2	2	2¼–2⅜	2⅜	2⅜–2⅝ 2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%
2⅜	2¼–2⅜	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅛	3⅛–4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After declining to $4.86¼ the New York rate closed at $4.86⅜₁₆, showing no change from Wednesday's quotation. On the other hand the Paris rate moved against sterling, closing 2¼c. lower at 123.90f. The Belgian exchange was more favourable to London at 34.83½b. Swiss francs were dearer, the currency was weak, the Madrid rate being finally 39.22½p., as compared with 39.14p. Eastern exchanges showed little movement. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was rather steadier.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	May 1	April 30
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86¼-86⅛	4.86³²/₃₂-86⁵/₃₂
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86¼-87	4.86³²/₃₂-87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90-123.94	123.90-123.95
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82½-83¾	34.82-34.83
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.75-92.79	92.75-92.80
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07-25.07½	25.07½-25.08
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375⅛	374⅞-375⅛
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193¼	193-193¼
Madrid	Pta. to £	25.2215	39.13-39.32	39.05-39.30
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-12.08	12.07½-12.08
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.36¼	20.36-20.36¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.45-34.50	34.46-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.82	27.79-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	184.25	184-184¼	184-184¼
Warsaw	Zloty tel	43.38	43⅜₁₆-43⅞₁₆	43⅜₁₆-43⅞₁₆
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.25	25.18-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constan'le	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	43.66	43⅝-43⅞	43⅝-43⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.28	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18½	18.16-18½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¾-09¼	18.08¾-09¼
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16½	18.16-16⅜
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾	1/57³²/₃₂-1/57¾
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/67½-1/67¾	1/67½-1/67¾
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01³²/₃₂-02⅛	2/01³²/₃₂-02⅛
Shanghai	Per tael		1/10⅞-1/11⅛	1/11-1/11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32³²/₃₂-33⅛	2/32³²/₃₂-33⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-08¼	12.07½-08⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/09⅛	2/09⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5⅝₆₄-5⅞₆₄	5⅝₆₄-5⅞₆₄
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42³¹/₃₂-42⅞	42³¹/₃₂-43⅛
Valp'aiso	$ to £	40	39.92	39.93
Mont'deo	Per dol.	51d.	45½-45⅝	45½-45⅝
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.80‡	12.80‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal. § Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.63	25.60
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £1,693 in BAR GOLD. Net influx for 1930, £16,942,281 ; net efflux for 1929, £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to April 30, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £8,541,729.

In the bullion market a small parcel of West African bar gold was available, and the price declined ½d. to 84s. 11d. per oz.

Silver was easier as a result of sales on Chinese account, the price falling ¼d. to 19¼d. per oz. for cash and 19⁷/₁₆d. for forward delivery.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

—	April 1930	April 1929	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	%
Birmingham	10,138,000	10,126,000	+ 0·1
Bradford	3,879,000	5,388,000	— 28·0
Bristol	4,191,000	4,738,000	— 11·5
Hull	3,402,000	3,876,000	— 12·2
Leeds	4,008,000	4,061,000	— 1·3
Leicester	2,855,000	3,490,000	— 18·1
Liverpool	27,781,000	32,936,000	— 15·6
Manchester	45,298,000	55,057,000	— 17·7
Newcastle	6,537,000	6,003,000	+ 8·8
Nottingham	2,419,000	2,533,000	— 4·5
Sheffield	3,528,000	4,043,000	— 12·7
Totals	£114,034,000	£132,251,000	— 13·7

There were 24 working days during the month this year and 25 in April, 1929.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN

SIR J. WARD'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
WELLINGTON, MAY 1

The Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, says that a statement telegraphed from London that part of the new loan is required to meet short-term maturing debt is misleading.

Part of the cash proceeds, he says, will probably be used temporarily to pay off Treasury Bills issued in London on account of the exchange difficulties hindering the remission of cash from New Zealand, which cash is invested here on fixed deposit. The loan is being raised for the prosecution of the current year's public works programme.

EMPTY SPACE IN SHIPS FOR INDIA

We understand that owing to the state of affairs in India ships are now leaving this country for Indian ports with space for thousands of tons of cargo vacant. Certain scheduled sailings of liners are being cancelled, which is a most unusual proceeding, for as a rule there is sufficient cargo to justify all the sailings arranged, even though the vessels are not always filled.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORI

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Subscribed and fully paid - - - Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - Yen 111,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT

Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow (Mukden), Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Kai-Yuan, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Samarang, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Vladivostock (temporarily closed).

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
D. NOHARA, London Manager.

THE
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1832.
General Office: TORONTO, CANADA.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. $10,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. $20,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, and at Boston, Chicago and New York—329 in all.

Funds transferred by mail or by cable. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Bills of Exchange collected and negotiated.

Address Enquiries to
London Branch: 108, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

THE DOMINION BANK
Incorporated in Canada with limited liability.
Established 1871.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital Paid Up - $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $9,500,000

A. W. AUSTIN, President.
C. A. BOGERT, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.
C. S. BLACKWELL, Chairman of the Board.

Branches throughout Canada.
The facilities of the London Office at 3, King William Street, E.C.4, are cordially extended to visitors.
PERCIVAL HUFFMAN, Manager.
Agency in New York: 49, WALL STREET.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA
Guaranteed by the Australian Government.
Branches and Agencies throughout Australasia, Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.
Bankers to
The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.
The Government of the State of Queensland.
The Government of the State of South Australia.
The Government of the State of Tasmania.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia. Agencies are open at 2,635 Post Offices in the Commonwealth. As at 31st December, 1929 [illegible]
General Bank Balances £37,305,938
Savings Bank Balances 51,378,150
Note Issue Department 45,301,226
Mutual Credits Department 1,318,114
Other Items 7,467,364
.. .. £142,959,210
LONDON OFFICE:
36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at Australia House, Strand, W.C.
J. S. SCOTT, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.
Established 1817.
Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.
Paid-up Capital £7,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund £8,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £7,500,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929 .. £31,150,000 0 0
The London Office issues drafts on demand on its Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Sells Bills of Exchange. Negotiates and Collects Drafts, Credits, Arranges Wool and other terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business.
London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.
Paid-up Capital £4,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter £4,500,000
£4,475,000
Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank in Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND, LTD.
Head Office: 8, Moorgate, London E.C.2.
AUTHORIZED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £6,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £2,155,154
£4,155,154
Aggregate Assets to 31st March, 1929 .. £18,809,365
The Bank receives deposits for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.
ARTHUR WILLIS, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
Capital authorized and issued £12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000; Reserve Fund £4,850,000; together .. £8,850,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £8,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.
Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: 5, Gracechurch-street, E.C.2.
And 457 Branches and Agencies in Australia.
Subscribed Capital £5,000,000 0 0
Paid-up Capital 2,000,000 0 0
Further Liability of Proprietors 2,000,000 0 0
Reserve Fund 2,600,000 0 0
LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.
Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.
BILLS NEGOTIATED or forwarded for collection.
BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.
E. M. JANION, Manager.

BANCO DE CHILE.
(Incorporated in Chile with limited liability.)
London Agency: 94, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.
Chilean Dollar.
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000.00
Statutory Reserve 25,000,000.00
Special Reserve 10,000,000.00
Fund for Contingencies 20,000,000.00
Extraordinary Reserve 40,000,000.00
Dividend Fund 7,816,293.69
(Equivalent to £5,645,407) $225,816,293.69
HEAD OFFICE: SANTIAGO. VALPARAISO, 41 BRANCHES in Chile. The Agency transacts every class of Banking Business. Current accounts opened. Deposits received.
AGENTS OF { BANCO DO BRAZIL / THE BANCO CENTRAL DE CHILE } BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RENEWED SELLING

PRICES GENERALLY LOWER

NEW YORK, May 1.—The market was in an unsettled condition to-day, and after early advances based on the monetary outlook general declines occurred on the resumption of selling pressure. Sales were returned at 4,633,000 shares.

The reduction in the London and Paris Bank rates with a reduction of ½ per cent. in open market acceptance rates here further confirmed the world-wide ease of credit and attracted a fair amount of buying at the outset, but opening movements were irregular. Declines were, however, resisted, and a better tendency was noticeable towards midday, when a demand appeared for public utility and amusement issues.

Renewed outbreaks of selling in the railroad group created fresh unsettlement in the afternoon, which quickly spread throughout the list. Heavy liquidation was apparent in Steel Common, which was attributed to interests in close touch with the management and also a prominent British capitalist disturbed by the uprising in India and the depression in British business. Professional shorts, encouraged by the persistent weakness of the market, sold vigorously, and the close was easy.

After the close of the market the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced that the rediscount rate was lowered to 3 per cent. from 3½ per cent., to which figure it was reduced on March 13.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 1	April 30
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅞	4.86⅞
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85¾
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅜	3.92⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅛	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20⅜	40.21
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87½	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87½	23.87½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.39	19.39¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.50	12.42
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10⅜	14.10⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.09	38.26
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.95	11.87

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices May 1	Apl. 30		Closing Prices May 1	Apl. 30
Atchison	219½	223	Int. C. Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast	162	168½	Kansas City	74	75½
B. & O.	112	113⅝	Louisville	125	133¼
Do., Pref.	81¾	81¾	Minn. St. P.	29	28
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	82	85½
M. Trait	69⅛	70½	Do., Pref.	131	132
Can. Pac.	199¾	201½	N. Mex. 1 Pf.	1¾	1¾
Cent. N.J.	245		Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	211	215	N.Y. Cent.	169¼	173¼
Ch. G. W.	13⅞	14⅝	Nik. & W.	235	242
Do., Pref.	43	45½	N. Pacific	78	83
Ch. N. W.	79½	81	Pennsylv'a	75⅝	78½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	21¾	21⅞	Reading	110½	112
Ch. Rock Is.	108¼	112¾	S.L. & S.F.	112	114
Del. & Hud.	170½	173¼	S.L. & S.W.	60⅞	63
Del., Lack.	123	128	S. Pacific	117½	121
Erie	48	51½	Southern	102¼	105
Do., 1st Pf.	61⅛	63¾	Do., Pref.	97½	97
G.N., Pref.	89½	90½	U. Pacific	219	225¾
Ill. Cent.	128	130½	Do., Pref.	84⅝	84⅝
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	32½	34	Wabash	51	53
			Do., Pf. A	86	86½
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	141	144	Int. Nickel	34⅛	34⅝
Allied Chem	321	324	Int. Paper	27½	28
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	30½	29¼	Int. Tele.	71⅜	75
Am. & F. Pwr.	88¾	91½	Kennecott	44⅜	45
Am. Can.	141	145¾	Kresge S.S.	31¼	31¼
Am. Loco.	70⅛	70½	K'ger, S. & R.	32⅛	33⅜
Am. Rolling Mills	76	82¼	Liggett & M.	107	108
Am. Smelt.	68¼	68½	Loose, Wile	62	64½
Am. Sug. R.	61¼	62⅜	Mack Trcks.	75	76¼
Am. Tel.	248¼	251¼	Monty'g W.	43⅜	43¾
Am. Tob.	246	247	Nash M'trs.	45⅜	45½
Am. Wool'n	13¼	13½	Nat. Biscl.	84½	86¼
Anaconda	39⅜	40	Nat. Cash R.	56	57
Armour D.	7¾	7⅝	Nat. Dairy	54⅝	55½
Au. Dry Gds.	43¾	44	N. Amer.	119¾	123
Ad'lt Ry Rcf.	43½	45	Packard	18¼	16½
Baldwins	28	28½	Pan A. Pet.	62	63
Barnsdall A	29	29½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	113¼	116½
Beth. Steel	97⅛	99⅝	Pullman	77	79
Cde Pasco	53¾	53	RadioCorp.	62⅜	64¼
Chile Copp.	49¾	50	R'h'n'd Ir.	39½	40¼
Chrysler	35⅞	35⅞	Ryl. Dutch	54⅛	55
Col. Fuel	61½	63⅛	Sears R'b'k	85¾	87¼
Colum. Gas	80	82⅞	Shell Trans.	46	46
Col. Graph.	32½	33¼	Shell Un.	23¾	23⅞
Cons. Gas	126¾	131⅞	Sinclair	51	50
Cont. Can	65¼	67⅛	Soss S. sti.	24⅝	24⅝
Cont. Oil	28	28¾	Std. Brands	51	51
Corn Prod.	102¾	105	Std. Gas	24⅝	24⅞
Crucible	81	85	Std. Oil of Cal.	119¾	120½
Curtiss A.	35⅜	36¼	Std. Oil of N.J.	71¾	74
Dge. Bros.	24⅝	24½	Std. Oil of Ohio	80½	83½
Du Pont	150½	153½	Do., N.Y.	38⅝	39¾
EastmanK.	242	248½	Studebaker	37⅞	39¾
Elec. P. & L.	92	94⅞	TexasCorp.	58	58¼
Electric Storage	73	73½	Tex. G. Sul.	60	60½
Fox Films	54	55	Tidewater	16⅜	17
Gen. Elec.	84⅛	86½	Tri-ContOp.	16¾	17
Gen. Foods	59¾	60⅝	Un. Carbide	85	89¼
Gen. Motors	46¼	46⅞	Un. Fruit	92½	94½
Gillette	85	86¼	Un. Pacific	184	189
Goodrich	39½	40	U.S. Rbr.	47	49¼
Goodyear	78	80½	U.S. Steel	179	184
Hou. Oil Tx.	103½	108	Do., Pref.	145¼	145¾
Hud. Mtrs.	45	45¾	W. Un. Tel.	175	176½
Ind. Rayon	103¼	103¼	Wh'se. Mfg.	183¼	185⅝
Int. Harv'r	106	109	Woolworth	64	64⅜
Int. Match	85¼	86¼	Worth'n Pump	138½	148
			Youngst'n Sheet	122	125

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am. Oil	18⅛	19	Mid. West Utilities	35⅞	35⅞
Assoc. Gas	39¼	39¼	Penaroad	12¾	13⅜
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25⅞	26⅜	Silica Gel.	24	25
Calaveras	22⅛	23	Stand Oil of Indiana	55¾	56⅜
Elec. Bond	110¼	114⅜	Swift Int.	33¼	34
Gulf Oil	159⅜	166	VacuumOil	94½	95½
Hydro Elec	46⅝	48			
Int. Pet.	22⅝	22⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½% '47/'52	100⅛	100	Fmd., 6% '45	97¼	96½
Do., 4¼% '33/'38	101⅛	101⅛	Fren., 7½% 1941	122¼	122¼
Do. (4th) 4¼% '33/'38	101⅛	101⅛	Do., 7% '49	117½	117⅝
U.K. 5½% 1937	104⅞	104⅞	Ger. 7% '49	108⅜	108⅜
Do., 4½% 1960-90	88½	88½	Greek, 7% 1964	101	101
Arg., 6% 1959	98¼	98½	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96	95½
Aust., 5% 1957	90¼	90¼	Hungary, 7½% '44	102	102
A'rtia, 7% 1945	104½	103¾	Ital., 7% 1951	98½	98½
Belg., 6% 1955	101½	101½	Jap., 6½% 1954	104	104
Do., 7% 1955	112⅛	112¼	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	103⅞	103¾
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103½	103½	Norway 6% 1952	102	101¾
Brazil 7% 1952	100⅞	100⅞	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103	103
Bulg., 7/'67	82½	82	Do., 7% 1958	104¾	104¼
Canada 5% 1957	100¼	100¼	Poland 7% 1947	84⅝	84¾
Chile, 7/'42	101	100⅞	Do., 8% 1950	95	95
Do., 6/'60	91¼	91¼	Rio de Sul, 8% '46	98¼	98
Czech., 8% 1951	110¼	110¼	San P. 8% 1950	97⅝	98¼
Denm'k 6% 1942	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	104⅛	104½
Do., 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91¼	91

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	May 1	April 30
Atchison, Pref.	105⅛	105
Lehigh Valley	74	74
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	53¼	53½
New York, Ontario and Western	13⅛	13½
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	136	140
National Lead..	145¼	145¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session, and rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were at first reduced ¼, but late in the day on the announcement of the reduction in the rediscount rate the rates were further lowered ¼, making the 90-day bank bill rate 2½ to 2¼ per cent. and the six months rate 3 to 2½ per cent.

Sterling exchange was easier at 4.86 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The weekly report on brokers' loans shows an increase of $57,000,000, bringing the total to $4,274,000,000, against $4,217,000,000 last week and $5,532,000,000 last year.

The U.S. Rubber Company has sold $15,000,000 3-year Six per Cent. Notes to Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Co., who are offering the notes to the public at the price of 99.

The General Motors Corporation has declared quarterly dividends of 75c. on the Common stock, $1.50 on the Six per Cent. Preferred, and $1.75 on the Seven per Cent. Preferred stocks. It is proposed to issue 6,000,000 shares of Preferred stock and to extend the offer to holders of the present senior securities to exchange their shares for the new issue.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

CRUDE OIL LOWER

NEW YORK, May 1.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at 1c. advance to unchanged. No. 2 red winter, 120½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 106½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 116c. MAIZE steady and unaltered. No. 2 mixed, 89½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and ¼c. higher. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady at 1c. loss. No. 2 Western, 68c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

FLOUR was steady without change.

LARD was steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.75; Middle West, spot, $10.65 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, unchanged to 3 points lower. Sales were estimated at 6,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 8.62c.; July, 8.49c.; Sept., 8.31c.; Dec., 8.11c.; Jan., 8.07c.; March, 7.99c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 3 to 18 points decline. Sales, 10,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 12.97c.; July, 12.45c.; Sept., 12.16c.; Dec., 11.91c.; Jan., 11.85c.; March, 11.64c. Cash coffee barely steady. Rio No. 7, ¼c. lower at 9½c. to 9¾c. Santos No. 4, unchanged at 14c. to 14¼c.

COCOA futures closed irregular and 5 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales, 19,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 8.26c.; July, 8.52c.; Sept., 8.83c.; Dec., 8.89c.; Jan., 8.98c.; March, 9.20c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 3 points to 1 point decline. Sales, 51,000 tons. Closing prices.—May, 1.55c.; July, 1.53c.; Sept., 1.60c.; Dec., 1.69c.; Jan., 1.71c.; March, 1.76c. No. 2 Contract, duty free.—May, 3.49c.; July, 3.49c.; Sept., 3.56c.; Dec., 3.65c.

The spot market continued easy and the quotation for Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., was further reduced to 3.39c. per lb. Sales comprised 90,000 bags of Cuba, prompt and early June shipment, at 1 17-32c. per lb., c. and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points higher at 16.70c. The futures market opened with advances ranging from 10 to 2 points, near months further rising on buying by trade and spot houses, but afterwards eased owing to bearish trade reports. In the afternoon old crop months rallied under renewed covering while new crop positions receded on favourable weather advices, the market closing steady at values ranging from 13 points higher to 23 points lower. New Orleans spot middling advanced 17 points to 16.05c., and the futures market closed 14 points above to 17 points below previous final rates.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
May	16.50	16.49	16.40	16.36
June	16.50	16.55	16.42	16.42
July	16.50	16.60	16.51	16.49
August	15.85	15.85	15.80	15.80
September	15.35	15.35	15.40	15.40
October	15.00	14.98	15.11	15.10
November	14.97	14.97	15.20	15.20
December	15.11	15.08	15.23	15.20
January	15.15	15.15	15.29	15.28
	New Contract			
October	14.68	14.68	14.66	14.83
November	14.73	14.73	14.80	14.93
December	14.80	14.78	14.95	14.95
January	14.83	14.83	15.00	14.98
February	14.80	14.90	15.07	15.07
March	14.98	14.98	15.17	15.16

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	6,000	52,000	8,167,000	9,076,000
Exports, Gt. Bin.	1,000	3,000	1,192,000	1,758,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	5,000	29,000	5,082,000	5,560,000

COPPER was steady without change for electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and June delivery at 14c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 12.25c.; July, 12.00c.; Sept., 12.00c. Sales, nil. TIN easy at ¼c. decline. Straits metal, spot, 33¼c., and June delivery 33¼c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 32.95c.; July, 33.15c.; Sept., 33.35c. Sales, 26 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and June delivery, 4.75c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON easy with No. 2 foundry quoted 50c. lower on Eastern Pennsylvania markets at $19 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unaltered. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers unchanged. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 points higher to unchanged. May, 14.10c.; July, 14.50c.; Sept., 14.90c.; Dec., 15.40c.; March, 16.00c. Sales amounted to 145 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 8 points lower. Crude, spot, 7.37½c. to 7.50c.; yellow, spot, 9.80c. bid. Futures:—May, 8.83c.; July, 9.03c.; Sept., 9.21c.; Dec., 9.12c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were quoted 20c. to 25c. lower at $2.50 to $2.55 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady without change at 50c. to 51c.

JACKSONVILLE, May 1.—TURPENTINE was barely steady, ¼c. lower at 45c. bid.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—TURPENTINE was firm at 44½c. to 45c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $6.15; grade K., $6.25; grade W.W., $7.15.

DULUTH, May 1.—LINSEED futures closed irregular, 1½c. higher to 2c. lower. May, 283c.; July, 279c.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—WHEAT closed steady at ¼c. decline. May, 94½c.; July, 96¼c.

TOLEDO, May 1.—CLOVERSEED steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—WHEAT opened firm at ¼c. advance on better Liverpool advices than expected, smaller Argentine shipments, and reports of an export demand from Manitoba. Reactions occurred afterwards owing to favourable weather conditions and the progress of new crop seeding, with reports of freer offerings of Indian wheat, but the market rallied again later in sympathy with Chicago advices, and closed steady, 1c. higher to ¼c. lower. May, 106½c.; July, 109¼c.; Oct., 112c. OATS closed firm at a rise of 1½c. to 2c. May, 50½c.; July, 50½c.; Oct., 49¼c. BARLEY futures steady at a rise of ¼c. July, 48½c.; Oct., 52c.

LINSEED closed irregular, 1½c. up to ¼c. down. May, 234½c.; July, 234c.

CHICAGO, May 1.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ¼c. on less favourable private accounts of the winter wheat crop which led to bear covering, but the market declined afterwards on a renewal of professional pressure following deliveries amounting to 3,871,000 bushels and reports that the weather was favourable in the South-West. The decline was checked later by rumours of export buying and reports of small shipments from the Black Sea. Covering was influenced by the Farm Board denying rumours that it was selling abroad, and the close was steady, unchanged to ¼c. lower. May, 101¼c.; July, 104½c.; Sept., 107½c.; Dec., 112½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, unchanged to ¼c. lower. May, 79¼c.; July, 81½c.; Sept., 83¼c.; Dec., 77½c. OATS closed steady, ¼c. higher to ¼c. lower. May, 40½c.; July, 40½c.; Sept., 40½c.; Dec., 43½c. RYE, No. 2, cash nominal. Futures barely steady and 1¼c. to ¼c. lower. July, 63¼c.; Sept., 68¼c.; Dec., 73c.

PROVISIONS closed steady at a rise of 7½ to 2½ points for lard and 10 to 2½ points for pork. Closing prices.—Lard—May, 10.20; July, 10.40; Sept., 10.82½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies)—May, 13.60; July, 13.47½; Sept., 13.60.

BACON was steady and without change. HOGS steady, with light descriptions 10 points higher to unchanged and heavy sorts 10 to 5 points up. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 4,491,000, against 4,634,000 for the same time last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Heavy
To-day	11.00	9.75 to 10.20	9.50 to 10.05
Previous day	11.00	9.85 to 10.20	9.40 to 10.00
Last year	11.25	11.10 to 11.70	11.10 to 11.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		70,000	21,000
Previous day		92,000	17,000
Last year		75,000	19,000

The monthly return of provision stocks shows:—Contract grades of lard, 37,107,000lb., against 37,058,000lb. last month and and 86,725,000lb. for the corresponding month a year ago. Other grades of lard, 7,037,000lb., against 6,770,000lb. and 11,241,000lb. Tenderable short ribs, nil, against nil and 828,000lb. Contract grades of pork, 1,000 barrels, against 1,000 barrels and 1,000 barrels; and other grades of pork, 30,000 barrels, compared with 34,000 barrels a month ago and 26,000 barrels last year.

ARGENTINE MARKETS

BUENOS AIRES, May 1.—Argentine markets remained closed to-day, Labour Day.

THE AUSTRALIAN LOAN REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 1

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, said that statements in the newspapers that the issue of a loan of £10,000,000 was pending were unauthorized. The Loan Council had not decided on any date for a probable approach to the market or on the amount.

City News in Brief

The "B" shares of the Swedish Match Company were introduced on the Brussels Stock Exchange on April 29.

Mr. J. F. Horncastle, managing director of the Atlantic Transport Company, has now been appointed chairman.

Mr. Paul William Hemelryk has been admitted into partnership with Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co.

Australian Customs revenue for April was £2,640,000, as compared with £3,285,000 for the same period last year. The decline was mainly due to traders withdrawing goods from bond in March, in anticipation of the new tariff.—*Reuter.*

Advices received by the Anglo-South American Bank from its Madrid branch state that the gold surcharge for the payment of Spanish Customs duties has been fixed for the current month at 54.49 per cent. The rate for April was 56.51.

Holders of the Queensland 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, maturing July 1 next, are reminded that they may convert their holdings in whole or in part into a similar amount of the Queensland Government Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1934-1936, together with a cash payment of £3 per cent. The list for conversions will close on May 6.

Mr. Henry Haggett is shortly retiring from the position of secretary of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company. Mr. Haggett has been in the company's service for 59 years, and at the general meeting on Monday last the chairman paid a tribute to his long and honourable work on the company's behalf.

In a statement issued yesterday, Sir Walter Lawrence says that as it is understood that the Board of Trade propose to accede to the request of the shareholders for an inquiry into the affairs of the British Cement Products and Finance Company, he feels there is now no useful purpose in his remaining a director of that company and has therefore resigned.

NEW YORK BANK RATE

REDUCTION TO 3 PER CENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 1

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its discount rate to-day from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent., which is the lowest rate in the history of the Reserve System. The rate was only once before 3 per cent.—in the period from August 8, 1924, to February 27, 1925, when, as now, there was a severe business depression.

LOWEST FRENCH RATE SINCE 1898

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 1

The discount rate of the Bank of France was to-day reduced from 3 per cent., the rate fixed on January 30, to 2½ per cent. This is not only the lowest rate in Europe, but also the lowest rate in France since 1898. As recently as December, 1928, it stood at 5 per cent.

The present reduction, which is made in unison with those of the Bank of England and the Bank of Belgium, had an immediate effect on the Bourse, where a rather menacing fall in values had been in progress as the result of the monthly settlement. This had delayed the general recovery which had been expected after the satisfactory ending of the Parliamentary session.

It is now anticipated that there will be a reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate. The general trend of the market is considered favourable to the forthcoming operations in connexion with the Young Plan. The reduction of the rate will also have the effect of bringing the Bank of France once more into touch with the discount market.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND EASY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MAY 1.—The market opened quiet with little change, Brazilian Traction and International Nickel being the only issues displaying any activity. Later the weakness at New York, together with talk of quieter trade conditions and the absence of outside interest, prompted local selling, and the close was easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	May 1	Apl. 30		May 1	Apl. 30
Abitibi	34	33¾	Cons. Mining	218	215
Alberta Pac. Grain	19½	19½	Dom. Bridge	67¼	67½
Asbestos	2½	2½	Dom. Textile	70	69
Do. Pref.	21	No bid	Fam. Players	56	55¾
B.C. Packers	7½	7½	Fraser Cos.	15	15
Brac. Tract.	51	52¼	Hollinger	6¾	6¼
B.C. Pwr., A	No bid	41½	Int. Nickel	33⅞	34¾
Do., B	No bid	20	Massey, H.	34	33¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Montreal Lt.	133	130
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	35	Nat. Brew.	30½	31
Do., 2nd Pf.	5¾	5½	Nat. Steel Car	94	64
Brompton	25	25	Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	80	No bid
Calgary	150	No bid	Power Corp.	84	85
Can. Car	25½	23½	Price Bros.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	28½	28½	Quebec Pwr.	65½	65½
C. Cement	18⅛	18¼	Shawinigan	75	77
Do., Pref.	96½	No bid	S. Canada Power	34	No bid
C. Cottons	25	25	Steel Co. of Canada	48	47
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	7⅞	8	Wayag Elec.	42½	42¼
Do., B	6¼	6¼	Rk. Montreal	312	No bid
C. Power	16	15¾	Can. Bank Com.	255	256
C. Steamship	18	18	Royal Bank	306	305½
Do.,

LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY

RECORD NEW LIFE BUSINESS

QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION AND BONUS RATES

"A SATISFACTORY STOCKTAKING"

MR. HAMILTON'S REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the head office, 7, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

Mr. CHARLES G. HAMILTON (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY and ACTUARY (Mr. James Stirling) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report as read. (Agreed.) Before dealing with the accounts for the year, I have to express the regret of the directors at the loss sustained by the death of two of their colleagues, Mr. F. J. Coverdale and Mr. Frederic Wadsworth, both aged over 90 years.

Both of these gentlemen were members of the country board for very many years and, although age and infirmity prevented frequent attendance at our meetings in recent years, they will be much missed.

The year 1929 was the last of the quinquennium, at the end of which the life valuation fell to be made. But before going into this important section of our report I will deal shortly with the trading accounts.

FIRE ACCOUNT

The fire account, although not quite so good as we have in recent years been accustomed to, is nevertheless not an unsatisfactory one, bearing in mind the heavy losses experienced by all fire offices in the early months of last year. The premium income at £553,968 shows a small increase. The loss ratio was 45.69 per cent. compared with 42.96 per cent. in the previous year. The expense ratio was 40.91 per cent. as against 40.4 per cent. in 1928. The fire reserves were increased to £571,587 and the sum of £94,769 was carried to the profit and loss account.

ACCIDENT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT

In the accident and general account the premium income amounted to £235,712 and the outgoings of all descriptions to £218,158. The reserves now stand at £265,785, and £31,068 was carried to the profit and loss account.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The profit and loss account maintains its strength. After bringing in £126,991 from the trading accounts and £32,184, one-fifth of the shareholders' proportion of life profits for the quinquennium 1925-29, transferring £10,000 to the staff pension fund and £50,000 to the general reserve, the balance at the end of the year was £534,085.

The directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year now current of 14s. per share, less income-tax, payable by half-yearly instalments on May 31 and November 30.

LIFE ACCOUNT

Coming now to the life account, the amount of the net new life business completed last year was £2,161,000. This constitutes a record for the company. The expense ratio was 14.82. The average net rate of interest earned on the life funds was £4 15s. 6d. per cent. The new premium income was £226,689 and the total premium income £844,689. The claims by death amounted to £527,212, a sum well within the expectation.

The actuarial valuation of the liability of the company under its life policies was made as at December 31 last. Preparatory thereto, all the assets of the company were carefully reviewed. Every loan made and properly owned was critically examined and, wherever it appeared to be necessary or desirable, the values of such assets were written down or full reserves set up to meet possible depreciation.

No Stock Exchange security stands in the company's books at more than the market price, and the market value of the total holdings of the company is much in excess of the amount at which they are taken in our books. The valuation results are eminently satisfactory, and the hopes held out to life policyholders have been amply justified.

The net new life business completed last year constitutes a record, as I have already said, and the total for the quinquennium, £8,787,688, is the largest in the history of the company for any similar period. The figures for the previous two quinquennia were as follows:—1915-1919, £5,194,105, and 1920-1924, £7,264,485.

VALUATION SURPLUS

The surplus disclosed by the valuation of the three funds amounts to £1,401,320, exclusive of the amount paid by way of interim bonus. After transferring to the credit of the shareholders their proportion of the profits, £160,920, we are able to declare on policies in the "Law Union and Rock" fund a compound reversionary bonus of £2 5s. per cent. per annum, the same high rate declared five years ago, the highest ever declared by the company. I wish to lay emphasis on the fact that the bonus is compound, i.e., that it is not calculated upon the sum assured only, but upon the sum assured and existing bonuses. Calculated upon the sum assured only, the rates of bonus vary from £2 5s. per cent. to over £5 per cent.

The holders of "Rock" policies, entitled to participate, will receive a compound reversionary bonus at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum for the five years. Policyholders will receive bonuses ranging from £2 10s. per cent. per annum to well over £5 per cent. if calculated upon the sum assured only.

Policyholders in the "Crown" fund, whose bonuses are not declared in the same form, will receive just as satisfactory additions. I believe that in every case these will be larger than on any previous occasion, and, of course, of greater cash value owing to the increased ages of the lives assured.

INTERIM BONUS

On policies which mature by death or survivance during the quinquennium just entered upon, the directors have decided to increase the rate of interim bonus, and on policies entitled thereto to pay a bonus at the rate of £2 5s. per cent. per annum, unless otherwise determined. The increased rate of interim bonus will be paid in respect of policies on all three funds, the "Law Union and Rock," the "Rock" and the "Crown." After so satisfactory a stocktaking, I think we may look to the future with reasonable confidence.

LIFE FUND INVESTMENTS

The investments of the life funds are carefully selected and well spread. About

28 per cent. is invested in British Government securities,

21 per cent. on mortgages in and out of the United Kingdom,

7 per cent. to 8 per cent. in railway and other Debentures,

6 per cent. in Indian and Colonial Government Provincial and Municipal securities,

4 per cent. in Foreign Government Provincial and Municipal securities,

3.5 per cent. in Preference and Guaranteed stocks, and only

1.5 per cent. in Ordinary shares and stocks.

Owing to the collapse last year of the boom on the New York Stock Exchange and the crisis on our own Stock Exchange, there was some reduction in the appreciation of our investments of the life funds on December 31, 1929, but since that date there has been a recovery of about 60 per cent.

The rate of interest on which the valuation of the liabilities of the going fund, the "Law Union," is based is 3 per cent. The actual rate earned during the quinquennium was £4 13s. 10d. per cent. per annum net.

Our expense ratio is moderate, and the rate of mortality experience is consistently well below that expected according to the mortality tables.

Five years ago in this fund we carried forward an undivided surplus of £70,000. That surplus is now increased to £109,000, and there is the further large reserve in the difference between the market value and the book value of our securities.

Year by year I have expressed my confidence in the future of the life department, and the results of the valuation just concluded are my justification for continuing to stress the value of a "Law Union" profit policy as an investment.

THE BUDGET

The recent Budget has thrown additional burdens on incomes and on the estates of deceased persons, and this makes it still more important to effect substantial life policies, for the annual premiums on such policies can, up to a maximum of one-sixth of the total income, be deducted from the annual income in computing the amount on which income-tax and surtax has to be paid, and the sums assured will assist to pay the heavy death duties.

The "Law Union and Rock" will quote for any class of insurance that can be devised, but I believe the best insurance there is for the assured is a whole-life with-profits policy.

I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. F. W. PASCOE RUTTER seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—"That in accordance with the recommendation of the directors in their report, now adopted, a dividend of 14s. per share, less income-tax, be paid to the shareholders for the financial year ending December 31, 1930, the dividend to be payable as usual by half-yearly instalments on May 31 and on November 30 next."

This resolution was seconded by the RIGHT HON. the EARL of MIDLETON, K.P., and unanimously approved.

COLONEL ALFRED G. LUCAS, C.B., M.V.O., proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. Charles G. Hamilton and Mr. F. W. Pascoe Rutter.

The RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT FITZALAN of DERWENT, K.G., seconded the motion, and it was unanimously passed.

On the proposition of Mr. CHARLES HENDRY, seconded by Mr. PHILIP E. B. FOOKS, the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., were reappointed.

MR. PASCOE RUTTER'S REMARKS

Mr. F. W. PASCOE RUTTER:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I have pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the agents and staffs of this company. The agents, as you know, are the business producers; the staffs in this head office and throughout the country are those who deal with the grist which comes to the mill. During the past year the staffs have not only had to perform their normal duties but, after much labour, they had delivered to us a very satisfactory account of the quinquennium, as you have heard from the chairman. It is therefore a pleasure to me to propose this vote of thanks to the staffs and the agents from Mr. Stirling downwards for their excellent work during what undoubtedly has been a difficult year.

Mr. FOOKS seconded the vote, adding that he personally came into touch with the staff to a considerable extent, and he was extremely struck not only by their unfailing courtesy but also by their very great keenness in the service of the company.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

Mr. BUSICK E. PEMBERTON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. They all recognized, he said, and had done for many years past, the great ability which Mr. Hamilton brought to bear upon the handling of the affairs of the company so far as they fell within his province, and they also recognized the assiduous attention which he always gave to them. (Hear, hear.)

This was seconded by the HON. E. C. G. CADOGAN, C.B., M.P., and unanimously passed, a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluding the proceedings.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY

FAVOURABLE RESULTS

HIGHEST OUTPUT SINCE 1919-20

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR HENRY P. HARRIS, K.B.E. (the chairman), said that the output for the year was the highest recorded since 1919-20 and would have been higher but for the large proportion of the available labour force which was devoted to development work in the mine. The average monthly crushing was 13,366 tons, which might be compared with the average of 15,092 tons for the 10 years from 1910 to 1920. There was still, therefore, room for improvement in tonnage, and he might add that there was a good prospect of obtaining it during the current year.

The yield of mineral was 5·6s. 0½d. per ton, which was the highest obtained for several years and might be compared with the average of 53s. 11½d. for the preceding five years. The actual cost of working the mine was less by 10d. per ton than in 1928, but developments in the mine—charged to working account—had cost 1s. 4½d. per ton more, an increase justified by results.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The profit amounted to £103,774, to which had to be added the balance brought forward, making together £145,067. Of that amount £71,701 would be absorbed by the 10 per cent. dividends on the Preference and Ordinary shares and the balance of income-tax, while £73,366 would be retained, £30,000 going to capital works account, and £43,366 being carried forward. Their policy regarding dividends remained cautious, but it was a policy which had served the company well in the past and placed it in its present strong financial position.

He had visited the Morro Velho mine during the year with Mr. Kup, the managing director. With regard to the labour position, the great difficulty with which the company had had to contend for many years was that of obtaining sufficient labour, there being a constant drifting of men to the coffee plantations. The company had really been lucky in obtaining during the last three years an average mine force of 911 men per day. That was not sufficient to produce the full tonnage of which the mine was capable, but it had enabled the company to return to its regular 10 per cent. dividend and at the same time to carry out a vigorous and successful development of the mine. Now the tide of labour appeared to have definitely turned in their favour. Owing to depression in the coffee industry and the general reduction of wages, labourers were leaving São Paulo. The company had already begun to reap the benefit, and the prospects of their obtaining an adequate mine force were better than they had been for some years.

POSITION AT THE MINE

With regard to the position at the mine, that could be summed up by saying that in one direction the mine gave considerable cause for satisfaction, while in another it was causing perplexity. The cause of the perplexity was a change which had occurred below Horizon 25, and until the situation at the bottom of the mine was cleared up their plans for the future were rather being held in abeyance. The source of satisfaction was the large increase in the reserves of mineral. If they looked only to the main lode, the total amount of reserves was 955,000 tons, which was under the 1,000,000 tons that it had always been their object to maintain, but the discovery of the high value of the north-west lode at Horizon 25 had led to the exploration of that lode at three higher levels, and it was estimated that 400,000 tons had been proved. Other bodies had also been discovered, with the result that the total ore reserves were now placed at 1,455,172 tons—the highest estimate which it had ever been possible to make in the history of the mine. (Cheers.)

A report which had been received from geologists led to the conclusion that the outlook for mining at depth was good, apparently indicating a life of from 15 to 20 years, while there were prospects of still deeper mining, though they must be regarded as more speculative.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the RT. HON. LORD RENNANT and carried unanimously.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 30.—Brazilian markets will be closed to-morrow, Labour Day.

EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5¹¹/₁₆d. The COFFEE market closed easy, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 200 reis lower at 146775. Receipts, 15,000 bags, making 2,579,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,551,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 13,000 bags to the United States, 9,000 bags to Europe, and 7,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 311,000 bags and compares with 297,000 bags a year ago. At Santos No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 210000. Receipts, 31,000 bags, which makes 6,125,000 bags so far this season, against 7,398,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 46,000 bags to the United States, 31,000 to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock has decreased to 947,000 bags and compares with 1,058,000 bags a year ago.

OILFIELDS NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—Production for the week ended April 30 amounted to 2,259 tons.

PYE RADIO, LIMITED

PROSPECTUS ESTIMATES EXCEEDED

SPECIALIZED RADIO MANUFACTURES

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Pye Radio, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR THOMAS A. POLSON, K.B.E., C.M.G., T.D., chairman of the company, who presided, said that the trading profit and interest received for the year ended March 31, 1930, amounted to £71,510, from which had to be deducted expenses amounting to £8,823. The charge for depreciation of £5,830 represented no less than 20 per cent. of the original value of all plant, machinery, tools, fittings, and furniture. The net profit for the year was £62,686, which he was sure they would agree was very satisfactory. When the shares of the company were offered to the public the directors had considered that a profit of not less than £50,000 would be realized. The results for the past year had more than justified the conservativeness of the estimates of profit prepared by the board.

EXTENDING THE WORKS

With regard to the works at Cambridge, in his speech at the statutory meeting in May last he had told them that by the end of September the additions then in progress and the vacating of that part of the company's premises still occupied by Messrs. W. G. Pye and Co. as scientific instrument manufacturers would give them a further floor space of 24,000 square feet, making 60,000 square feet in all, and he had gone on to say that they had just acquired the freehold of a piece of adjoining land, upon which they would not hesitate to build if, as seemed probable, further accommodation was required. The growth of their business had been such that they had come to the conclusion in August last that the sooner that land was covered the better.

That additional building was now erected and within three months would be fully equipped and occupied. A further sum of about £5,000 would complete their capital expenditure on the works, which now covered a floor space of approximately 75,000 square feet, compared with the 36,000 with which they had started, and they did not anticipate the necessity of further extensions for some considerable time to come.

EXCELLENT RESULTS

The excellent results had been achieved in the face of trying circumstances. Few companies were better equipped to take full advantage of improved conditions when they came. They were the largest independent British manufacturers in the radio industry; they possessed an up-to-date factory and enjoyed the highest reputation in the industry for quality and general reliability of their products. Adding to those qualifications the fact that they were engaged in a new industry, which was already one of considerable national importance and would inevitably become far greater, it seemed safe to predict a very prosperous future for the company. They had several interesting designs coming forward, including a talking-picture amplifier, for the introduction of which into the cinema industry they had completed arrangements. In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the report.

FUTURE OF THE BUSINESS

Mr. T. A. W. ROBINSON, one of the joint managing directors, in seconding the resolution, said that during the past year a partial reorganization of the works had taken place, and when this was completed, which would be within the next month or so, the factory would be so arranged that raw material would start in the machine shop at one end, would gradually progress through the works until, finished and thoroughly tested, the component or receiving set reached the finished stores, which were situated at the other end of the works.

Mr. R. MILWARD ELLIS, A.M.I.E.E., in supporting the resolution, said that the future development of Pye Radio could be taken as absolutely assured by virtue of the fact that the company possessed specialized equipment for this industry, a *personnel* in all departments second to none, and lastly because they had a large number of their friends in the trade interested in the future possibilities of the company by virtue of their shareholdings. He would like to give the shareholders a definite fact in connexion with the immediate future of their business by stating that the sales for the month of April, 1930, considerably exceeded the corresponding sales figure for April, 1929.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

MELBOURNE HART & CO., LIMITED

SUCCESSFUL INTRODUCTION OF "PUNCH-PUNCH" CIGARS

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Melbourne Hart and Co., Limited, was held on Wednesday at the company's registered offices, 31-34, Basinghall-street, E.C.

Mr. P. H. L. PHILLIPS presided.

The SECRETARY, Mr. J. H. Lawrence, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—From the accounts you will notice that the figures are slightly better than last year. I am glad to say that the results justify our paying a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 22½ per cent., less tax, after having placed £3,290 4s. 2d. to reserves (which now amount to £5,162 3s. 5d.), leaving £8,185 16s. 11d. to be carried forward. These results I think you will consider satisfactory, in view of their being accomplished in a difficult year; a luxury trade like your company's is highly sensitive to the state of general trade.

Your company is fortunate in that the Punch Cigar Factory, with which it is so intimately connected, introduced a new size, Punch-Punch, which has had extraordinary success, and continues to gain rapidly in public favour. This is not surprising, in view of the exceptional quality and workmanship of this cigar.

The company's general importing business is well maintained, and to give some idea of the importance of its home trade—out of the total imports of Havana cigars, which were approximately 30,000,000, more than 5,000,000 were imported by your company.

La Corona-Half-a-Coronas and our other specialities maintain their popularity, largely due to high standard of quality.

Your directors are making great efforts to expand Colonial and foreign trade, and look forward, in the future, to increased returns from this source, the profits from which are already appreciable.

I now have formally to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1929, including the payment of a dividend of 22½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares.

I will ask Mr. R. E. Melbourne Hart to second this resolution, and if there are any questions you would like to put to me in connexion with the balance-sheet I shall be pleased to reply to them.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. J. H. Lawrence, was re-elected, and Messrs. William S. Ogle, Sons and Porter, of Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, E.C.2, were reappointed as auditors.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors and staff.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, April 30.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef, mutton and lamb during the past week were smaller than during the preceding week. Details are shown below:—

—	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcasses	Carcasses
To London	76,000	11,000	14,000
„ Liverpool	38,000	13,000	32,000
Total to the U.K. ..	114,000	24,000	46,000
Total last week to U.K.	151,000	29,000	90,000
Total so far this year to the U.K. ..	2,105,000	673,000	1,422,000
Corresponding week last year	138,593	22,011	32,512
Corresponding total last year	2,195,148	522,086	1,118,531
To France	3,000	1,000	—
„ Italy	12,000	—	—
Rest Continent ..	38,000	6,000	—
Total to the Continent	53,000	7,000	—
Total last week to the Continent	58,000	8,000	—
Total so far this year to the Continent ..	880,000	150,000	—
Corresponding week last year	41,000	41,410	—
Corresponding total last year	526,248	101,313	—

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COPPER FIRMER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 1.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was quiet and sellers were more disposed to meet buyers in view of continued favourable reports regarding American and Canadian new sowings. Quotations were mostly 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. West Australian, 3,500 tons, per Anglo-Chilian, B.L. March 25, sold late yesterday to Naples at 39s. 9d., while to-day a part cargo of 2,560 tons, choice white Karachi, May-June, was dealt in at 39s. 3d., No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), May, 38s. 3d., was asked and 36s. 9d. for (Atlantic); Rosafe, 63½lb., May, was offered at 37s. 9d., and Baril, 62½lb. (new) at 36s. 9d. Australian, on the way, was obtainable at 39s. 6d. to 40s. Parcels were in moderate demand at 3d. per quarter decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, early May, sold at 40s. 7½d. and 40s. 9d.; No. 2 at 39s. 9d. and 39s. 10½d.; No. 3 at 38s. 10½d.; No. 6 Manitoba, May 1-15, at 27s. 10½d.; June at 28s. 4½d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), early May, at 39s. 9d.; No. 2 hard winter, per Mahout, afloat, and per Maryland, shipping-shipped, at 36s. 6d.; Barusso, 62½lb., per Burdale, afloat, at 36s.; May, at 35s. 10½d.; and South Australian, per Hurunui, afloat, at 39s. 3d. Liverpool paid 39s. for soft white Pacific, per Vancouver City, April 19 loading and per Northmoor loading, West Australian, per Port Boweb, due May 28, sold to London at 39s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed steady with values 1d. lower to 3d. over yesterday's final levels.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	2.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	37 9	38 0	38 0	38 0	37 9
July ..	38 0	38 3	38 3	38 3	38 0
	LONDON GRADE				
May ..	35 8	35 8	35 7	35 7	35 8
July ..	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8

MAIZE was offered at a further reduction in price, but attracted very little attention. For La Plata, early May, 25s. 3d. was asked; 25s. for mid-May; and 24s. 9d. for May, May-June, and June-July. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. per qr. under recent prices. La Plata, per South Wales, shipping-shipped, sold at 24s. 9d. (less 1 per cent.); May-June at 23s. 6d. to 23s. 3d.; and June-July at 23s. 4½d. to 23s. 3d.

BARLEY was dull at about late rates. Russian, afloat, 17s. 9d.; Danubian, May, 18s. 6d.; and Persian, 17s.

OATS were inactive. La Plata, on the way, and for shipment up to June, 12s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels closed steady after a fair trade. There were sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba, May, at 40s. 7½d.; No. 5 Manitoba, May, 35s. 6d.; No. 6, 28s. 4½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Northern ports, by May 15, 36s. 9d.; ditto, Gulf, May, 37s. 7½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, May, 34s. 4½d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., May, 37s. 9d.; Baril, 62½lb., May, 36s. 9d.; Barusso, 62½lb., May, 36s. 3d.; choice white Karachi, May-June, 39s. 3d.; and Australian, afloat, 39s. 6d. Business covered No. 2 N. Manitoba, sailing May 3, at 39s. 9d.; No. 3, sailing May 3, at 38s. 7½d. and 38s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, mid-May, 37s. 4½d.; soft white Pacific, shipping and expected second half of May, 39s.; and French, on sample, prompt, at 32s. 6d. A prominent local firm held a six minutes' telephonic conversation with Sydney, Australia, with most satisfactory results. Spot parcels were steady to the turn dearer. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to ⅝d. higher on small Argentine shipments, and further improved owing to smaller tenders against the current month than expected, the reduction in the Bank Rate and a fair cash trade. In the afternoon values further advanced on firm opening American markets, but near the close realizations caused a setback, and the market closed quiet with May ½d. and other positions ¼d. to ⅜d. per cental higher. Sales, May 250 loads. Official settlement prices:—May, 7s. 6d.; July, 7s. 9d.; and Oct., 8s. Tenders against the current month, 86 loads, making a total of 412,600 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	—	7 7	7 6½	7 6	7 6½	7 6
July* ..	7 8½	7 8½	7 8¼	7 9	7 8½	7 8½
Oct.*	7 11¾	7 11½	7 11¼	8 0	7 11¼	7 11

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet. La Plata, early May sailing, was offered at 25s.; April-May, 23s. 9d.; May-June and June-July, 23s. 4½d.; Dan./Gal./Fox, May, 22s. 9d.; June-July, 22s. 6d.; No. 2 white flat East African, bulk, May, 24s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull, with sellers of Chilian, tawny, May-June, 13s. 6d., and La Plata, f.a.q., May 13.

FLOUR was steady but quiet.

BRISTOL, May 1.—English wheat met a dull trade with prices the turn easier on the week, ranging from 40s. 6d. to 42s. per qr. on rail. Supplies of foreign wheat on the spot were rather small and values were nominal: No. 2 N. Manitoba, 42s.; Rosafe, 45s. English oats were unchanged and foreign sorts dull. English oats, 22s. to 26s.; La Plata, 18s. Maize was quiet and easier at 28s. 6d. for La Plata. Barley was less firm, with English unquoted. Beans were quieter at 41s. to 42s. for Irish. Straight-run flour was quoted at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per sack; sharps, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; and fine bran, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt, sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, May 1.—Trade was very slow. Wheat made 40s., and all feeding stuffs were easier.

MANCHESTER, May 1.—English wheat was in plentiful supply at 40s. to 41s. per quarter. English beans had a slow trade at 41s. per 532lb. Feeding barley was quoted at 23s. per 400lb. La Plata maize, 6s. 11d. per cental, ex elevator. Cheshire oats were in poor request at 6s. 8d. to 7s. per cwt; fine German oats, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt., ex elevator. Straight-run flour, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Bran and thirds were scarce and 3d. per cwt. dearer.

NEWBURY, May 1.—Wheat, 39s. per qr. at farm. The offerings of barley and oats were not enough to test the market.

LONDON, May 1.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Trade was moderate with prices of best samples advanced 5s. a ton. Quotations:—Best sample King Edward, £10 10s.; ditto, fair grade Silkland, King Edward, and Scotch King Edward, £3 15s. to £3 5s.; Majestic, Arran Chief, and Skirtland King Edward, £2 10s. to £3 per ton; and Spanish Mataro, 19s. per cwt., ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was fairly brisk with plentiful supplies on offer. Quotations:—Tasmanian apples, 9s. 6d. to 13s.; New Zealand apples, 10s. to 15s.; Australian apples, 11s. to 15s.; American Newtown apples, 12s. to 14s. per box; English Bramley seedling apples, 9s. to 14s. per bushel; Belgian grapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.; South African grapes, 8s. to 15s.; Argentine grapes, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per 10lb. box; Australian grapes, 20s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Canary bananas, 14s. to 24s. per crate; Messina lemons, 7s. to 9s. per box; 9s. 6d. to 14s. per case; St. Michaels pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; Tunis dates, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen cartons; English hothouse peaches, 12s. to 36s.; Belgian peaches, 8s. to 21s. per dozen; Florida grape fruit, 30s. to 34s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per case; Jaffa oranges, 10s. 6d. to 15s.; Californian oranges, 27s. 6d. to 30s. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 30s. per case; English tomatoes, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; Canary tomatoes, 16s. to 22s. 6d. per package; French asparagus, 1s. to 3s. 6d. per bundle; spring greens, 5s. to 6s. per bag; spinach, 3s. to 4s. per bushel; Spanish onions, 6s. to 7s. per bag; Dutch lettuce, 4s. to 5s. per crate; rhubarb, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen bundles; cucumbers, 11s. to 13s. per flat; cauliflowers, 3s. to 5s. per dozen.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The spot market was firmer in sympathy with the rise in futures, but there was no improvement in demand and only a limited trade was done in American, quotations of which were 16 points higher; middling 8.78d. Brazilian and Peruvian also advanced 16 points; Pernam, fair, 8.03d.; g.f., smooth, 9.19d.; and g.f., rough, 9.38d. Egyptian rose 5 to 20 points; f.g.f., Sakellaridis, 14.40d.; and f.g.f., Uppers, 10.40d. African were 16 points higher; middling West, 8.63d.; and g.f., East, 9.28d. East Indian advanced 10 points; fine m.g., Broach, 6.35d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.70d.

American futures opened 8 to 14 points higher and showed firmness during the morning, especially for early deliveries, which were affected by trade calling and short covering. The advance was also helped by the reduction in the Bank rate and at midday values were 14 to 6 points up. Irregular fluctuations occurred in the afternoon, but higher New York cables and American buying was offset somewhat by realizing in later positions, and the close was quiet, with near months 10 to 12 points and distant 4 to 6 points higher. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.26; July, 8.20; Oct., 7.97; Jan., 7.97. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 16.56; July, 16.68; Oct., 15.08; Jan., 15.27.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 points higher, but after advancing 5 to 16 points, reacted, and closed irregular, 13 points higher to 1 point lower. Tenders, five new dockets. Closing prices:—May, 13.40; June, 13.15; July to Sept., 13.16; Oct., 12.84; Nov., 12.87; Dec., 12.88; Jan., 13.96; Feb., 13.11; March to May, 13.09. Upper contracts closed quiet at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Closing values:—May, 10.00; June, 10.02; July to Sept., 10.01; Oct. and Nov., 9.64; Dec. and Jan., 9.77; Feb., 9.83; March to May, 9.90.

Empire futures finished quiet at 10 points advance to 3 points decline. Closing prices:—May, 8.11; June, 8.08; July, 8.07; Aug., 7.93; Sept., 7.92; Oct., 7.85; Nov. to Feb., 7.83; March to May, 7.89.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	1,900	9,480	100	400	2,528	6,417
Brazilian, &c. ..	800	2,800	—	—	134	134
Peruvian, &c. ..	400	2,000	—	100	—	178
African, &c. ..	500	2,600	—	—	3,664	6,184
Egyptian, &c. ..	200	1,810	—	—	3,000	14,455
E. Indies, &c. ..	110	310	—	—	806	6,041
Totals—						
This week	4,000	19,000	100	500	10,130	33,409
Last week	8,000	18,000	700	1,800	12,388	23,575

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
May	8.30	8.24	8.26	8.17	8.09	8.14
June	—	—	8.21	—	—	8.11
July	8.24	8.19	8.20	8.12	8.06	8.10
Aug.	—	—	8.12	—	—	8.02
Sept.	—	—	8.03	—	—	7.97
Oct.	8.01	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.90	7.92
Nov.	—	—	7.96	—	—	7.91
Dec.	8.00	7.97	7.97	7.93	7.90	7.92
Jan.	8.00	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.90	7.92
Feb.	—	—	7.98	—	—	7.94
March	8.04	8.00	8.00	7.99	7.95	7.96
April	—	—	8.02	—	—	7.96
May	8.06	8.06	8.04	—	—	8.00

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of (99.05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, June ..	—	19.82	19.84
„ August ..	—	18.85	18.79
Sakellaridis, May ..	28.00	28.00	28.00
„ July ..	—	27.07	27.30
„ November ..	25.81	25.58	25.80

Receipts to-day, 2,071 bales, against 3,973 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, May 1.—Trading with India becomes more difficult daily. The boycott movement is now very widespread though business is not absolutely at a standstill. Calcutta and Madras again took a few of the lighter styles, but no big buying is expected until confidence is restored. China purchased small lots of whites and fancies. A few small lots of supers went through for Singapore, and South America made provision in finishing cloths and poplins. Buying for the Colonies and the African markets was rather quiet, but home trade demand was fairly healthy. American and Egyptian yarns were in poor request and prices showed irregularity.

WOOL

BRADFORD, May 1.—Each day more machinery is being employed in the wool textile industry of West Yorkshire, and it is hoped that the strike of operatives against the Macmillan reduced rate of wages will soon be finished. The opinion prevails that once the dispute has been settled there will be a period of gradually improving trade. Certainly the tone generally is better, though as yet this has been due to the belief that wool values have touched the lowest point for this season rather than to a more active inquiry for partially and fully manufactured goods. During the present week the cost of wool in Australia and at other centres of production has advanced, and because of this higher prices are quoted for tops of all qualities. In the piece goods department buyers are pressing for delivery of goods on old contracts, which are delayed by the stoppage of so much machinery. Prices quoted for tops are about as follows:—64's, warp, 29d.; average, 28d.; 56's, 22d.; 50's, 17½d.; 40's, prepared, 15½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The East India wool sales were continued with a good selection covering 4,500 bales. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the offerings were mostly cleared at prices showing little change from those already established.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, May 1.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at unchanged rates. Tate's, Lyle's and Manbre's 2 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 7½d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. to 21s., ex factories; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Indian crystallized, for quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, May-June, quoted 10s. 6d., c.i.f., Europe; July-Sept., 10s.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 1½d., c. and f., India. Caeeh granulated, prompt, quoted 9s.; April-Aug., 9s. 1½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were dull; preferentials, 96 per cent., May-June, quoted 11s. 3d., sellers; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96 per cent., May parcels, sold at 7s. 3½d.; June quoted 7s. 4½d.; July, 7s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet; Dec. sold at 9s. 8½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	8 7½	8 5¼	8 9¼	8 6	8 9¼	8 6
June ..	9 1½	8 10½	9 1½	9 0	9 3	9 0
Dec. ..

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, Kings Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Jamaica.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡; Portuguese East Africa, South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡; Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*¶.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (exc. Rio and Santos)†; Canary Islands (all parts)†, Peru (Iquitos)†, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡‡, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡‡; Canary Islands (all parts); Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan‡.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts); Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
Fr. pkt.† (Monte Video)	May 2 5 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Buenos Aires)	May 3 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	May 8 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	May 9 6 p.m.
Houlder (Marqueza)	May 10 7.30 a.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 22 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool) ..	May 15 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail‡	May 8 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	May 2 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	May 2 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	May 5 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 9 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desseado)	May 9 6 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Spericon)	May 9 5 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Minnekahda)	May 10 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Emp. of France)†‖	May 3 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	May 3 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 7 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Emp. of France)	May 2 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts)* : Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	May 2 6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Mary Slessor) ..	May 3 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	May 3 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe) ..	May 6 6 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 6 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Avila Star) ..	May 8 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO (Via N.Y.) (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8 6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily Noon
(all ports) : Holt (Eleanor)	May 6 6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA, CUBA (N.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Tahiti)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Tjerimai)	May 7 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala) ..	May 8 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	May 3 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : Air Mail‡	May 3 6 a.m.
BARBADOS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	May 2 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	May 2 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	May 5 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desseado)	May 9 6 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Spericon)	May 9 5 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Minnekahda)	May 10 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Emp. of France)†‖	May 3 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	May 3 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 7 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Emp. of France)	May 2 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts)* : Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	May 2 6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Mary Slessor) ..	May 3 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	May 3 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe) ..	May 6 6 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 6 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Avila Star) ..	May 8 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO (Via N.Y.) (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8 6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily Noon
(all ports) : Holt (Eleanor)	May 6 6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA, CUBA (N.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Tahiti)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Tjerimai)	May 7 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala) ..	May 8 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	May 3 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : Air Mail‡	May 3 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	May 3 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	May 6 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Agosta)	May 7 6 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	May 7 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliopolis)	May 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Lautaro) ..	May 9 6 p.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Bermuda)	May 3 2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 3 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 6 6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Gullfoss)	May 5 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‡	May 3 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	May 3 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : R.M.S.P. (Desseado) ..	May 9 7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡	May 2 11.30 a.m.
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	May 3 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Emp. of France)†‖	May 3 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of France)†‖	May 2 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Tahiti)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
Via Panama (Rangitane)	May 9 7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	May 2 6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡	May 2 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*¶	May 2 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡ ..	May 2 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Elpenor)	May 6 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala) ..	May 8 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	May 3 2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &C. : Air Mail‡	May 3 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	May 3 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	May 6 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Agosta)	May 7 6 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	May 7 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliopolis)	May 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Lautaro) ..	May 9 6 p.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Bermuda)	May 3 2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 3 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 6 6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Gullfoss)	May 5 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‡	May 3 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	May 3 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3 9 a.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : R.M.S.P. (Desseado) ..	May 9 7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡	May 2 11.30a.m.
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	May 3 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Emp. of France)†‖	May 3 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Emp. of France)†‖	May 2 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Tahiti)‡	May 3 2 a.m.
Via Panama (Rangitane)	May 9 7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt.† (Orania)	May 2 6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡	May 2 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*¶	May 2 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Walmer Castle)‡‡ ..	May 2 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Elpenor)	May 6 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala) ..	May 8 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
W. Star (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	May 6 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	May 7 Noon
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	May 3 7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 6 6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	May 2 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gaboon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : R.D. (Mary Slessor)	May 3 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	May 6 6 p.m.
Gambia, Fr. Guinea : E.D. (Mary Slessor)	May 3 2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, &c. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Alca)	May 7 2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	May 3 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina) ..	May 3 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	May 3 6 p.m.
(Grenada, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	May 6 6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 6d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 9d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
To Iraq .. .. 3½d. „
To Persia and India (Karachi) .. .. 5d. „
„ India (Delhi) .. .. .. 7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‖ Letters and post-cards only.

¶ Letters for Madeira, South and South-West Africa, &c., by the Walmer Castle may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 2 from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Bergensaria to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island), New Zealand, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 3 from 7.55 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

¶‖ Letters for Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia) and Newfoundland by the Empress of France may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 3 from 8.30 a.m. to 9.10 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 9d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Canada, China (via Canada), China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via Canada), Japan (via U.S.A.), Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius (via France), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Turkey (by sea direct), United States. 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (via Jamaica), Fiji (via Canada), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands, Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Portugal.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Japan, China, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. George Washington. U.S.A. and Canada, by ss. Majestic. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Montrose. China and Japan, via Siberia. TO-MORROW.—Canada, Newfoundland, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Duchess of Atholl. Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Ramsuk.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

CITY OF NAGPUR (Ellerman), from Bombay; Glasgow.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B.; Liverpool, p.m.
GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 2 a.m.
HILDEBRAND (Booth), from Brazil; Liverpool, 9 a.m.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Plymouth, 5 p.m. Due London, Saturday, 9 p.m.
MONGOLIA (P. & O.), from Sydney; Tilbury Dock, 3.30 a.m.
PRINSES JULIANA (N.R.M.), from Batavia; Southampton, 8 a.m.
RAWALPINDI (P. & O.), from Yokohama; King George V. Dock, 7 a.m.
YORKSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon; London. Passengers land 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

BERLIN (N.D.R.), from New York; Southampton, 2 a.m.
CITY OF EXETER (Ellerman), from Calcutta; Dundee.
CLAUDIUS (Cunard), from New York; Plymouth.
ELYSIA (Anchor), from Bombay; Liverpool.
HOBSONS BAY (A. & C.Ls.), from Australia; Southampton, 8 a.m.
JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica; Plymouth, 6 a.m.
RUNIC (W. Star), from Australia; Southampton, noon.
STATENDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York; Plymouth, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

EMPERANCE BAY .. .. Homeward, left Fremantle 1st.
LARGS BAY .. .. Outward, arr. Fremantle 1st.

AFRICAN

EGBA .. .. Fm. Keta, left Forsados 29th.
FANTEE .. .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. Montreal 29th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER DELAWARE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Philadel. 29th.
RIVER THAMES .. For Oran, left Alexandretta 30th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MARYLAND .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Boston 29th.

BEN LINE

BENVORLICH .. .. Fm. U.K., left Tientsin 28th.
BENWYVIS .. .. For Far East, left Methil 29th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AUTOMEDON .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 28th.
DIOMED .. .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 28th.
LAERTES .. .. For Ldn., left Padang 29th.
MENELAUS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. M'selles 30th.
NELEUS .. .. For Boston, left Singapore 28th.
ORESTES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 28th.
PATROCLUS .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Tsingtau 29th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. .. Fm. B. Aires, left St. Vincent 30th.
IONIC STAR .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 1st.
NAPIER STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 1st.

BOOTH

BASIL .. .. For Victoria, left Pernambuco 29th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA .. .. For L'pool, left Lagos 29th.
BENCOVE .. .. For Accra, left Grand Popo 28th.
SALAGA .. .. For Cont., left Las Palmas 30th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF BED-FORD .. .. Fm. L'pool, due Quebec 2nd.
EMP. OF ASIA .. .. For V'couver, left Hong-kong 30th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. Fm. Gibraltar, arr. Quebec 30th.
MONTCALM .. .. For Montreal, left Hamburg 30th.
MONTROSE .. .. For Stbmtn., left Cherbourg 1st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Chittagong 30th.
CLAN KEITH .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. E. Ldn. 30th.
CLAN LESLIE .. .. For Glasgow, left Antwerp 30th.
CLAN MACDOUGALL .. For Newport, left Glasgow 30th.
CLAN MACKAY .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 1st.
CLAN MACNAB .. .. For Glasgow, left Swansea 30th.
CLAN MALCOLM .. .. For S. and E. Africa, left Durban 30th.
CLAN OGILVY .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Cape T. 30th.
CLAN STUART .. .. For Antwerp, left Glasgow 1st.
HALESIUS .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Malunga 30th.
HYACINTHUS .. .. Fm. E. and S. Africa, arr. Algoa B. 1st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ST. JOSEPH .. .. For Havre, left Valparaiso 30th.

COSULICH LINE

VULCANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Trieste 29th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. Stbmtn., due N.Y. 2nd.
AUGUSTA .. .. For Montreal, left Ldn. 1st.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Cattaro, left Malta 1st.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Montreal 28th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ADELAIDE .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Melbourne 29th.
PORT ALMA .. .. For U.K., left Aden 29th.
PORT CAROLINE .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Pahama 29th.
PORT DENISON .. .. For Australia, left Antwerp 30th.
PORT PHILLIP .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hamburg 29th.
PORT ROBART .. .. For N.Y., left Auckland 1st.

DONALDSON

GREGALIA .. .. Fm. Portland, arr. 'Frisco 28th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ASHANTI .. .. For A'mouth, left Kingston, Ja. 28th.
MOTAGUA .. .. For A'mouth, left S. Marta 29th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF BATAVIA .. .. For U.S., left Cochin 28th.
CITY OF CANBERRA .. .. For Hull, left Fremantle 24th.
KARANA .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 30th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 30th.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE .. For U.K., left Cebu 24th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. For Adelaide, left Philadel. 29th.
CITY OF MANILA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Philadel. 30th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. For Colombo, arr. Philadel. 29th.

FURNESS LINE

CANOMERA .. .. For Fremantle, left Hobart 1st.
NOVA SCOTIA .. .. For St. John's, left Halifax 29th.
QUEENMORE .. .. Arr. Constantinople 30th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BAYERN .. .. For Hamburg, left Rio Janeiro 30th.
DUNDURG .. .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Sudan 30th.
FRIESBURG .. .. For Batavia, left Colombo 1st.
HANNOVER .. .. For Manaos, left Singapore 30th.
KARNAK .. .. For Antofagasta, left Valparaiso 30th
ODENWALD .. .. For Savannah, left Jacksonville 30th.
REINDSBURG .. .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 30th.

HARRISON

ACTON .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Barbados 30th.
COLLINGTON .. .. For Dar es Salaam, left Pt. Sudan 30th.
COLONIAL .. .. Fm. Reira, arr. L. Marques 30th.
COUNSELLOR .. .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Ldn. 30th.
DIPLOMAT .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Natal 1st.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Ldn. 30th.

LEYLAND

ATLANTIAN .. .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curaçao 30th.
DAYTONIAN .. .. For Baltimore, left Jacksonville 30th.
MERCIAN .. .. For Pt. Limon, left St. Michael's 30th
NEVINIAN .. .. Fm. Curaçao, arr. Pto. Colombia 30th.
NOVIAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Mersey 30th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COSTA ROSSO .. .. Fm. Genoa, arr. B. Aires 30th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CEPHEE .. .. Fm. Havre, arr. Melbourne 30th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BINTANG .. .. For Soerabaya, left 'Frisco 30th.
SALABANGKA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Ldn. 30th.
SEMBILAN .. .. For Soerabaya, arr. Belawan 29th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ASAMA MARU .. .. For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 29th.
ATSUTA MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Colombo 30th.
BENGAL MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 30th.
CEYLON MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Yokohama 30th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 1st.
GENYO MARU .. .. For Valparaiso, left Honolulu 29th.
HAKATA MARU .. .. Fm. B. Aires, left Shimonoseki 30th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 30th.
KAWACHI MARU .. For B. Aires, left Rio Janeiro 30th.
MISHIMA MARU .. Left Victoria, B.C., 28th.
RAKUYO MARU .. For Aries, left Mollendo 30th.
SHIDUOKA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Shimonoseki 29th.
SHINYO MARU .. .. For 'Frisco, left Kobe 30th.
TAIYO MARU .. .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Kobe 29th.
TAKETOYO MARU .. Fm. Iloilo, arr. Panama 29th.
TOKIWA MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. N.Y. 30th.
TATSUHO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 29th.
YAMAZATA MARU .. For Bombay, left Hong-kong 30th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALSTER .. .. For Penang, left Pt. Said 28th.
CAVALLA .. .. For Hamburg, left Los Palmas 28th.
CREMONIA .. .. For Ldn., arr. Singapore 30th.
CROMWELL .. .. For Bremen, arr. Genoa 28th.
FRIEDRUN .. .. For Victoria, left Iloilo 30th.
HAVEL .. .. For Hamburg, left Seattle 30th.
KONIGSBERG .. .. For Hamburg, left Sabang 29th.
MADRID .. .. For B. Aires, left San Francisco 29th.
MAIN .. .. For Bremen, left Pt. Sudan 30th.
MEISSEN .. .. For Bremen, arr. B. Aires 24th.
NURNBERG .. .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 27th.
SCHLESIEN .. .. For Vancouver, arr. Cuba 30

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, JUST OFF, AND NEAR THE ORATORY.

OPEN OUTLOOK OVER GARDENS.

An excellently-arranged TOWN RESIDENCE.

Central heating; fitted lavatory basins and separate hot water supply; three entertaining rooms on ground-floor, double drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices.

£7,500 OR NEAR OFFER REQUIRED FOR THE LEASE

Inspected and recommended by MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

KENSINGTON, near Gloucester-road.—Commodious TOWN HOUSE; 14 bed rooms, three baths, three reception rooms; modern conveniences; central heating, service lift. Lease about 20 years. Lower rent and premium considered.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £375 P.A.

HAMPSTEAD (near Platts-lane).—Long LEASE for SALE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE with good garage; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; attractive garden.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

PRICE £4,000.

OVERLOOKING REGENTS PARK.—CROWN LEASE for DISPOSAL, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and billiard room; garage two cars, and another and 3 rooms let and producing £175 per annum. Premium required for lease.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £200 P.A.

SOUTH SIDE of HYDE PARK.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a charming little HOUSE of four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; garden. Premium required for lease.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RENT £130 P.A.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SLOANE-SQUARE, overlooking Gardens, with private gardens at back of house. Really delightful Wilkett-built HOUSE; four living rooms, six to seven bed rooms, two modern bath rooms; independent hot water; tiled offices. Redecorated in perfect taste. PRICE £4,500. Open to offer. Very long lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON, directly adjoining. A delightful modernised HOUSE in perfect condition. Two large living rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; garden; parquetry floors; most artistic new decorations; electric power; independent hot water supply. Freehold, £4,850.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CLOSE to HARRODS.—Bright and most attractive LITTLE HOUSE, Unfurnished; two reception, four bed (one very large), kitchen, and bath; small garden; parquet floors; independent hot water; rent £120 per annum.—Full particulars of lease and premium, Sole Agents J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

AN ABSOLUTE SUN TRAP.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A charming modern COTTAGE of CHARACTER 2 panelled living rooms, dining room partly panelled in old oak, two bed rooms, good bath room, and kitchen; parquetry floors; independent hot water supply. Lease 21 years. Low rent.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CLOSE HARRODS.—Delightful LITTLE NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE of CHARACTER; living room, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen. Rent £2 per week for six or 12 months.—Full details of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CLOSE KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Really fine HOUSE, having four reception, including delightful built-out dining room, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices; parquet floors, many attractive features; lease 28 years; ground-rent £70. Low price for quick Sale. Recommended from inspection by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE (directly adjoining). Charming LITTLE HOUSE; two reception, five bed rooms, tiled bath room; small garden. Rent £225 per annum. Low price for valuable Lease.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

RENT £200 A YEAR.—THURLOE-SQUARE, quite a most beautiful order and in splendid condition throughout; fitted; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms, and lounge hall. Reasonable premium for long lease and improvement.

RENT £325 A YEAR, no premium.—BROMPTON-SQUARE, best position; seven bed, two bath, four reception rooms. Freehold would be sold.

RENT £375 A YEAR.—SUMNER-PLACE, ONSLOW-SQUARE, a wide fronted HOUSE in new order throughout; seven bed, bath, three reception rooms. Good premises; no premium.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON.
19, Exhibition-road. S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

HAMPSTEAD, 34, FROGNAL-LANE.—A splendid and well-fitted corner RESIDENCE of medium size. To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. ALEXANDER TICHBORNE, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 6, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD.—A fine FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; central heating throughout; space for garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION, May 8th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HOLLAND PARK.

A MODERN HOUSE in TOWN.—Bijou non-basement FREEHOLD with garage, built to suit present-day requirements; beautifully decorated and appointed.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

22, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

AN IMPOSING TOWN RESIDENCE, upon which *thousands of pounds have been lavished on decorations and improvements.*

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, six fine reception rooms, complete offices.

OWN PRIVATE GARDEN.

Electric passenger lift. Central heating.

SPACIOUS GARAGE PREMISES AT REAR.

Lease 44 years. Ground-rent £200 per annum.

To be SOLD by AUCTION 7th May next (unless sold privately meanwhile). Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

CHELSEA

Facing South over the Royal Hospital Gardens.

A HOUSE of particular charm, well planned and artistically decorated; modernized and ready for occupation.

Hall, three-four reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices; small garden.

Lease about 10 years unexpired.
Rent £8 per annum.
PRICE £2,500.

A long lease on favourable terms might be negotiated.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all suitable HOUSES, MAPLE and FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Close Regent's Park.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed TOWN RESIDENCE, known as 68, AVENUE-ROAD, in the much-sought-after Avenue-road; nine bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms; excellent offices; long tenant-cum-court.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

Lease 13 years. Ground-rent £160 per annum. *Very low figure will be accepted prior to auction on May 6th.*
Sole Agents:—

HEALEY & BAKER,
GLOUCESTER-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Museum 1676.

BRING MODERNIZED.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (just out of), facing South across gardens.—Really choice HOUSE with double garage; nine bed, three bath, four reception, lounge hall. *Parquet floors. Tiled bath rooms.*
Independent hot water. New order.
RENT £325 P.A. LEASE for DISPOSAL. Moderate rent. Very reasonable premium to include works in progress.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (close to).

FULLY EQUIPPED HOUSE to be LET at extremely moderate rental of £1,500 per annum without premium. Highly suitable for high-class dressmakers, antiques, or firm requiring imposing and spacious premises.
Apply NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

BRONDESBURY.—A well-built detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with garage; eight bed, two bath, two reception; exceptional garden. Long lease at £14 ground-rent. Price for immediate sale £2,250 Keys with ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

BRONDESBURY PARK, N.W.6.—On two floors; five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall; garage; garden; hot and cold to bed rooms. Trustee lease. Inclusive price £1,650.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.

BRONDESBURY PARK, N.W.6.—An attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, standing in grounds of 2½ ACRES; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, billiard room; 971 years Lease at low ground-rent. PRICE £5,500.—Apply ELLIS and SONS 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 3643.)

LEASE 12 YEARS.—NO PREMIUM.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—Charming little HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; excellent condition. Full details from Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 8206.)

WONDERFUL VALUE.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off).—FREEHOLD. Delightful RESIDENCE vacant; nine rooms and bath; lovely garden. PRICE ONLY £1,250.—Apply DRIVER and MORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. Phones, North 1503.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

CHARMING and commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE; 16 bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices; large garden; convenient West End, close Regent's Park. Lease seven years. Ground-rent £175 per annum. To be SOLD by AUCTION 7th May next (unless sold privately meanwhile). Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

CHELSEA

A HOUSE of particular charm, well planned and artistically decorated; modernized and ready for re-occupation.

Hall, three-four reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices; small garden.

Lease about 10 years unexpired.
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BRONDESBURY PARK, N.W.6.—On two floors; five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall; garage; garden; hot and cold to bed rooms. Trustee lease. Inclusive price £1,650.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.

BRONDESBURY PARK, N.W.6.—An attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, standing in grounds of 2½ ACRES; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, billiard room; 971 years Lease at low ground-rent. PRICE £5,500.—Apply ELLIS and SONS 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 3643.)

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CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—Charming little HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; excellent condition. Full details from Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 8206.)

WONDERFUL VALUE.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off).—FREEHOLD. Delightful RESIDENCE vacant; nine rooms and bath; lovely garden. PRICE ONLY £1,250.—Apply DRIVER and MORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. Phones, North 1503.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

CHARMING and commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE; 16 bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices; large garden; convenient West End, close Regent's Park. Lease seven years. Ground-rent £175 per annum. To be SOLD by AUCTION 7th May next (unless sold privately meanwhile). Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1.

66, AVENUE-ROAD.

Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.

THIS LEASE of an ATTRACTIVE little HOUSE is thoroughly in order for DISPOSAL at reasonable premium. Rent £100 per annum.
BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CADOGAN GARDENS.

THE BEST HOUSE in this FAVOURITE POSITION to be SOLD. A charming modernised residence, with South aspect to many of the rooms, can be secured on very moderate terms; 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four good reception rooms, large lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices; partial central heating; space for passenger lift if required. Lease 47 years at only £60 per annum ground-rent.
PRICE ONLY £6,000.
Agents,

CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

A REAL BARGAIN.
GREEN-STREET, MAYFAIR.

IN ONE OF THE FEW STREETS NOT COMMERCIALIZED.

To be SOLD, a most attractive up-to-date medium-sized RESIDENCE upon which large sums of money have been expended for own personal comfort; 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms; excellent domestic offices. SERVICE LIFT. PARQUET FLOORS. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM. ELECTRIC HEATING, and other modern conveniences.

LEASE ABOUT 58 YEARS.
GROUND-RENT £72 PER ANNUM.
PRICE FOR QUICK SALE £7,000.
Strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS. 25, Mount-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

IN ONE OF THE BEST PARTS.

To be SOLD, a very fine detached RESIDENCE, comprising seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. Paved garden at rear.

FREEHOLD, £4,500.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

VICTORIA STATION (close to).—The LEASE and Contents of a redecorated and modernised HOUSE for DISPOSAL, suitable for paying guests; ten rooms, two bath rooms, and offices. Price £2,400. Everything ready for use.—Recommended by
MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5254.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND THE PARK.

Garage with rooms over by arrangement.

A Delightful HOUSE, situate on the quiet and sunny side of a popular square; contains seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; parquet floor; good nursery floor; hot water circulator; fitted lavatory basins; all modern conveniences; small flagged garden reasonable premium for long lease.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

RENT £215 P.A.

EGERTON-CRESCENT, S.W.3.

A Very REASONABLE PREMIUM will be ACCEPTED for the DIRECT LEASE of ONE of the best of these charming HOUSES; contains six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, nice entrance hall; unusually good rooms; all conveniences.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

RENT £170 P.A.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE WITH WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS.

Absolutely Quiet. Two Garages. Large Garden.

EGERTON-TERRACE, S.W.3.

THE LEASE of ONE of these exceptional HOUSES for DISPOSAL; six bed, bath, two excellent ground-floor reception rooms; fitted lavatory basins; independent hot supply; parquet floors. Low rental £165 per annum. Premium required.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

CHELSEA.

CARLYLE-SQUARE, S.W.3.—An excellent HOUSE with space for Garage to be SOLD. Contains six or seven bed, bath, three reception rooms; pretty garden; fitted lavatory basins; all conveniences; in excellent decorative order. Lease about 31 years. Ground-rent £68 per annum. Moderate price.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,

200, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
(Hampstead 4910 and 7192.)

STANDING HIGH and A FEW STEPS FROM HEATH.

£150 PER ANNUM.—WEST HEATH ESTATE. HAMPSTEAD.—Attractive non-basement RESIDENCE, in splendid order; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, good offices; garden. Reasonable premium for 13½ years' lease, lino, certain fixtures, &c.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

CENTRAL HEATING.

£1,800. HAMPSTEAD.—Non-basement RESIDENCE, quiet situation, yet close to Finchley-road Station and buses; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Ground-rent £11 2s. per annum. Lease 53 years.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

FREEHOLD. Quiet and favourite position near KENSINGTON GARDENS. Six bed, bath, two reception rooms. £3,750.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

HOMESEEKERS.—Marble Arch; 4gns. well FURNISHED; three bed rooms, bath, kitchen; plate, linen. HOMESEEKERS, 125, Chandos House, Buckingham-gate.

HYDE PARK (close to).—To be SOLD, a very attractive PROPERTY, most conveniently situated; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms; garden; garage for one car; lease about 80 years; ground-rent £10.—Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

KENSINGTON.—Charming little GEORGIAN HOUSE for SALE, in a square just off High-street; seven rooms, kitchen, and bath; nice garden. PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply LESLIE MARSH and Co., 31, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, Kensington, W.14. Tele., Western 3901.

KENSINGTON.—Commodious GEORGIAN HOUSE, in perfect decorative condition, to be LET for about two years; rent £160 per annum; no premium. Reasonable terms for renewal of lease; access to beautiful square.—Agents, CALLINGHAM and Co., Kensington-road, W.14. Tele., Western 3722.

KENSINGTON.—Charming SMALL HOUSE; four bed, three sitting; to be LET till October; reasonable offer.—Write Box N.705, The Times, E.C.4.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

KENSINGTON.—A chance to SECURE the LEASE of a small ground-rent HOUSE, which contains six bed rooms, bath, three ground-floor reception rooms, good domestic offices; excellent garden.—Agents, SPURY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£3,000.

By Order of Executors.

25, HORNTON-STREET, CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.

A RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, dressing, and bath room, double drawing room, and two other reception rooms. To be SOLD by AUCTION on the 15th May.—Auctioneers,

MARSH and PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1292.

LOW-BUILT FREEHOLD, surrounded by gardens, and with its own private garage; seven bed, two bath; three reception; every modern convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.

A charming OLD HOUSE of the

GEORGIAN PERIOD,

modernized but still retaining its old-world features; there is a lounge hall, two good sized reception rooms with panelled walls, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent kitchen offices, and all modern conveniences; up to date in every way. Lease 31 years. Ground-rent £70. Very moderate price.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273 (5 lines.)

MAYFAIR.

Overlooking Gardens.

RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER containing many beautiful examples of Period decoration and furniture.

Six entertaining rooms, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and complete domestic offices.

Central heating. Independent hot-water system.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE LONG OR SHORT PERIOD.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (3494.)

ON QUIET SIDE OF HEREFORD-SQUARE, S.W.7.

MODERATE RENT and premium secures redecorated and modernized HOUSE with private garden; six-seven bed, two bath, three reception; parquet floors and many good features.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD.

NOW ALMOST IN THE BOLTONS, S.W.

Newly modernized and redecorated. Compact HOUSE of six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, tiled domestic offices; overlooking Children's Garden. Details of

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (out of).—Attractive MEWS COTTAGE; quiet position; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. No premium. Lease about 10 years.

£240 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

SIXTY YEARS' LEASE.

£4,400.

Adjoining the Park.—A thoroughly modernised, newly decorated Residence, containing seven or eight bed rooms, three baths, and three reception rooms, including double drawing room; central heating; constant hot water. LOW GROUND-RENT.—Keys with

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

Eight bed rooms, four Reception, two Baths, &c.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive red-brick RESIDENCE with Southerly aspect. Lease 50 years at £20 per annum.—Apply ELLIS and SONS, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£2,500.

RENT ONLY 4½ GUINEAS PER WEEK.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A BIJOU HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for 12 months; three reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room; garden; electric light and gas; well furnished.—Apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (4 lines).

EATON-SQUARE (close).

Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.

THIS LEASE of an ATTRACTIVE little HOUSE is thoroughly in order for DISPOSAL at reasonable premium. Rent £100 per annum.
BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CADOGAN GARDENS.

THE BEST HOUSE in this FAVOURITE POSITION to be SOLD. A charming modernised residence, with South aspect to many of the rooms, can be secured on very moderate terms; 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four good reception rooms, large lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices; partial central heating; space for passenger lift if required. Lease 47 years at only £60 per annum ground-rent.
PRICE ONLY £6,000.
Agents,

CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

A REAL BARGAIN.
GREEN-STREET, MAYFAIR.

IN ONE OF THE FEW STREETS NOT COMMERCIALIZED.

To be SOLD, a most attractive up-to-date medium-sized RESIDENCE upon which large sums of money have been expended for own personal comfort; 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms; excellent domestic offices. SERVICE LIFT. PARQUET FLOORS. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM. ELECTRIC HEATING, and other modern conveniences.

LEASE ABOUT 58 YEARS.
GROUND-RENT £72 PER ANNUM.
PRICE FOR QUICK SALE £7,000.
Strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS. 25, Mount-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

IN ONE OF THE BEST PARTS.

To be SOLD, a very fine detached RESIDENCE, comprising seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. Paved garden at rear.

FREEHOLD, £4,500.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

VICTORIA STATION (close to).—The LEASE and Contents of a redecorated and modernised HOUSE for DISPOSAL, suitable for paying guests; ten rooms, two bath rooms, and offices. Price £2,400. Everything ready for use.—Recommended by
MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5254.

TO BE LET.
FLAT AT CHISLEHURST.
Near Station and Golf.
ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR of this delightful house.
Within 11 miles of West End.
GLORIOUS OUTLOOK.
Self-contained, Unfurnished.
Spacious reception rooms.
Five bed rooms.
TWO bath rooms.
Kitchen and pantry.
CENTRAL HEATING.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Private garden.
Hard tennis court.
GARAGE with good accommodation for chauffeur.
May be viewed any time, including week-ends.
Details from OWNER, Greatash, Lubbock-road, CHISLEHURST. Phone 61.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

OVERLOOKING REGENTS PARK.

2, TITCHFIELD-TERRACE, REGENTS PARK.—A REALLY DELIGHTFUL modernized GEORGIAN FREEHOLD HOUSE; four reception rooms, five bed rooms, three bath rooms; parquet floors; central heating throughout; independent hot water; large double garage connected with house. Ideal for conversion into two self-contained maisonnettes or for private occupation. Perfect decorative repair.—To be offered by AUCTION at a very moderate reserve on May 7th at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, at 2.30 p.m., by G. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

HANOVER-SQUARE, W.

19, GEORGE-STREET, FREEHOLD in very valuable position. Present rent £300 per annum. Possession in 2½ years. AUCTION, May 21.—Particulars of BROWETT, TAYLOR and Co., 3-4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Holborn 8741.

5 GNS. CHELSEA, close SLOANE-SQUARE.—The 73 years' LEASE of a very well appointed and up-to-date labour-saving HOUSE for SALE; five bed, two bath, three reception rooms; ideal boiler, parquet floors, &c.—Inspected and recommended by MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

CLOSE TO SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION.

£1,250 will secure 21 years' LEASE charming BIJOU HOUSE with room for garage; low rent; thoroughly modernized.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONALLY QUIET POSITION.

£400 PER ANNUM (no premium).—Most attractive LITTLE HOUSE, only few yards from Hyde Park (south side); five bed, two bath, two good reception rooms, &c.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GARAGES

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent GARAGE PREMISES, two lock-ups (three cars); flat of three rooms and bath. PRICE £1,850 for LEASE 22 years.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS.

WITH MOST COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE.

CHESTERFIELD-COURT.

1. CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

The only flats permitted in Chesterfield-gardens.

The building is exactly and in modern taste, but comfort has been sacrificed to nothing. Telephone in each room. Luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Catering and service (covering, catering, so deficient in some service flats) equal best hotels. In order to ensure perfect running the flats have been limited to 15—from suites of sitting room, bed room and bath room, to family suites of four to five rooms. Rent, furnished, including valeting service, central heating and lighting, FROM 5 to 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

BARGAINS, THREE BED, TWO RECEPTION, &c.

34-40 PER WEEK.—COLLINGHAM PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON and CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLATS. Accommodation as above, telephone.—C. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

5 GNS. PER WEEK.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath, telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED PALATIAL SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN

PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.

HIGH-CLASS SERVICE, CATERING AND CUISINE RESOLVED. NO SERVANTS REQUIRED. *Three large bed rooms, marble bath room, two magnificent reception rooms, plus balcony, kitchenette, ample cupboard room. Very convenient for entertaining.*
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER, PARQUET FLOORS, LIFTS, TELEPHONES, &c.
Rent £1,500 per annum including full service, or would be let Furnished long term.—Write Box G.1340, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room and library; two bed rooms, two bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating throughout, passenger and service lifts; garage if required.—Managing Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

£500 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

CADOGAN COURT.—Excellent FLAT available; spacious entrance hall, four bed rooms, three reception, bath room; constant hot water, &c. Lease with fixtures and lino, £2500.—Apply DREWS, 5, Bathurst-street, W.2.

RENT £325.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Magnificent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two large reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, fine large hall. Rent only £650 per annum.—GORDON THOMAS and Co., 22, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES off PARK LANE. Every modern convenience.—Apply Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

MAYFAIR.

CHARMING FURNISHED FLAT, close to Park, comprising bed, bath, two reception, and kitchen.—Apply JOHNSTON EVANS, W. 21, Brook-street, W.1. May 5511.

7 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

CHURCH-STREET, CHELSEA.—Charming, Bright Modern MANSION FLAT; two bed, one reception, bath room, kitchen, &c. Small sum for fittings.—Sole Agents, DICKENS, Church-street, Chelsea.

£150 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

EMBANKMENT, S.W.1.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED-ROOM (for gentleman); south aspect; view river; with light, heat, attendance, breakfasts, 35s. weekly; other meals; moderate tariff; no extras.—98, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1. Tel., Victoria 7336.

FLAT overlooking KENSINGTON-SQUARE; to be let about three months, well FURNISHED; four bed, two reception; moderate rent; careful tenant.—Lt.-Col. Baynes, 6, Abbots-court, Kensington-square.

FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT, CLARGES-STREET, W.1, to be LET, permanently or short period during owner's absence; £250 per annum.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR-STREET.—Attractive MAISONNETTE to be LET on lease; 10 rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Available for business or residential purposes. Would be divided. Rent £650 per annum.
Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS. Furnished or Unfurnished; from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

HAMPSTEAD, 400ft. above sea level on gravel soil, high-class MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET, with GROUND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath, two reception, &c.; first-class order throughout. Rent £175 per annum inclusive. Term three years. Premium £100, recommended. Sole Agents, POTTERS, Heath-street, Hampstead (Tele. 2821).

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Magnificent FIRST-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET; two lofty, large panelled reception rooms; parquet floors; Adam fireplaces balcony, four bed rooms, light, airy kitchen with larder, marble bath room; constant hot water; lavatory basins bed rooms, service lift; decorations to suit tenant. Lease will be granted. Rent £400 per annum inclusive. No premium.—View Caretaker, 87, Westbourne-terrace.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BROMPTON ORATORY.—Particularly well-appointed Modern Mansion Flat with central heating, constant hot water, passenger lifts, porters, &c.; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen. Long lease at only £268 per annum. Reasonable price for improvements, fittings, &c.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

OVERLOOKING HANOVER-SQUARE.—An exceptionally attractive Furnished Service Flat with light and airy rooms; double bed room, reception room, and tiled bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent 14gns. per week, including full service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For partiulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; one reception, two bed, bath; three months or longer; piano; 4gns. per week to include plate and linen.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

MAIN ROAD MANSION SERVICE FLAT.

MAIDA VALE.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; one reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; porters, lifts, &c.; rent only £260 per annum to include service.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

OVERLOOKING PLEASURE PARK.

MAIDA VALE (close to Tube and buses).—Sunny FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, exceptionally well Furnished Mansion Flat; two or three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath; 4½gns. per week to include plate and linen.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

HOMESEEKERS.—KENSINGTON GARDENS, £175 inclusive, excellent UPPER MAISONNETTE; six rooms, bath. HOMESEEKERS, 125, Chandos House, Buckingham-gate.

IDEAL FLATS AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS for BUSINESS and PROF

NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES.
ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE THAMES VALLEY.

"WOODLANDS," HARPSDEN.

This choice small RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, comprising :—

A fine Modern Residence replete with every convenience and containing :—

Three reception rooms, billiard room, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms.

EXCELLENT GARAGE and PAIR of MODEL COTTAGES.

Lovely grounds and formal gardens, with orchard and paddock, extending to

11½ ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at Henley-on-Thames on 14th May, 1930 (unless previously disposed of privately). Particulars (from the vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. WILDE, WIGSTON and SAFFE, 21, College-hill, E.C.4, or the Auctioneers,

SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, and Basingstoke.

£1,075 FREEHOLD, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS,
at *Rotherfield* (*five minutes Station*), *about half an acre*.
Co.'s water and electric light, modern sanitation, Land Registry title.

This OLD-WORLD TYPE HOUSE, facing due South, standing high but sheltered from the north and east, commands wide and unspoilt views over typical Sussex scenery; situated in an excellent social district enjoying all the delights of the country but with main water and electric light, served by an excellent train service to London and bus to Tunbridge Wells, on this house has UNIQUE ADVANTAGES.

The accommodation comprises three large bed rooms and living room (19ft. by 21ft.) with dining recess. The window frames, beams, front door are of oak, and the living room has oak parquet floor.

Write for full particulars, or 'phone Rotherfield 84, to CAPTAIN R. F. BEDWELL, Yew Tree, Rotherfield.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

EWBANK & CO.,
WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, and COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

Offered for an immediate sale at considerably reduced prices.

WEYBRIDGE (out-skirts).—IDEAL COUNTRY RETREAT, beautifully situated on high ground (gravel soil), 2 minutes from Weybridge and close to St. George's Hill Links; LUXURIOUSLY FITTED RESIDENCE, containing some remarkably fine modern PANELLING; labour saving throughout; seven bed, bath and dressing rooms, three reception rooms; GARAGE for several cars and good FLAT ABOVE; ONE ACRE (more land available); company's electric light, gas, and water.—Details EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Picturesque *cottage-style* residence on high ground.

WEYBRIDGE.—Gravel soil; labour-saving; quiet position; four bed rooms (two with lavatory basins with hot-and-cold), cupboards, bath room, two h.-and-c. reception rooms, sun parlour, ground-floor lavatory, useful offices; central heating, fire garden about ¾ ACRE; BRICK-BUILT GARAGE; good water, electric light, gas, main drainage. FREEHOLD £2,300.—EWBANK and Co., as above.

To be Let unfurnished or Sold.

£150 per annum, *exceptionally* to rent.—WEST ADDINGTON, WEYBRIDGE, in a beautiful part of Surrey, on gravel, near station (Waterloo 33mins.).—Detached MODERN HOUSE; 3 bed, well-fitted bath, dressing room, SECOND BATH ROOM, three reception; garage; good water and services. Would be LET for one, two, or three years on very reasonable terms or Freehold sold. LOW FIGURE.—EWBANK and Co., as above.

To be Let unfurnished or Sold.

COBHAM.—Excellent little detached MODERN RESIDENCE, two reception, three bed, bath; brick-built garage; electric light; good garden; RENT £100 per annum, Freehold £1,450.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

Surrey. Sale at bargain price.

SURREY, 40mins. Waterloo, adjoining and overlooking golf links.—A very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; panelled lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, four bed and dressing rooms; central heating and modern comforts; garages and charming grounds.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

HOVE.—Pre-War FREEHOLD, close sea, for SALE or LET UNFURNISHED; three beds, two reception, usual offices; garden; greenhouse. Well-stocked; electric light, private wicket.—Write Box 8,040, The Times, E.C.4.

INGATESTONE.—MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE to be SOLD, 10 minutes' walk of station; two receptions, four bedrooms, usual offices; garage; main water, drainage and gas; nice garden.—Apply JOSEPH COVERDALE, Ingatestone.

At Low Reserve.

SOUTH DEVON.
1½ mile from sea with beautiful sands. Four miles Dartmouth. Totnes nine miles. Shooting, hunting, yachting, golf.

"ASH HOUSE,"
STOKE FLEMING.

IN delightful country, 500ft. above sea level. South aspect, approached by long avenue drive, with fine grounds and views; valuable RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, grazing producing about £100 per annum. Easily managed RESIDENCE in excellent order; fine lounge hall, four good reception rooms, convenient domestic offices, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, modern sanitation; garage, stabling, cottage, farm buildings; tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, walled kitchen garden, woodland walk, and rich pasture land, in all about

30 ACRES,
or house, outbuildings, gardens, with about 12 acres. Full particulars with plan, &c., of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, who can treat for its sale privately, or Auction, 30th May, at Exeter. Offices, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

TIGHTFIELD KENNELS, WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE.—These well-known Kennels to be LET with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, comprising HOUSE with two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; garden; cottage, extensive brick-built kennels with yard, farmery, 5½ ACRES grass land.

Apply Agent, Cloverley Estate Office, Whitchurch, Salop.

ISLE OF WIGHT.
BETWEEN COWES AND RYDE. CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices. Garages, outbuildings. All modern conveniences. Delightful matured Gardens.

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Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, hall, dairy, &c.

Well-stocked gardens, paddock, &c., about THREE ACRES.

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KENT.—Lovely district (outskirts of Maidstone).—An attractive RESIDENCE standing in well-timbered secluded grounds of THREE ACRES; seven bed, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, hall, domestic offices; light, central heating; with possession; FREEHOLD, £2,700 (£2,000 could remain).—Apply Major Thomas, Loose Court, near Maidstone.

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SUSSEX.
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About 900ft. above sea level, facing due South.

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Very charmingly laid-out grounds of about

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Lawns, sunk rose garden, lily pond, herbaceous borders.

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Well-constructed RESIDENCE, easy reach Guildford, Surrey; 4 bed, 2 reception; £4,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply Box 8,041, The Times, E.C.4.

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NEAR BATH (about six miles with bus service).—Attractive RESIDENCE of Georgian character; three reception, five bed rooms, two bathrooms, three double offices; electric light and central heating; pretty rose garden, tennis lawn, and kitchen garden; nearly three acres. PRICE £4,750 or offer.—Apply JOLLIFE, Auctioneer, Bath.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

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ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1507.

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CHARMING MODERN COTTAGE.
Absolutely rural surroundings and beautiful views of Leith Hill. Two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

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A PERFECT HOME WITH MINIMUM UPKEEP. SMALL STAFF ONLY REQUIRED.

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Offered at this sacrificial price, as owner is going abroad, and therefore a definite seller. CHARACTER RESIDENCE. Subject of very lavish expenditure during recent years. Tudor fireplaces; Tudor and Queen Anne staircases; panelled walls and imposing ceilings.

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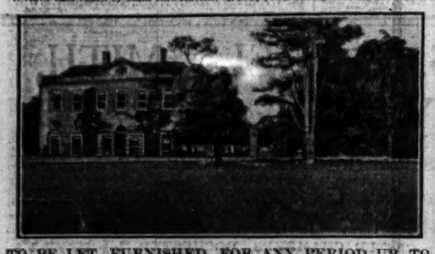

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Handsome suite of reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, five good bath rooms, and exceptionally fine offices; electric light; excellent water, drainage and central heating; ample stabling and garage accommodation, whilst, if required, accommodation for servants and gardeners can be arranged for.

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IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION,

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Central heating, electric light; excellent drainage; good water supply.

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with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, shrubberies, herbaceous borders, large orchard, beech woods and a farm of 130 acres, with farm house, buildings and cottages, at present let. Entrance lodge and another cottage. The total area is

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Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beaufort Polo Club; Fishing; Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD, luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing south, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall and cloak room, four reception, 10 principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

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FREEHOLD £12,000.

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South aspect and commanding charming views.

Two reception, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, kitchen, and offices. Good water. Excellent drainage.

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Fine position with magnificent seascape and mountain scenery.

VERY DESIRABLE AND EASILY-MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a sheltered, sunny situation; excellent boating and golf near by. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

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LONDON 50 MINUTES.

Main line Station half-mile. OLD-WORLD ARCHITECTURE. ENGLISH OAK TIMBERING and BEAMS.

Lounge (30ft. by 15ft.), and dining room panelled in oak, oak staircase, seven bed and dressing rooms, fitted basins, unlimited hot water; central heating, main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; phone.

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SOUTH SHROPSHIRE.

19 miles of Shrewsbury, 2½ miles Craven Arms Junction.

Affcot Hall, near MARSHBROOK.

Nice old red brick Georgian house in excellent order.

Hall, cloakroom, two reception rooms (another easily added), six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

GARAGE two cars. STABLE. MAN'S ROOMS.

CHARMING OLD GARDEN, with two paddocks, in all

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Farm house adaptable.

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Electric light, gas, main water. Central heating. Garage. Stabling, three Cottages.

Really delightful pleasure grounds, in all nearly

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Most confidently recommended.

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Magnificently positioned between

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THE GENUINE XVth CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

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KINSON HOUSE, KINSON.

Near BOURNEMOUTH.

In excellent order throughout.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 good bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and capital domestic offices.

Electric lighting; company's water and gas; modern drainage; central heating; gravel subsoil.

Good cottage; two garages; useful outbuildings.

CHARMING GARDENS OF 1½ ACRES.

More land available.

For SALE at a low price, privately, or by Auction on May 21st next.

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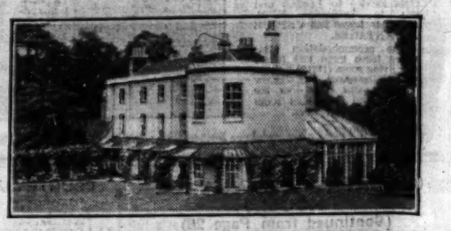
MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION NEAR NEWBURY.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.



Nearly 400 feet above sea level, approached by three drives.

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Electric Lighting. Central Heating. Modern Sanitation.

Excellent Water Supply. Garages. Stabling. Three Cottages. Farmery.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

delightfully timbered and well kept up, and including grass tennis courts, woodland walks. Two fine walled kitchen gardens.

MINIATURE PARK, ABOUT

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Bounded by a Trout Stream.

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Comprising the attractive JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE, replete with all modern conveniences and standing in a small park.

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Good Hunting. Shooting obtainable.

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IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, INDIAN RUGS, PICTURES, &c., GRAMOPHONE ACCESSORIES, VALUABLE MACHINERY, MOTOR-CARS.

Nearly new office tables, desks, chairs, &c., gramophone cabinets and cases, and various parts, an "Austin Seven" saloon, a "Dodge" lorry, a "Trojan" box van, and open "Citroen" four-seater.

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Various electric motors, lathes and polishing machines.

A NICKEL AND COPPER PLATING EQUIPMENT COMPLETE.

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34 MILES LONDON.

Between West Wycombe and Aylesbury. A locality where there are no ugly villas or bungalows. Charming old XVIIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE, added to, modernized, and in excellent order. Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room, &c. Plenty of cupboards. Tiled offices. Electric light, central heating. District water supply. Spacious garage, stabling. An unusually good Bungalow-cottage (five rooms, bath, and electric light). Surrounded by exquisitely pretty gardens, orchards, woodland, and paddocks.

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An attractive cottage-type of RESIDENCE; pleasing style of architecture. Secluded and well-retired from road. On two floors only. Two good-sized reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Own lighting plant. Main water. Independent hot water service. Telephone. Really charming gardens inexpensive of upkeep. Tennis lawn, rose pergolas, kitchen garden and a small wood.

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A luxuriously appointed RESIDENCE, improved regardless of expense and possessing a most fascinating interior. Beautiful drawing room (30ft. by 15ft.), with oak parquet floor, two other reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; two garages; surrounded by delightful, matured and artistically arranged gardens with plenty of trees. In every way a home of character and distinction.

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ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZED HOMES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

A SUPERB POSITION IN A FAVOURED PART OF KENT. ONE HOUR LONDON.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL; FACING DUE SOUTH; ON SANDY SOIL. IN THE MIDST OF LOVELY, UNDULATING COUNTRY AND EMBRACING DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

The RESIDENCE, exemplifying the finest in period architecture, presents a most appealing and gracefully proportioned interior and is planned entirely upon two floors. In recent years a very large sum of money has been expended upon a variety of well-conceived improvements and there is nothing absent in the way of up-to-date comforts and conveniences. Artistically decorated and in faultless order, it is approached by a beautiful winding drive and provides briefly:—Lounge hall, three spacious reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Fitted wash basins in principal bed rooms, radiator heating throughout; Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage. Entrance lodge, two cottages, garages, stabling.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF UNUSUAL CHARM

forming a most impressive feature; magnificently timbered and encircled by a small park giving a total area of about

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FOR SALE AT A PRICE WHICH WILL QUICKLY ATTRACT A PURCHASER.

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On the verge of an extremely pleasant country village. A good social and sporting district. Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Golf.

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A substantially built Modern RESIDENCE of artistic elevation. Spacious hall with galleried staircase. Three reception rooms. Covered loggia. Six bed rooms. Bath room. Main water and lighting. Sandy soil. Two garages. The gardens lie wholly on the south side of the house. They are diversified in character and form a most appealing feature, including a well-shaded tennis court; choice variety of trees, herbaceous beds; exceedingly well stocked. A most desirable home, ideally situated for those who wish to strike the medium by residing not too far from London, yet not in the depths of the country. (No difficulty in keeping maids; near bus route.)

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1½ ACRE PRICE £3,500.

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LOVELY SITUATION OVERLOOKING A COMMON. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

A most delightful modern HOUSE, in first-class order, and extremely well appointed. Oak-panelled billiards room, drawing room, dining room, seven bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms. Oak floors throughout ground floor. Companies' gas and water. Electric light. Central heating. Main drainage. Double garage. Most fascinating gardens, quite a feature yet inexpensive. Two tennis courts, rock garden, lily pond, kitchen garden, &c.

2½ ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

(A very reasonable price will be accepted.)

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PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.

400ft. above sea level. Close to Nettlebed Woods and Peppard Common. 50 minutes London (via Henley).

2½ MILES HUNTERCOMBE GOLF LINKS.

An ideal week-end retreat in a sequestered position away from the beaten track. The COTTAGE enjoys an entrancing situation, and has been thoroughly modernized. Dining room, large lounge with open fireplace. Six bed and dressing rooms (four with fitted wash-basins), bath room. Main water, electric light and telephone. Many oak beams, leaded light windows. Fine old barn with garage accommodation. Typical Old English garden, small but pretty.

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URGENT SALE. OFFERS INVITED.

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ASHDOWN FOREST (NORTH SIDE).

SECLUDED POSITION. 400 FEET UP. FINE VIEWS. EASY REACH OF EAST GRINSTEAD.

An extremely picturesque RESIDENCE, on two floors only. Excellently appointed and in perfect order. Three charming reception, six bed rooms, bath dressing room, second bath room; electric light; central heating; wash-basins in best bed rooms. Garage. Splendid cottage; surrounded by the most fascinating gardens (magnificent and sheltered by pretty woodland.

FREEHOLD.

THREE ACRES.

TEMPTING PRICE.

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SURREY PINE WOODS.

A FEW MILES SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK.

A MODERN RESIDENCE OF PLEASING ARCHITECTURAL STYLE.

Comfortably appointed, thoroughly up-to-date, labour-saving, and in excellent repair. Pretty situation, facing South. On the slope of a hill with charming views. A beautifully bright and sunny house. Fine enclosed sun lounge, three reception, seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Fitted basins in main bed rooms. Electric light, Co.'s water, central heating, two garages. Delightful woodland gardens, naturally formed and very inexpensive to maintain.

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£3,750.

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HERTS. NEAR TRING.

Daily access of London. Near Golf.

HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON CHASE, OLD BERKELEY AND HERTFORDSHIRE. A MOST BEAUTIFULLY MODERNIZED OLD HOUSE.

SOUTH ASPECT. 400 FEET UP.

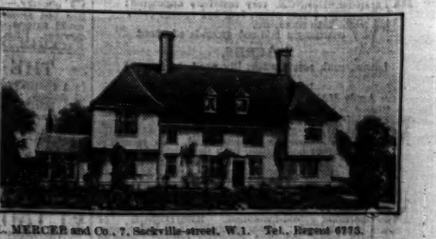
Not only in faultless condition, but decorated and fitted in highly attractive style. The owner is selling owing to unforeseen circumstances and moves to a much larger place. Drawing room, dining room, morning room (all panel), study, nine bed and dressing rooms, two excellent bath rooms, servants' hall; Co.'s electricity and water; two garages, stabling. Cottages if desired. A REALLY CHARMING GARDEN with a background of woods on a spur of the Chilterns. First rate Tennis Court, Paddock.

5½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500. Further Land Available.

Photos and particulars of Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6773.

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

IN THE PRETTIEST PART OF KENT.



In a secluded situation amidst rural surroundings, approached by a long drive.

A House that will appeal to lovers of the antique. Lounge hall 31 feet by 18 feet, three spacious reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c.

Main water; electric lighting; constant hot water service. Cottage; garage; gravel soil. Attractive old-world gardens with ornamental ponds and a useful area of meadowland.

20 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

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